

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 032 095

LI 001 680

By Howell, Marvin

School Libraries in California.

California State Dept. of Education, Sacramento.

Pub Date 68

Note -270p.; A report prepared for the California Legislature.

EDRS Price MF-\$1.25 HC-\$13.60

Descriptors - Consultants, Elementary School Libraries, Federal Aid, Financial Support, High Schools, *Junior College Libraries, Librarians, *Library Collections, Library Education, *Library Facilities, Library Materials, Library Services, *Library Surveys, *School Libraries, Statistical Data

Identifiers - *California

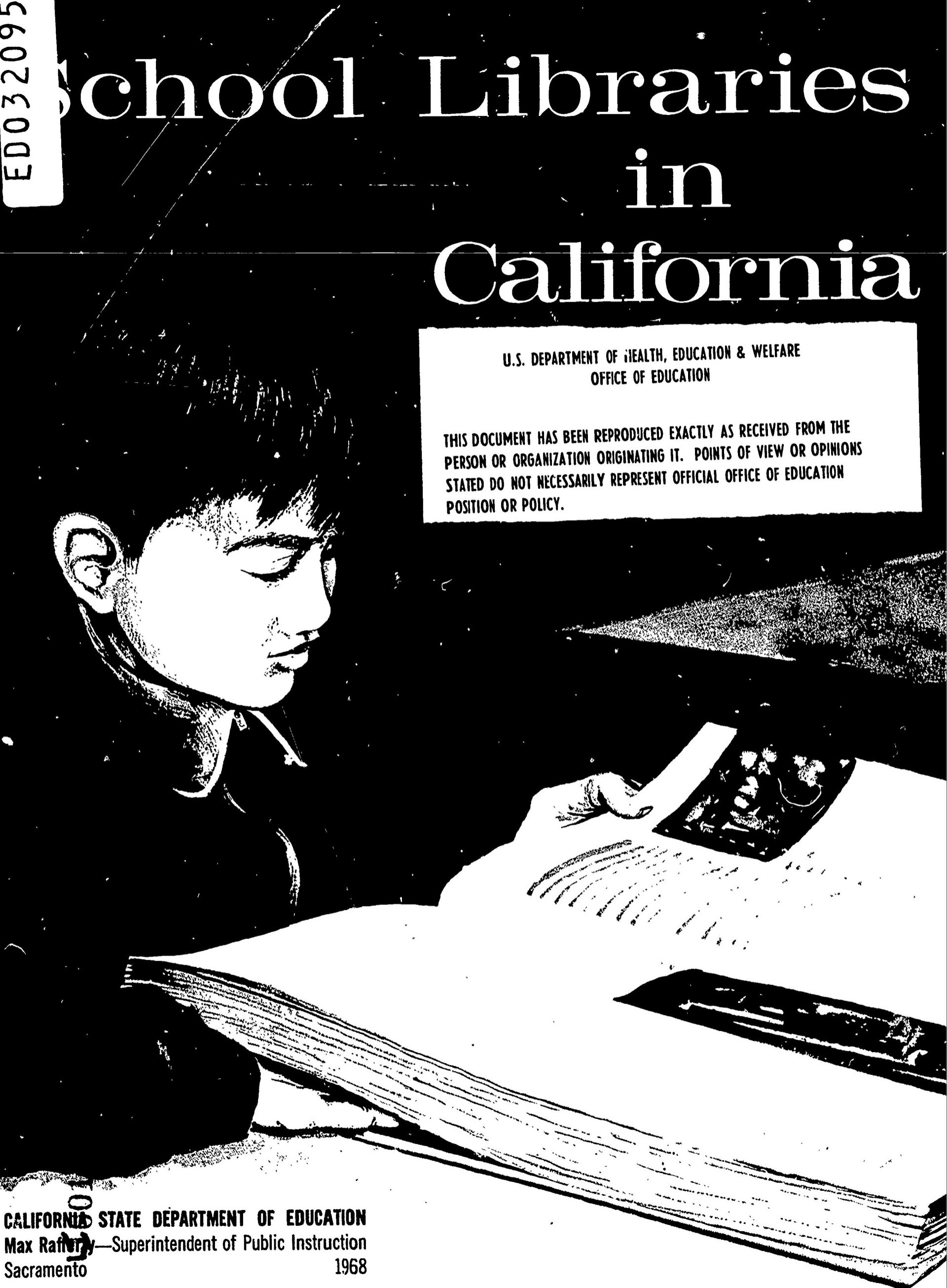
This is a report on the three-year statewide study of school library facilities, collections, and services maintained by school districts and those maintained by county superintendents of schools, counties, or cities and made available to schools on a contractual basis. Data for the study were collected on questionnaires sent to every elementary, high school, and junior college library in California, in work sessions and interviews, and from special reports. Adequacy of school libraries was examined by comparing the collected data with approved library standards. Chapter I reviews the background and methodology of the study. Chapter II is an overview of California school libraries. Chapters III through V discuss elementary, high school, and junior college libraries respectively. Other topics covered in the study include: (1) county and district organization of school library services, (2) cooperation of community libraries and school libraries, (3) librarians for California schools, (4) The Education Code and school libraries, (5) effects of federal aid on school libraries, (6) consultant services, (7) new California programs, and (8) recommendations for improvement of school libraries. (CC)

ED032095

School Libraries in California

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Max Rafferty—Superintendent of Public Instruction
Sacramento 1968

ED032095

School Libraries in California

A Report to the California Legislature
Pursuant to Chapter 1650, Statutes of 1963,
and Chapter 1337, Statutes of 1965

Prepared by
MARVIN HOWELL
Coordinator, School Library
Research Project

Foreword

California schools must offer educational programs that are of sufficient breadth and scope to provide for every girl and boy opportunity to have the education he needs and wants and is capable of acquiring. And to offer such programs, the schools must have the services of highly trained personnel, appropriate physical facilities and equipment, and an abundance of well-selected and up-to-date instructional materials.

The California credentialing system provides for the schools a reasonable measure of assurance that the professional personnel available are properly trained. State assistance in school planning and financing has helped the schools to have good physical facilities. The State Board of Education has adopted for the elementary schools basic textbooks of different levels of difficulty and a rather large number of supplemental textbooks, and the high schools and junior colleges have been permitted to select the textbooks and supplementary materials they needed. However, the results of this study make it apparent that far too little has been done for the schools to have the library facilities, stock of library materials, and quality of library services they need and must have to maintain the quality of modern education programs that are required.



Superintendent of Public Instruction

Preface

School Libraries in California is a report of the statewide study of school library facilities, collections, and services that are maintained by school districts and those that are maintained by county superintendents of schools and by counties and cities and made available to schools on contractual bases. The intent of the study, which was authorized in 1963, was expressed by the Legislature as follows:

It is essential to the provision of quality education that an adequate, effective library service be furnished by the schools. In order that the school libraries may keep pace with new developments in education, meet the increasing demands for general as well as technical information and for new services that modern educational techniques require, it is necessary to compile a description of existing services, and the extent to which they are available and to evaluate their adequacy against available standards. It is the purpose of this act to provide for such a study over a two-year period.

The study, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions outlined by the Legislature, produced the data needed to present a comprehensive picture of the school library facilities, collections, and services that were available during the three-year period the study was in progress. And by employing approved library standards as bases for evaluating the data collected, a picture has been produced which clearly reveals the extent to which the school library facilities, collections, and services are adequate.

Study of the various facets of this picture reveal many weaknesses in the California school library program that should be corrected as quickly as possible. However, those responsible for making the corrections should constantly be mindful of the fact that provision must be made to keep the school library programs up-to-date, appropriate, and adequate.

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Acknowledgments

The following persons served as members of the Advisory Committee for the School Library Research Project:

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- Mrs. Elaine Brandstad, President, Governing Board, Stockton City Unified School District
- Edwin C. Coffin, Monterey County Superintendent of Schools, Salinas
- Erwin A. Dann, Superintendent, Fresno City Unified School District
- E. Ben Evans, Director of Instructional Materials, Kern County Union High School District, Bakersfield
- Mrs. Mildred Frary, Head Supervisor of Libraries, Los Angeles Unified School District (Vice-chairman)
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- Carl Munck, attorney, Oakland (formerly member of the Governing Board, Oakland City Unified School District)
- Dorothy Traver, County Librarian, San Bernardino County Free Library, San Bernardino
- Mildred M. Brackett, Consultant in School Library Education, Bureau of Audio-Visual and School Library Education, State Department of Education, Sacramento (ex-officio member)
- Frances Henne, Professor of Library Science, Columbia University, served as a special consultant to the project.

The following persons served as ad hoc consultants for special sections of the study:

- Mrs. June Bierman, Librarian, Los Angeles Valley College, Van Nuys (Los Angeles Unified and Los Angeles College)
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Members of the Advisory Committee and Department of Education representatives who were present at the first meeting of the committee on February 7, 1964, were the following (seated, left to right): Edwin C. Coffin, Carl Munck, A. Renee LeRoy, Mrs. Elaine Brandstad, Everett T. Calvert (Chief Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction), Mildred M. Brackett, Mrs. Mildred Frary; (standing, left to right): Herman A. Gruhn, E. Ben Evans, Raynard C. Swank, and Marvin Howell (special consultant to the study).



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I

Background for the Study

In 1939 the California State Department of Education published the report of a study made of California's public school libraries.¹ This study, which was limited to secondary school libraries, was begun in 1934 as a cooperative effort of the School Library Association of California (now the California Association of School Librarians) and the Bureau of Research, State Department of Education. The report presented a picture of the libraries and provided data that proved to be valuable as a basis for the development of secondary school libraries during the ensuing years.

From 1910 through 1962 the California State Library presented some school library statistical information in its annual directory issue of News Notes of California Libraries. However, in 1962 this practice was discontinued.

In 1952-53 Mary MacWilliam completed a study of the status of California high school libraries. This study provided valuable information regarding the libraries and the progress that had been made in developing California high school libraries during a 15-year period, 1939--1953.²

Other attempts to obtain a statewide picture of school libraries have been limited to a single educational level or to one aspect of library services. The last of these surveys was made in 1956 by the research staff of the California Teachers Association.³ In making this survey of California elementary school library services, the research staff experienced many difficulties, and it stated in its report that the survey produced only a montage of the elementary library situation. "Students of library administration," the report suggests, "are invited to go more thoroughly into the whole matter."⁴

¹ The Secondary School Library in California. Bulletin No. 2, April, 1939. Sacramento: California State Department of Education, 1939.

² Mary MacWilliam, "A Survey of the Library Resources in the California Public High Schools." Doctoral dissertation, University of California, 1953.

³ Survey of the Elementary School Library Practice. Bulletin No. 91. San Francisco: California Teachers Association, 1956.

⁴ Ibid., p. 21.

Although the CTA survey was planned to cover all California school districts that maintained elementary schools, only 123 of the 1,594 districts in operation at that time returned completed questionnaires. However, the survey produced valuable information regarding California elementary school library practices; focused attention on the diversified nature of school library services; pointed out the need for a common vocabulary to identify or describe school library services; and made apparent the need that school library personnel who are well informed regarding school library services be assigned responsibility for reporting the elementary school library services provided by a school district.

In 1965, Lowell A. Martin, former dean of the Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University, and Librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, conducted a one-year study of California public library services. In reporting the results of his study, he wrote, "Oddly enough, in a state with a broadly developed school system and a large state educational department, there are very meager statistics available about school libraries in California."⁵

Basis of the Present Study

Studies of California school libraries and school library services completed prior to 1963 made worthwhile contributions. However, these studies did not produce the information needed to determine what action was required to make libraries and library services meet accepted standards. The California Association of School Librarians and others interested in upgrading the libraries therefore became strong advocates of legislation that would make available the necessary data. As a result of their endeavors, Assembly Bill 2259, authorizing a statewide study of school libraries, was passed. It became effective in September, 1963. The bill stated:

It is essential to the provision of quality education that an adequate, effective library service be furnished by the schools. In order that the school libraries may keep pace with new developments in education, meet the increasing demands for general as well as technical information and for new services that modern educational techniques require, it is necessary to compile a description of existing services, and the extent to which they are available and to evaluate their adequacy against available standards.

According to this legislation, studies were to be made of (1) elementary school libraries; (2) junior high school libraries; (3) high school libraries; (4) junior college libraries; (5) county school libraries; (6) library services offered by school district library centers; (7) contract library services with county free libraries; (8) the relationship between school libraries and public

⁵ Lowell A. Martin and Roberta Bowler, Public Library Service Equal to the Challenge of California: A Report to the State Librarian. Sacramento: California State Library, 1965, p. 29.

college, university, and special libraries; and (9) the appropriateness of provisions of the Education Code to the present needs and usages of school libraries.

The legislation also stipulated that these studies were to include "a consideration of financing, personnel resources, physical facilities, technical services, new technology, district organization for administration of library services, and other aspects of library service contributing to quality educational services, and other aspects of library service contributing to quality education." Upon completion of the studies, a comprehensive report setting forth the findings of the studies and incorporating recommendations based on the findings was to be presented to the State Department of Education.

Methods of Conducting the Present Study

To carry out the mandate of the Legislature, the Department employed Marvin Howell in December, 1963, to serve as coordinator for the School Library Research Project, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction at that time appointed the advisory committee as prescribed in Assembly Bill 2259.

The first phase of the study involved designing questionnaires for use in collecting the data needed: one for each level of instruction -- elementary, high school, and junior college; and one for each major library service -- county public library service to schools and library service offered by county superintendents of schools. Data regarding district-level library services were taken from ESEA, Title II, applications for 1965-66. The library services of special schools, including evening schools, continuation schools, schools for the handicapped, and vocational schools, were not studied because of the highly specialized educational programs offered.

A questionnaire of the appropriate educational level was mailed to every public elementary school, junior high school, high school, and junior college in California, and each school was requested to complete the questionnaire. If a school had a librarian or other person who was directly responsible for its library services, this person was to complete the questionnaire. The questionnaire was to then be signed by this person and cosigned by the principal of the school. If a school did not have a librarian or other person who was directly responsible for its library services, the questionnaire was to be completed and signed by the principal of the school and cosigned by the person at the district or county level who supervised the library services employed by the school. The completed questionnaire was to be returned by a specified date, and if it had not been received by the study coordinator soon thereafter or if it had been received but the data were incomplete, a letter was sent to the school which directed attention to the assistance that was needed.

A questionnaire of appropriate design was also sent to each of the 40 county school libraries that were in operation and to each of the ten county public libraries that provided school library services on a contractual basis.

See Table I-1 for the number and percent of returns of these questionnaires.

Certain information regarding California public school library services that was not feasible to collect on the questionnaires was secured by studying the library services employed in the public schools, conducting work sessions, holding interviews with school district personnel, and reviewing special reports pertaining to library services.

The complexity of the task, the number of studies to be made, and the available staff were all factors that had to be considered in developing the research design that was employed. This report of the results of the study includes descriptions of the library services, comparisons of the library facilities with national quantitative standards, and recommendations for improvements in the areas of greatest need.

Table I-1
Number and Percent of Returns for Library Questionnaires

| Type of questionnaire | Number distributed | Returned | |
|--|--------------------|----------|---------|
| | | Number | Percent |
| Elementary school ----- | 5,150 | 5,040 | 97.8 |
| Junior high school----- | 360 | 360 | 100.0 |
| High school----- | 641 | 641 | 100.0 |
| Junior college ----- | 74 | 74 | 100.0 |
| County school library----- | 40* | 40 | 100.0 |
| County public library offering contract library services ----- | 10* | 9 | 90.0 |

*Other counties are countywide school districts or receive library services through contract arrangements with an agency in another county.

Definitions Used

The definitions that follow were used in the questionnaires for the survey and in this report. They are in large part the same definitions used in the American Library Association's Statistics Coordinating Project.⁶

⁶ The results of the work of this ALA project have been published in Library Statistics: A Handbook of Concepts, Definitions, and Terminology. Prepared by the staff of the Statistics Coordinating Project; Joel Williams, Director. Chicago: American Library Association, 1966.

School library -- A room which has been specifically designed or adapted as a place for reading and research and which is used for the circulation and administration of a collection of library materials. The library room has a seating capacity for the largest class expected, plus ten students.

Library book collection -- A centralized collection of library books housed in an area not specifically designed or adapted as a school library and lacking in seating capacity. Library books placed in areas such as a hallway, principal's office, textbook room, and the like should be termed a "library book collection" rather than a "school library."

Classroom collections -- Groups of library books somewhat permanently housed in individual classrooms, as opposed to a school library or centralized book collection.

District library center -- A centralized collection of library books from which individual teachers check out library books for the classroom or from which schools check out books for depository libraries.

Contract services -- Library services provided to schools on a contract basis from a library maintained by the office of the county superintendent of schools or from a public library.

District-provided services -- Library services provided by a school district which maintains its own library program, as opposed to a district contracting for library services from another agency.

County school library -- A library maintained by a county superintendent of schools and offering library book services to school districts and schools on a contract basis.

County library -- A public library for a county; some county libraries have school departments which contract with school districts for library book services.

Librarian -- A person who holds a valid California credential in school librarianship, who is employed by a school district, and who is assigned to serve as a school librarian.

Teacher-librarian -- A person who holds a valid California teaching credential (but not a credential in school librarianship), who is employed by a school district, and who is assigned to serve as a school librarian.

Library-clerk -- A person who does not hold a valid California teaching credential, who is employed by a school district, and who is assigned to work in a school library.

Volunteer worker -- Any unpaid adult worker, other than a student library assistant, such as a member of the parent-teacher organization.

Areas Not Covered

The legislation authorizing this study prohibited the collection of information about specific titles of any type of library material. Assembly Bill 2259 states: "Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing an investigation into the suitability of any specific book, periodical, film, picture, or other material for inclusion in any school library."

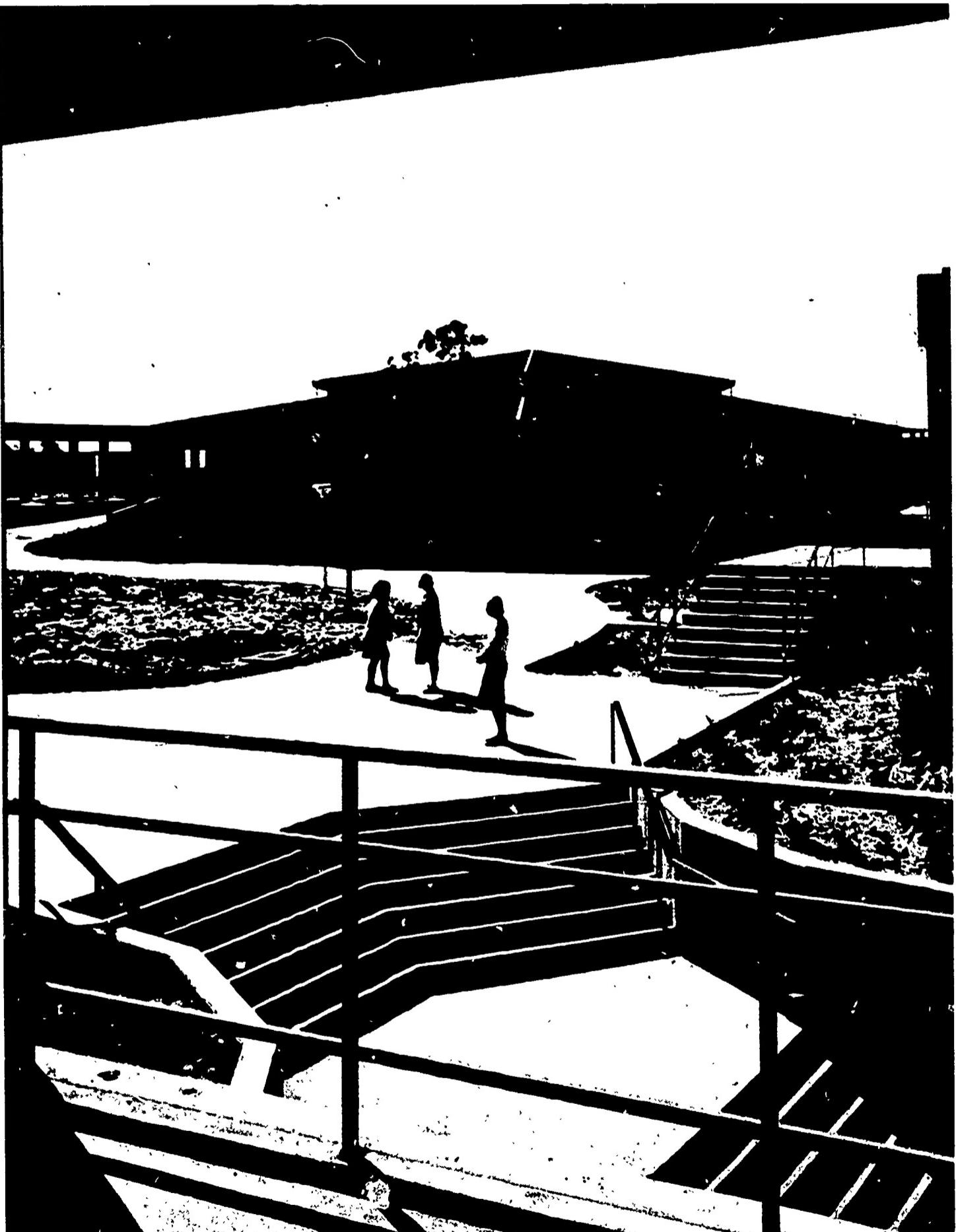
Additional Research Suggested

The legislation also stated that the final report may "incorporate a recommendation for further research in school library service." The following are listed as subjects on which additional school library research is needed in California:⁷

- Contributions of the school library to the learning process
- School libraries as instructional materials centers
- The effectiveness of school library programs
- Relationships of local school libraries to county or regional materials centers
- Organizational patterns of multibrarian school libraries
- Problems and patterns of organization and administration of separate and combined school library and audio-visual departments
- Educational preparation of school librarians
- Continuing education of school librarians
- The optimum number of library personnel (professional, technical, clerical) required to give adequate service
- Library staff recruitment methods and their effectiveness
- Duties and responsibilities of school library supervisors
- Programs for the extended use of school library facilities
- Student and teacher use of school library resources
- Centralized technical services at district, county, and state levels
- The use of commercial processing services by school librarians
- Techniques and problems in handling audio-visual materials in school libraries
- Technical processes and work simplification techniques

⁷ Some of these subjects were suggested by a study to identify areas of research in school librarianship which was being conducted at the University of Wisconsin by Mary Woodworth.

- The effect of federal and state aid on school library development
- The role of the school library in innovative programs, such as team teaching, inquiry methods, individualized programs, advanced placement programs, and programs for the physically, mentally, and culturally handicapped
- Functions of the library in reading programs
- Relationships of school library and public library services
- Processes and problems in instructional materials selection
- The role of unpaid volunteers in school libraries
- Evaluation of services from district library centers



Willey Library, Seaside High School
Photo by Charles F. Reed

II

An Overview of California School Libraries

At the time of this study, some California school library programs had met the standards of the American Library Association in part, but none of them had met these standards in full. Many problems must be solved before all of these programs can be improved to meet the standards. These problems involve the provision of (1) library personnel who are qualified to develop, operate, and maintain high quality school library programs; (2) a wide variety of library materials in the required quantities; and (3) facilities designed and equipped as libraries. Obviously, major steps must be taken to secure the required solutions, and each of them will require expenditures for which no funds or insufficient funds are available.

Recent Developments

During the last five years, several developments in state and federal operations have resulted in the development and improvement of California school library programs. However, in each instance the results have been somewhat limited in scope. For example, in 1964 the California State Allocations Board began granting school districts permission to make the expenditures necessary to secure library books and equipment for schools that they were building under the State Building Aid Program. As a result of that decision, approximately \$750,000 has been spent annually since that date for such collections. The provisions of Title III of the National Defense Education Act and of Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 have made worthwhile contributions toward the improvement of school library programs, but these provisions were also limited in scope.

Library projects as such do not qualify for funding under Title III of the National Defense Education Act, but instructional projects in science, mathematics, foreign languages, history, English, reading, geography, economics, and civics that do qualify are granted funds to purchase the materials and equipment needed. In most instances it has been found feasible to handle this material through school library services. One phase of California school library services has thus been greatly improved.

The school library services have been given a much greater boost by the provisions of Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. This act made slightly more than \$9,308,000 available to California for the purchase of school library materials in the 1965-66 school year and just a little less than \$9,600,000 in the 1966-67 school year. It should be noted, however, that money made available under this title could not be used to pay the salaries of library personnel or to secure library facilities or equipment. Therefore, it may be concluded that in many instances the existing facilities

have been overloaded and that the existing library staffs have accepted the extra burden of providing the added library services required for projects financed under federal programs.

Some Important Considerations

An analysis of the data collected in making the study of California public school library programs revealed that the overall structure had many weaknesses but also a few strong points.

California Elementary School Libraries

- Only 1,916, or approximately 38 percent, of the 5,040 elementary schools that returned completed questionnaires had school libraries; that is, they had their library collections housed in regular library facilities and handled according to some approved library procedures.¹
- Only 360, or approximately 18.8 percent, of the 1,916 elementary school libraries had either part-time or full-time services of credentialed school librarians.
- The book collections in the 1,916 elementary school libraries contained an average of 2,930 books, or 3,070 books short of the minimum standard set by the American Library Association. The average number of books available in the collections provided 4.8 books per pupil, or 5.2 books short of the minimum standard of ten books per pupil set by the American Library Association.
- Only 144, or approximately 7.5 percent, of the elementary school libraries had book collections that met the minimum standard, 6,000 books, set by the American Library Association, and 50 of these libraries were in the schools of one school district that served a large metropolitan area.
- More than 6,000,000 books would be required to bring the book collections of the existing school libraries up to the standard of 6,000 books per collection set by the American Library Association. Probably a much greater number than this would be required to secure the different books needed to cover the full spectrum of studies included in the elementary school curriculum.
- A total of 958, or approximately 19 percent, of the 5,040 elementary schools had book collections that were housed in offices, coat rooms, hallways, storage rooms for textbooks, and other places not considered acceptable as libraries.

¹ See Table II-1 for data on public elementary and high school libraries in California.

- The book collections of the 958 schools that utilized other than acceptable library facilities contained an average of 1,644 books, or 4,356 short of the standard of 6,000 books for elementary school libraries set by the National School Library Association.
- A group of 302, or approximately 6 percent, of the 5,040 schools had only classroom book collections.
- None of the elementary schools in 12 counties had a library collection that was housed in a regular library facility.
- The school districts had an annual average expenditure for elementary school library books of \$1.71 per pupil as compared with the standard of \$4 to \$6 per pupil set by the American Library Association.

California High School Libraries (Junior, Senior, and Four-year High Schools)

- Of the 360 junior high schools, 350, or 97.1 percent, had centralized school libraries.
- Of the 640 senior and four-year high schools, 632, or 98.6 percent, had centralized school libraries.
- Of the 350 junior high schools with centralized libraries, 251 had the services of credentialed librarians.
- Of the 632 senior and four-year high schools with centralized libraries, 408 had the services of credentialed librarians.
- The average number of books available in the centralized libraries of the 350 junior high schools provided 5.4 books per student, or 4.6 books short of the minimum standard of ten books per student set by the American Library Association.
- The average number of books available in the centralized libraries of the 632 senior and four-year high schools provided 5.3 books per student, or 4.7 books short of the minimum standard of ten books per student set by the American Library Association.

California Public Junior College Libraries

- All 74 public junior colleges had centralized libraries.
- None of the 74 junior colleges had libraries that met all of the standards set by the American Library Association.
- Only three of the 74 junior college libraries had book collections of sufficient size to meet the minimum standard for such collections set by the American Library Association.
- A wide range existed in the number of books per student provided by the 74 junior college libraries. This range was from a low of .2 of a book per student (one book for five students) to a high of 23.4 books per student. The average number was 9.1 books per student.

- Library facilities available in California's public junior colleges are very inadequate in comparison with the library facilities provided by California state colleges for freshman and sophomore students.
- The 74 public junior colleges provided the services of one librarian for each 1,807 students; the state colleges, the services of one librarian for each 416 students.
- All expenditures made by the 74 junior colleges for maintaining libraries averaged \$14 per student; those made by state colleges, \$60 per student.

County Libraries and County School Libraries

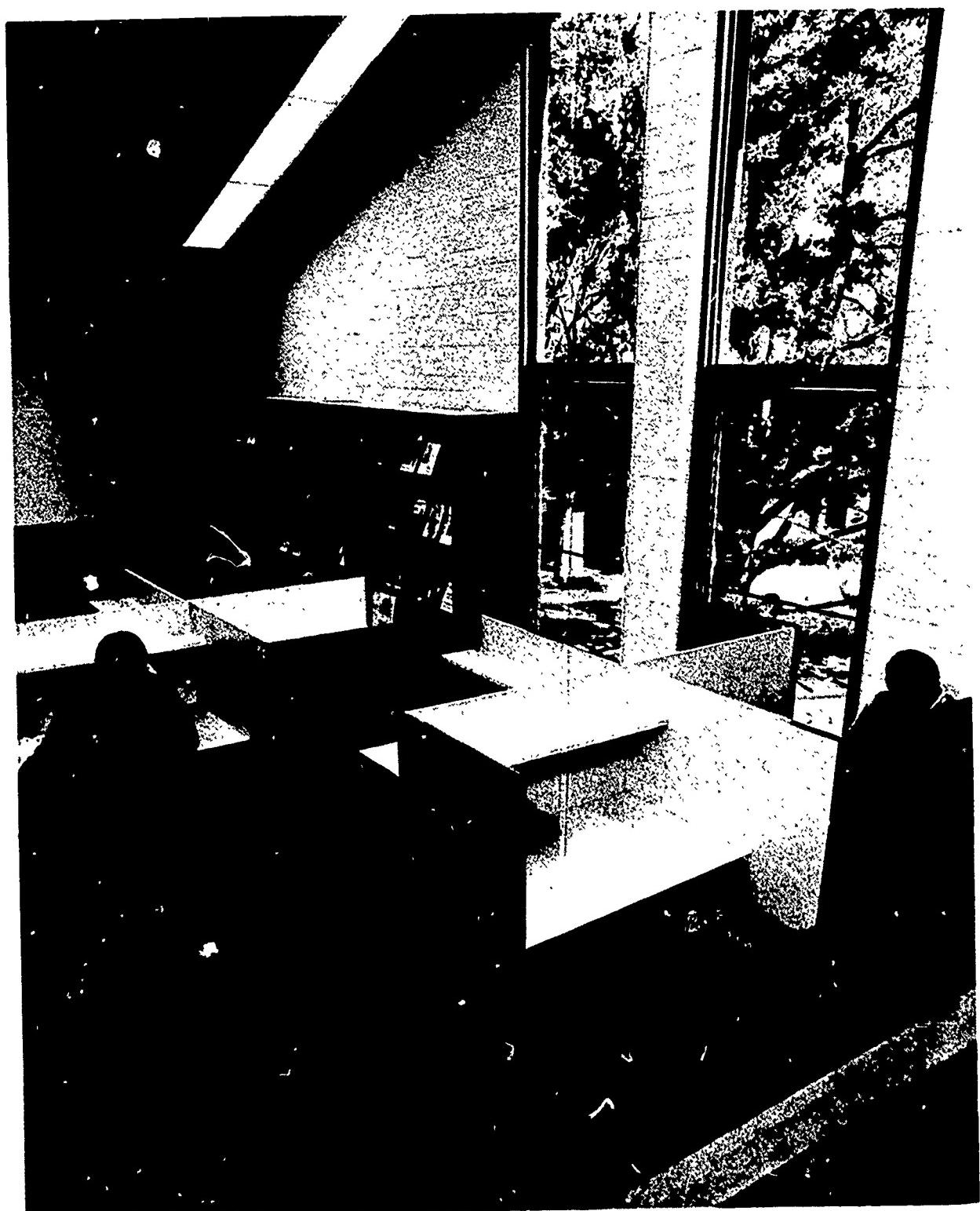
- Altogether, 731 school districts provided library services that were procured through contracts with county superintendents of schools.
- The county school libraries maintained by the county superintendents of schools did not meet the standards for the size of collections, facilities, or personnel set by the American Library Association.
- Altogether, 171 school districts provided library services that were procured through contracts with county public libraries. The adequacy of these services was not studied.

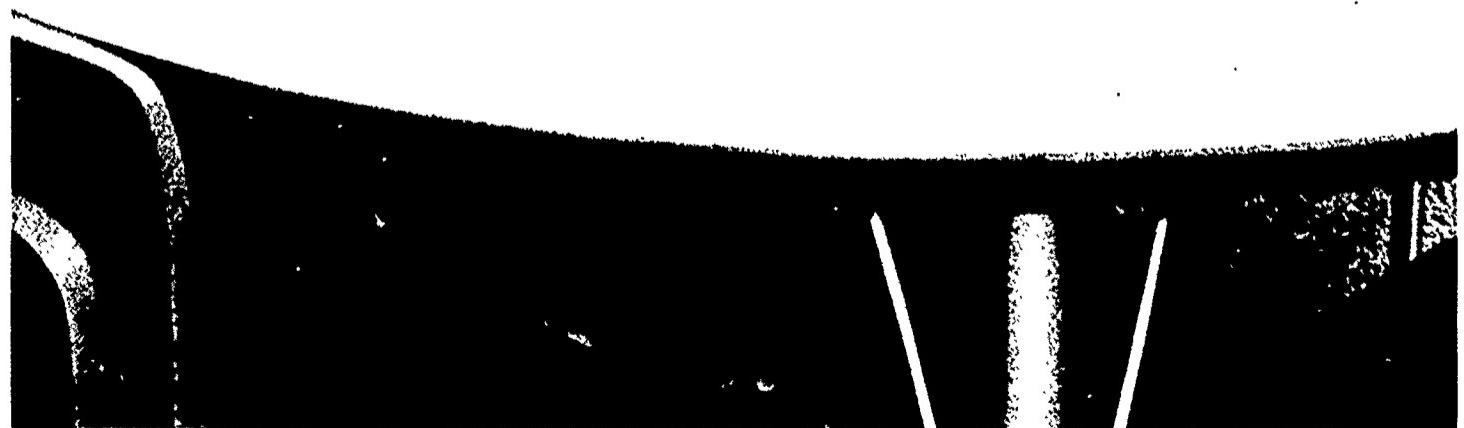
Table II-1

Public Elementary-High School Libraries in California--May, 1964

| Level | Number of schools surveyed | Schools with centralized school library | | | Schools without centralized school library | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|---------|-------------------|--|---------|
| | | Number | Percent | Books per student | Number | Percent |
| Elementary school ----- | 5,040 | 1,916 | 38.0 | 4.8 | 3,124 | 62.0 |
| Junior high school ----- | 360 | 350 | 97.1 | 5.4 | 10 | 2.9 |
| High school----- | 641 | 632 | 98.6 | 5.3 | 9 | 1.4 |
| All schools | 6,041 | 2,898 | 48.0 | 5.1 | 3,143 | 52.0 |

Funds made available through ESEA, Title II, are increasing the library resources of public and private schools.





Albert Baxter Elementary School Library
Bellflower Unified School District

III

Elementary School Libraries in California

The need for more libraries in elementary schools and the need for an adequate supply of librarians to staff these libraries are revealed by this statewide study of school libraries.

"A school without a library is a crippled school," declared Francis Keppel, former U.S. Commissioner of Education.¹ According to this standard, in 1964 California had 3,124 "crippled" elementary schools in which more than 1,300,000 pupils were in attendance. Only 1,916 of the 5,040 elementary schools that returned completed questionnaires had libraries that nearly met the minimum standards set by the American Library Association. And in considering the 3,124 schools in this group that did not have such libraries, one must give some attention to the 110 elementary schools that did not return completed questionnaires, for they may have been in need of libraries. If one considers only the 5,040 elementary schools that returned completed questionnaires, he finds that approximately 38 percent of California public elementary schools have their own libraries, a figure well below the national average of 44.4 percent. This comparison of U.S. and California elementary school libraries is shown in Table III-1, along with other comparisons that merit special attention.

Table III-1
Elementary School Library Facilities -- 1963

| | Percent of schools with libraries | Enrollment in schools with libraries | | Percent of schools served by school librarians | Average number of books per pupil |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | Number | Percent | | |
| United States schools----- | 44.4 | 12,384,415 | 57.8 | 50.8 | 5.8 |
| California schools----- | 38.0 | 1,176,420 | 46.1 | 7.0 | 4.8 |

*Public School Library Statistics, 1962-63. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Office of Education, 1964.

¹Francis Keppel, "Schools Without Libraries: Our National Disgrace," McCalls Magazine, XCII (November, 1964), 116.

As shown in Table III-2 (page 23), ten counties in California had a higher percent of elementary schools with school libraries than the state average, 38 percent. Contra Costa County, which had the highest percent, was followed by Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, Marin, Sacramento, Santa Clara, and Los Angeles counties. And in Table III-2 it will be noted that there were no elementary school libraries in Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Inyo, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Plumas, Sierra, and Trinity counties.

Commissioner Keppel asked:

Can we say that we are truly concerned with the ability of boys and girls to read well and with enjoyment and understanding if we do not provide school libraries for their use and librarians to guide them? It is in the elementary school that lifetime habits and attitudes toward reading are developed. This is the school age when nearly all children like to read or be read to. But this natural desire can be frustrated and destroyed if reading is only a classroom chore, if there are no libraries to make it a journey of satisfaction and exploration.²

Library Services for Elementary Schools

California elementary schools employ various types of library services, some of which are procured on a contractual basis, others as direct services of the school districts. In either instance, the services provided are generally designed to meet the needs of the school. It may be concluded that, although the services may be categorized, those within each category will be interpreted differently by school districts. Therefore, the information presented in Table III-3 (page 25) is subject to many interpretations. And the information presented in Table III-4 (page 26) shows that elementary schools in most areas invariably use some combination of different types of library services.

Library Services from School Districts

California school districts frequently have district library centers or maintain some other type of centralized book collection available to all schools in the district. The books in these collections may be secured by contract, by purchase, or by both means. In some instances a branch of the public library is housed in the school building or in another building on the school site; the services of this branch library are employed by the school in conjunction with those maintained by the school district.

The organizational patterns employed by school districts for the provision of elementary school library materials are frequently similar within a given

²Ibid.

area. For example, many southern California school districts have library centers from which they provide library services for the elementary schools; those in the northern part of the state are more inclined to maintain elementary school libraries. However, it should be noted that in 1964 California public elementary schools employed such a variety of library services that no conclusion could be drawn regarding a prevailing pattern of the services. Table III-6 (page 29) shows the number of volumes processed by the 1,916 elementary school libraries in operation in 1964 and presents other data that merit attention and consideration.

Collections of Library Books

Table III-5 (page 28) shows by county the number of elementary pupils who had access to classroom collections only. Library service that is limited to classroom collections is generally considered one of the least satisfactory types of service. Poor or reluctant readers rarely have access to a sufficient number of books of interest to them and within their ability to read, and eager and capable readers seldom find the collections large enough to meet their needs.

Altogether, 965 elementary schools had access to centralized book collections kept in textbook rooms, offices, hallways, and the like. Table III-7 (page 31) shows a distribution of these schools by county and the number of volumes maintained in the collections.

Libraries Sponsored by Volunteer Groups

Parent groups have provided funds and workers to start libraries in many California public schools, particularly in elementary schools. In some cases the groups have sponsored book drives, collected funds, selected and purchased books, organized and circulated materials, manned the libraries, and have done other like things. Parent groups can provide support for school libraries, encourage the governing boards of school districts and school administrators to provide library services, and assist in library operations, but they can not and should not assume responsibility for providing school library services. A statement adopted by the Board of Managers of the Parent Teachers Association in May, 1958, and repeated in the PTA Manual (1965-66 edition), concerning school libraries and the proper use of PTA funds, merits particular attention. (See Appendix D.)

Staff for Elementary School Libraries

According to the American Association for School Librarians, a good library staff is vital to a successful library program:

A competent, effective library staff is the keynote to good school library service. No matter how extensive the collections, how large the budget, or how spacious the quarters, a school library cannot function

fully as an educational force in the school if the size of the library staff is inadequate or if the librarians are lacking in the special qualifications their work requires.³

The librarian is an authority on books and other materials. He selects appropriate instructional materials and makes them available. He guides and stimulates pupils in their reading and research. He instructs pupils in how to use the library resources intelligently and effectively. He helps teachers make good use of library services and serves as a consultant to groups assigned to planning curriculum and developing courses of study.

The American Association of School Librarians recommends the following staffing standards for libraries in elementary schools and in high schools:

Librarians

For the first 900 students or fraction thereof, one librarian should be assigned for each 300 students or major fraction thereof if the head librarian has no administrative responsibility for audio-visual materials. If the head librarian has partial responsibility for audio-visual materials, the number of librarians should be increased by 25 percent; if fully responsible for audio-visual materials and the audio-visual program, by 50 percent.

For each additional 400 students or major fraction thereof, one librarian should be assigned if the head librarian has no administrative responsibility for audio-visual materials. If the head librarian has partial responsibility for audio-visual materials, the number of librarians should be increased by 25 percent; if fully responsible for audio-visual materials and the audio-visual program, by 50 percent.

Clerks

One clerk should be assigned for each 600 students or major fraction thereof if the head librarian has no administrative responsibility for audio-visual materials. If the head librarian has partial responsibility for audio-visual materials, the number of clerks should be increased by 25 percent; if fully responsible for audio-visual materials and the audio-visual program, by 50 percent.

As shown in Table III-8 (page 33), only 360, or 7.2 percent, of the elementary schools that returned completed questionnaires, including those that maintain only seventh and eighth grades and are commonly classed as junior high schools, had the services of credentialed librarians on a full-time or part-time basis. This situation is in decided contrast with conditions

³ Standards for School Library Programs. Prepared by the American Association of School Librarians. Chicago: American Library Association, 1960, p. 47.

that exist nationwide, for almost 51 percent of all public elementary schools in the United States have the services of credentialed librarians. Table III-8 also contains other pertinent information regarding the staffing of the elementary school libraries. Table III-9 (page 35) contains information regarding the staffing of the 144 libraries that had book collections of sufficient size to meet the American Library Association standards. An analysis of this information reveals that staffs of libraries are generally limited in size and that a high percent of the libraries do not have the services of credentialed librarians. These conditions merit attention, for an adequate staff of well-trained library personnel is needed to provide adequate and appropriate library services.

Materials for Elementary School Libraries

The major classes of library materials include books, periodicals, and audio-visual materials.

Books

According to the American Library Association, no well-selected book collection is ever too large for children and young people. The collection should contain books covering every phase of the curriculum -- books providing a pupil with the material he needs to pursue his special interests to the extent of his ability -- and books designed to create in the pupil interest in learning about the world in which he lives.

To meet American Library Association standards, book collections must contain at least the number of books specified according to the enrollment served. This specification follows:

| <u>School enrollment</u> | <u>Number of books</u> |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 200-999 | 6,000-10,000 |
| 1,000 or more | 10 per student |

The number of books in the collection must be sufficient to meet all requirements for classroom collections and for use in the library and at home. The standards recommend the acquisition of duplicate copies to meet the needs of pupils and teachers, but not at the expense of a well-rounded, basic collection. Also recommended are special collections to supplement the basic collection in schools having specialized curriculums or programs.

The survey revealed that in 1964 California elementary school libraries contained only 4.8 books per pupil, less than half the number needed to meet American Library Association standards. Thus, these California libraries had one book per pupil less than the average for all the elementary school libraries in the United States.

Table III-10 (page 36) shows the number of volumes in California elementary school libraries according to the enrollments in the schools they serve.

To bring their book collections up to the standards of the American Library Association, California's 1,916 elementary school libraries would have to add 6,149,919 volumes. And other volumes would have to be added to the collections each year to meet increased enrollments, to replace lost or worn-out volumes, and to keep the collections current and in gear with educational programs offered by the schools.

Periodicals

Magazines and newspapers form an important part of the school library collection because they contain material not found elsewhere and are primary sources of information regarding current events.

Magazines. Pupils should be given opportunities to become acquainted with good magazines of various types. The collection should be large enough to cover many subjects and special areas of interest and to provide a reasonable amount of popular reading.

The American Library Association standards for magazine collections for pupil use follow:

| <u>Type of school</u> | <u>Number of titles</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| K-6 | 25 |
| K-8 | 50 |

The number of titles is not affected by the number of pupils in the school. Duplications of titles should be made on the basis of need and use. Schools with special curriculums or programs should have larger collections of periodicals, including titles in the special fields. And at least five titles of professional magazines on librarianship and instruction should be included in the elementary school library, along with other magazines of special interest to adults. All of these titles are additional to the number required to meet the standards.

Table III-11 (page 37) shows that in 1964 only 55 California elementary school libraries met the American Library Association standards for the number of different magazines that should be in their collections.

Newspapers. The number of newspapers provided in an elementary school library is determined by the use that is made of them by teachers and pupils. From three to six newspapers covering local, state, national, and international affairs are needed to meet the American Library Association standards. Table III-12 (page 39) contains facts regarding the extent to which California elementary school libraries met this standard.

Audio-Visual Materials

The following audio-visual materials should be made available for conducting the elementary school program: music and spoken-word recordings for providing instruction in drama, poetry, history, social science, and language; and pictures, slides, study prints, films, filmstrips, and realia for all phases of the program.

Only 29 percent of the California elementary school libraries had audio-visual materials in their collections. And in some cases those that had them had only a few items. Nationwide, about 50 percent of the elementary school libraries had audio-visual materials. Table III-13 (page 41) shows data regarding audio-visual materials possessed by California elementary school libraries.

Professional Materials

The collection in each elementary school library should include some professional materials. The following standards for such materials have been established by the American Library Association:

A basic book collection of 200-1,000 titles

At least 25-50 professional magazine titles

Pamphlets, curriculum guides, resource units, and other special instructional materials should be included as needed. Table III-14 (page 42) shows the extent to which the California elementary school libraries meet these standards.

Annual Expenditures for Elementary School Libraries

The American Library Association's standards for annual appropriations for school libraries are the minimum amounts required to maintain functional materials collections, to provide effective programs of library service for pupils and teachers, and to secure the quantity to meet the needs that arise. Obviously, the standards prevail only for those libraries in which the collections are of sufficient size to meet the American Library standards for size.

The American Library Association's standards for annual appropriations follow:

Schools of 200-249 enrollment -- \$1,000-\$1,500 per school

Schools of 250 or more enrollment -- \$4 per pupil

Additional funds are recommended for the purchase of encyclopedias and unabridged dictionaries; magazines, newspapers, and pamphlets; rebinding; and supplies.

Appendix B shows expenditures for library books made by California schools from current and capital outlay budgets during the period 1961--1965. Expenditures made for the libraries were higher during the 1961-62 school year than they had been in either the 1959-60 or 1960-61 school year, even though they were in general considerably below the ones set by the American Library Association. However, it should be noted that the expenditures made for California elementary school library collections averaged 12 cents per pupil higher than the expenditures nationwide. Detailed information concerning expenditures for library books in elementary school districts (1963-64) may be found in Table III-15 (page 44).

Table III-2
Number and Percent of Elementary Schools Reporting Libraries

| County | Number of schools | Number of schools reporting | Schools reporting libraries | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | | | Number | Percent |
| Alameda ----- | | 261 | 192 | 73.6 |
| Alpine ----- | | 2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Amador ----- | | 6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Butte ----- | | 49 | 6 | 12.2 |
| Calaveras ----- | | 10 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Colusa ----- | | 9 | 2 | 22.2 |
| Contra Costa ----- | | 152 | 118 | 77.6 |
| Del Norte ----- | 10 | 9 | 4 | 44.4 |
| El Dorado ----- | 25 | 25 | 4 | 16.0 |
| Fresno ----- | 168 | 167 | 23 | 13.8 |
| Glenn ----- | 20 | 20 | 2 | 10.0 |
| Humboldt ----- | 72 | 52 | 5 | 19.6 |
| Imperial ----- | 36 | 30 | 3 | 10.0 |
| Inyo ----- | 9 | 6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kern ----- | 129 | 128 | 47 | 36.7 |
| Kings ----- | 29 | 29 | 5 | 17.2 |
| Lake ----- | 10 | 10 | 3 | 30.0 |
| Lassen ----- | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Los Angeles ----- | 1, 219 | 1, 216 | 613 | 50.4 |
| Madera ----- | 28 | 28 | 2 | 7.1 |
| Marin ----- | 75 | 72 | 44 | 61.1 |
| Mariposa ----- | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mendocino ----- | 27 | 22 | 7 | 31.8 |
| Merced ----- | 47 | 47 | 13 | 27.7 |
| Modoc ----- | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mono ----- | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Monterey ----- | 76 | 73 | 26 | 35.6 |
| Napa ----- | 29 | 29 | 9 | 31.0 |
| Nevada ----- | 14 | 13 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Orange ----- | 286 | 285 | 50 | 17.5 |
| Placer ----- | 34 | 34 | 3 | 8.8 |
| Plumas ----- | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Riverside ----- | 119 | 117 | 29 | 24.8 |
| Sacramento ----- | 182 | 181 | 101 | 55.8 |
| San Benito ----- | 20 | 20 | 1 | 5.0 |
| San Bernardino ----- | 199 | 194 | 56 | 28.9 |
| San Diego ----- | 289 | 283 | 47 | 16.6 |
| San Francisco ----- | 96 | 96 | 69 | 71.9 |
| San Joaquin ----- | 112 | 105 | 37 | 35.2 |
| San Luis Obispo ----- | 49 | 49 | .9 | 18.4 |
| San Mateo ----- | 166 | 166 | 105 | 63.3 |
| Santa Barbara ----- | 76 | 76 | 37 | 48.7 |
| Santa Clara ----- | 283 | 281 | 144 | 51.2 |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 32 | 26 | 7 | 26.9 |
| Shasta ----- | 54 | 36 | 3 | 8.3 |
| Sierra ----- | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Siskiyou ----- | 35 | 33 | 4 | 12.1 |
| Solano ----- | 54 | 54 | 11 | 20.4 |
| Sonoma ----- | 77 | 77 | 4 | 5.2 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 78 | 76 | 10 | 13.2 |
| Sutter ----- | 25 | 25 | 2 | 8.0 |

Table III-2--Continued

Number and Percent of Elementary Schools Reporting Libraries

| County | Number of schools | Number of schools reporting | Schools reporting libraries | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | | | Number | Percent |
| Tehama----- | 23 | 19 | 2 | 10.5 |
| Trinity ----- | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tulare----- | 98 | 98 | 17 | 17.3 |
| Tuolumne----- | 19 | 16 | 1 | 6.2 |
| Ventura----- | 99 | 97 | 29 | 29.9 |
| Yolo----- | 35 | 35 | 2 | 5.7 |
| Yuba ----- | 24 | 23 | 8 | 34.7 |
| All counties---- | 5,150 | 5,040 | 1,916 | 38.0 |

Table III-3
Type of Library Service* by Grade Level and Number
of Schools Receiving Service

| Grade level | Number of schools | Contract library services | | | District-provided services | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | County school library | City public library | County public library | District library service | Classroom collections | Book collections | School library |
| K-6 ----- | 3,679 | 654 | 19 | 151 | 1,743 | 260 | 795 | 1,470 |
| K-8 ----- | 1,150 | 655 | 1 | 197 | 169 | 152 | 154 | 274 |
| 7-8----- | 211 | 29 | 3 | 6 | 57 | 4 | 16 | 172 |
| Total --- | 5,040 | 1,338 | 23 | 354 | 1,969 | 416 | 965 | 1,916 |
| Percent- | --- | 26.5 | 0.5 | 7.0 | 39.1 | 8.3 | 19.1 | 38.0 |

*An individual school may have more than one type of library service or facility.

Table III-4
Pupil Enrollment Served by Various Types of Library Services, by County

| County | Enroll- ment | Contract library services | | | District-provided library services | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | County school library | City public library | County public library | District library service | Classroom collection: only | Book collection only |
| Alameda----- | 139, 077 | 24, 245 | 72 | ----- | 29, 611 | 4, 358 | 17, 996 |
| Alpine----- | 72 | ----- | ----- | 1, 666 | ----- | 191 | 26 |
| Amador ----- | 1, 666 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 3, 193 | 318 | 4, 754 |
| Butte----- | 14, 101 | 6, 568 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 541 | 392 |
| Calaveras ----- | 1, 740 | 1, 740 | ----- | ----- | 320 | 1, 234 | 9, 752 |
| Colusa ----- | 1, 754 | 1, 754 | ----- | ----- | 1, 158 | 1, 317 | 1, 163 |
| Contra Costa--- | 83, 740 | 7, 875 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 447 | 2, 597 |
| Del Norte----- | 3, 260 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 32, 541 | 6, 722 | 21, 647 |
| El Dorado ----- | 7, 113 | 5, 166 | ----- | ----- | 1, 314 | 115 | 814 |
| Fresno ----- | 68, 786 | 35, 237 | ----- | ----- | 9, 371 | 4, 918 | 1, 296 |
| Glenn ----- | 3, 415 | 990 | ----- | ----- | 5, 846 | 3, 862 | 3, 024 |
| Humboldt ----- | 14, 207 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 745 | ----- |
| Imperial----- | 15, 773 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 29, 186 | 3, 324 | 5, 386 |
| Inyo----- | 2, 163 | 805 | ----- | ----- | 5, 628 | 1, 696 | 3, 185 |
| Kern----- | 61, 270 | 14, 617 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 454 | 593 |
| Kings ----- | 11, 680 | 5, 160 | ----- | ----- | 116 | 371 | 626 |
| Lake----- | 2, 397 | 2, 397 | ----- | ----- | 647, 843 | 41, 084 | 84, 391 |
| Lassen----- | 2, 832 | 2, 807 | ----- | ----- | 2, 923 | 1, 075 | 1, 096 |
| Los Angeles ----- | 837, 894 | 51, 885 | 2, 436 | ----- | 10, 986 | 3, 246 | 4, 773 |
| Madera----- | 7, 810 | 4, 124 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 763 | 107 |
| Marin----- | 26, 412 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 517 | 54 | 3, 111 |
| Mariposa----- | 743 | 743 | 2, 042 | ----- | 7, 610 | ----- | 608 |
| Mendocino----- | 7, 198 | 2, 042 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 325 | 652 |
| Merced----- | 17, 857 | 5, 434 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 30 |
| Mojave----- | 1, 351 | 1, 351 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Mono----- | 416 | 416 | ----- | ----- | 17, 055 | 2, 913 | 12, 665 |
| Monterey----- | 31, 631 | 6, 656 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1, 783 | 1, 744 |
| Napa----- | 8, 499 | 5, 376 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 826 | 632 |
| Nevada----- | 2, 659 | 1, 677 | ----- | ----- | 127, 486 | 12, 849 | 56, 042 |
| Orange----- | 175, 989 | 6, 538 | 12, 907 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 32, 040 |

Table III-4 -- Continued
Pupil Enrollment Served by Various Types of Library Services, by County

| County | Enroll- ment | Contract library services | | | District-provided library services | | | Individual school library |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | County school library | City public library | County public library | District library service | Classroom collection only | Book collection only | |
| Placer----- | 12, 266 | 12, 266 | --- | --- | 2, 605 | 131 | 3, 083 | 1, 546 |
| Plumas ----- | 1, 693 | 6, 095 | --- | --- | 758 | --- | 1, 560 | --- |
| Riverside ----- | 52, 238 | 58, 440 | --- | --- | 33, 738 | 3, 249 | 12, 601 | 15, 050 |
| Sacramento ----- | 92, 127 | 3, 021 | --- | --- | 18, 767 | 5, 035 | 12, 242 | 55, 323 |
| San Benito ----- | 90, 681 | 46, 616 | --- | --- | 1, 473 | --- | 1, 049 | 499 |
| San Bernardino ----- | 153, 440 | 52, 504 | --- | --- | 28, 642 | 39, 991 | 9, 693 | 29, 637 |
| San Diego ----- | 38, 887 | 15, 443 | --- | --- | 97, 693 | 3, 764 | 21, 190 | 27, 129 |
| San Francisco ----- | 13, 289 | 9, 174 | --- | --- | 482 | 2, 493 | 8, 625 | 41, 361 |
| San Joaquin ----- | 80, 537 | 2, 841 | --- | --- | 4, 345 | 2, 728 | 4, 810 | 19, 986 |
| San Luis Obispo ----- | 33, 818 | 13, 900 | --- | --- | 4, 437 | 1, 973 | 5, 015 | 3, 489 |
| San Mateo ----- | 152, 920 | 12, 017 | 6, 398 | --- | 26, 145 | 23, 777 | 23, 315 | 54, 006 |
| Santa Barbara ----- | 8, 242 | 6, 410 | --- | --- | 24, 541 | 5, 567 | 5, 383 | 20, 737 |
| Santa Clara ----- | 418 | 418 | --- | --- | 702 | 8, 689 | 51, 742 | 86, 180 |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 6, 140 | 6, 140 | --- | --- | 1, 196 | 2, 382 | 4, 997 | 4, 251 |
| Shasta ----- | 24, 181 | 23, 920 | 17, 569 | --- | 1, 923 | 1, 097 | 1, 311 | 961 |
| Sierra ----- | 29, 641 | 6, 950 | 10, 062 | --- | 10, 352 | 868 | 1, 014 | 2, 269 |
| Siskiyou ----- | 4, 329 | 1, 597 | 1, 597 | --- | 6, 950 | 84 | 3, 446 | 5, 539 |
| Solano ----- | 1, 373 | 1, 373 | 1, 373 | --- | 1, 373 | 84 | 3, 160 | 1, 575 |
| Sonoma ----- | 33, 259 | 14, 659 | 28, 803 | --- | 890 | 1, 38 | 2, 192 | 6, 544 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 2, 479 | 5, 072 | 5, 072 | --- | 21, 424 | 3, 440 | 235 | 463 |
| Sutter ----- | 7, 437 | 2, 555 | 2, 555 | --- | 4, 048 | 4, 476 | 4, 697 | 1, 076 |
| Tehama ----- | 46, 009 | 12, 337 | 12, 337 | --- | 154 | 778 | 1, 600 | 4, 434 |
| Trinity ----- | 2, 549, 658 | 453, 993 | 15, 343 | 0.6 | 105, 617 | 1, 220, 644 | 485, 197 | 1, 176, 418 |
| Tulare ----- | 100.0 | 17.8 | 4.1 | 47.9 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 19.0 | 46.1 |
| Percent ----- | | | | | | | | |

Table III-5
Library Service Provided by Contract Agencies--1963-64

| Unit receiving the service | Total reported | Receiving contract library services from | | | Totals for contract services |
|--|-------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | County school library | City public library | County public library | |
| Districts (maintaining elementary schools) reporting ----- | 1,251 | 738 | 2 | 208 | 948 |
| Percent ----- | --- | 59.0 | 0.2 | 16.6 | 75.8 |
| Elementary schools reporting ----- | 5,040 | 1,338 | 23 | 354 | 1,715 |
| Percent ----- | --- | 26.5 | 0.5 | 7.0 | 34.0 |
| Elementary pupils reported ----- | 2,549,658 | 453,994 | 15,343 | 105,617 | 574,954 |
| Percent ----- | --- | 17.8 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 22.5 |

Table III-6
Number of Volumes in Elementary School Libraries

| County | Number of libraries | Aggregate volumes held | Volumes | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| | | | Range | Average |
| Alameda----- | 192 | 980,869 | 100--16,088 | 5,109 |
| Alpine----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Amador----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Butte----- | 6 | 14,393 | 793-- 4,100 | 2,398 |
| Calaveras----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Colusa----- | 2 | 3,846 | 200-- 3,646 | 1,923 |
| Contra Costa----- | 118 | 538,289 | 820-- 9,258 | 4,561 |
| Del Norte----- | 4 | 14,250 | 1,200-- 6,000 | 3,563 |
| El Dorado----- | 4 | 12,327 | 2,500-- 4,313 | 3,081 |
| Fresno----- | 23 | 14,584 | 5-- 2,400 | 634 |
| Glenn----- | 2 | 5,500 | 2,500-- 3,000 | 2,750 |
| Humboldt----- | 5 | 15,300 | 600-- 8,000 | 3,060 |
| Imperial----- | 3 | 9,803 | 1,419-- 4,384 | 3,268 |
| Inyo----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Kern----- | 47 | 120,506 | 200--11,445* | 2,564 |
| Kings----- | 5 | 15,956 | 404-- 5,794 | 3,191 |
| Lake----- | 3 | 7,165 | 2,165-- 5,000 | 2,388 |
| Lassen----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Los Angeles--- | 613 | 1,435,439 | 234--15,371 | 2,179 |
| Madera----- | 2 | 5,136 | 1,500-- 3,636 | 2,538 |
| Marin----- | 44 | 133,955 | 1,000-- 7,001 | 3,044 |
| Mariposa----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Mendocino----- | 7 | 18,536 | 1,400-- 5,040 | 2,648 |
| Merced----- | 13 | 49,727 | 1,000--11,428* | 3,817 |
| Modoc----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Mono----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Monterey----- | 26 | 75,306 | 300-- 6,013 | 2,896 |
| Napa----- | 9 | 25,070 | 389-- 7,500 | 2,784 |
| Nevada----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Orange----- | 50 | 148,372 | 300--19,000* | 2,967 |
| Placer----- | 3 | 4,937 | 1,300-- 2,337 | 1,646 |
| Plumas----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Riverside----- | 29 | 76,722 | 397-- 5,479 | 2,646 |
| Sacramento----- | 101 | 195,513 | 160-- 9,800 | 1,936 |
| San Benito----- | 1 | 2,600 | ---- | ---- |
| San Bernardino-- | 56 | 150,557 | 100-- 8,275 | 2,689 |
| San Diego----- | 47 | 188,657 | 235--14,000* | 4,013 |
| San Francisco-- | 69 | 123,308 | 345-- 5,000 | 1,802 |
| San Joaquin----- | 37 | 109,286 | 57-- 9,175* | 2,954 |
| San Luis Obispo- | 9 | 7,044 | 275-- 3,200 | 783 |
| San Mateo----- | 105 | 373,492 | 900-- 9,476 | 3,557 |
| Santa Barbara-- | 37 | 87,667 | 951-- 5,750 | 2,369 |
| Santa Clara----- | 144 | 387,019 | 100-- 8,000 | 2,688 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 7 | 15,943 | 720-- 3,954 | 2,235 |
| Shasta----- | 3 | 6,350 | 250-- 4,100 | 2,117 |
| Sierra----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Siskiyou----- | 4 | 12,613 | 400-- 5,505 | 3,128 |
| Solano----- | 11 | 20,868 | 150-- 3,850 | 1,897 |
| Sonoma----- | 4 | 9,708 | 1,447-- 5,000 | 2,427 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 10 | 48,872 | 1,832-- 8,754 | 4,887 |

Table III-6--Continued
Number of Volumes in Elementary School Libraries

| County | Number of libraries | Aggregate volumes held | Volumes | |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| | | | Range | Average |
| Sutter----- | 2 | 1,082 | 400-- 682 | 541 |
| Tehama----- | 2 | 6,642 | 3,300-- 3,342 | 3,321 |
| Trinity----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Tulare----- | 17 | 38,693 | 200-- 5,184 | 2,864 |
| Tuolumne----- | 1 | 2,000 | ---- | ---- |
| Ventura----- | 29 | 61,660 | 200-- 5,500 | 2,126 |
| Yolo----- | 2 | 5,223 | 553-- 4,670 | 2,612 |
| Yuba----- | 8 | 30,496 | 1,500-- 7,000 | 3,812 |
| All counties | 1,916 | 5,611,281 | 5--19,000* | 2,930 |

*A library in an individual school also serving all other elementary schools of the district.
The largest number of volumes in an elementary school library serving one school was 16,088.

Table III-7
Other Centralized Book Collections*

| County | Number of schools with other collections | Aggregate volumes held | Volumes | |
|-------------------|--|------------------------|--------------|---------|
| | | | Range | Average |
| Alameda----- | 38 | 88,284 | 260--7,635 | 2,323 |
| Alpine----- | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Amador----- | 1 | 575 | ----- | 575 |
| Butte----- | 10 | 26,465 | 1,200--4,000 | 2,647 |
| Calaveras----- | 1 | 1,314 | ----- | 1,314 |
| Colusa----- | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Contra Costa----- | 22 | 51,770 | 264--6,200 | 2,353 |
| Del Norte----- | 3 | 8,805 | 2,625--3,200 | 2,935 |
| El Dorado----- | 5 | 3,490 | 150--2,790 | 698 |
| Fresno----- | 40 | 26,906 | 20--2,100 | 673 |
| Glenn----- | 2 | 4,000 | 1,000--3,000 | 2,000 |
| Humboldt----- | 14 | 10,035 | 20--2,000 | 717 |
| Imperial----- | 9 | 12,678 | 300--2,303 | 1,409 |
| Inyo----- | 3 | 6,370 | 1,870--4,500 | 2,123 |
| Kern----- | 14 | 9,793 | 105--1,488 | 700 |
| Kings----- | 7 | 6,441 | 550--1,500 | 920 |
| Lake----- | 3 | 3,700 | 200--2,500 | 1,233 |
| Lassen----- | 2 | 1,700 | 300--1,400 | 850 |
| Los Angeles----- | 136 | 245,784 | 50--8,300 | 1,807 |
| Madera----- | 3 | 4,124 | 550--2,324 | 1,375 |
| Marin----- | 17 | 26,388 | 635--3,113 | 1,552 |
| Mariposa----- | 1 | 600 | ----- | 600 |
| Mendocino----- | 9 | 11,520 | 350--3,750 | 1,280 |
| Merced----- | 2 | 1,649 | 180--1,469 | 825 |
| Modoc----- | 1 | 856 | ----- | 856 |
| Mono----- | 1 | 650 | ----- | 650 |
| Monterey----- | 25 | 56,379 | 100--5,000 | 2,255 |
| Napa----- | 2 | 1,100 | 500--600 | 550 |
| Nevada----- | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Orange----- | 90 | 89,172 | 100--5,500 | 991 |
| Placer----- | 8 | 14,225 | 1,000--5,000 | 1,778 |
| Plumas----- | 5 | 12,244 | 1,500--3,044 | 2,449 |
| Riverside----- | 27 | 39,653 | 19--3,855 | 1,469 |
| Sacramento----- | 24 | 20,747 | 100--3,000 | 864 |
| San Benito----- | 3 | 3,939 | 1,024--1,480 | 1,313 |
| San Bernardino-- | 40 | 52,419 | 49--7,500 | 1,310 |
| San Diego----- | 37 | 30,194 | 24--4,303 | 816 |
| San Francisco-- | 19 | 23,165 | 90--3,969 | 1,219 |
| San Joaquin----- | 10 | 12,021 | 100--2,400 | 1,202 |
| San Luis Obispo- | 12 | 6,478 | 100--1,700 | 540 |
| San Mateo ----- | 46 | 118,563 | 400--5,667 | 2,577 |
| Santa Barbara-- | 11 | 14,285 | 50--3,500 | 1,299 |
| Santa Clara----- | 104 | 262,225 | 250--5,409 | 2,521 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 11 | 22,885 | 975--3,100 | 2,080 |
| Shasta----- | 6 | 6,817 | 300--4,000 | 1,136 |
| Sierra----- | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Siskiyou----- | 5 | 9,396 | 1,092--4,667 | 1,879 |
| Solano----- | 25 | 35,340 | 100--4,000 | 1,414 |
| Sonoma----- | 23 | 34,065 | 50--6,553 | 1,481 |
| Stanislaus----- | 32 | 106,991 | 200--8,500 | 3,343 |

Table III-7--Continued
Other Centralized Book Collections*

| County | Number of schools with other collections | Aggregate volumes held | Volumes | |
|-----------------|--|------------------------|------------|---------|
| | | | Range | Average |
| Sutter----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Tehama----- | 2 | 430 | 150-- 280 | 215 |
| Trinity----- | 1 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Tulare----- | 12 | 10,882 | 37--3,000 | 907 |
| Tuolumne ----- | 2 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Ventura----- | 22 | 20,919 | 131--3,000 | 951 |
| Yolo----- | 11 | 21,836 | 176--5,375 | 1,985 |
| Yuba----- | 6 | 6,128 | 50--3,378 | 1,021 |
| All counties--- | 965 | 1,586,394 | 19--8,500 | 1,644 |

*In areas not qualifying as libraries (textbook rooms, offices, hallways, and the like).

Table III-8
Personnel Serving Elementary School Libraries--1963-64

| County | Schools | Schools with libraries | Libraries served by | | | | | | Libraries without personnel* | |
|-------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | | Librarians | | Teacher- librarians | | Clerks only | | | |
| | | | Full- time | Part- time | Full- time | Part- time | Full- time | Part- time | | |
| Alameda ----- | 262 | 192 | 9 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 147 | |
| Alpine ----- | 2 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Amador ----- | 6 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Butte ----- | 49 | 6 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5 | |
| Calaveras ----- | 10 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Colusa ----- | 9 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | |
| Contra Costa --- | 152 | 118 | 12 | 38 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 23 | 34 | |
| Del Norte ----- | 10 | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| El Dorado ----- | 25 | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 2 | --- | |
| Fresno ----- | 168 | 23 | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | 5 | 16 | |
| Glenn ----- | 20 | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Humboldt ----- | 72 | 5 | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | 3 | |
| Imperial ----- | 36 | 3 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | |
| Inyo ----- | 9 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Kern ----- | 129 | 47 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 26 | |
| Kings ----- | 29 | 5 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 4 | |
| Lake ----- | 10 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 1 | |
| Lassen ----- | 18 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Los Angeles --- | 1,219 | 613 | 49 | 38 | 13 | 23 | 8 | 13 | 469 | |
| Madera ----- | 28 | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | |
| Marin ----- | 75 | 44 | 1 | 11 | --- | 3 | --- | 6 | 23 | |
| Mariposa ----- | 9 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Mendocino ----- | 27 | 7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 6 | |
| Merced ----- | 47 | 13 | 3 | 1 | --- | 7 | --- | 1 | 1 | |
| Modoc ----- | 12 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Mono ----- | 5 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Monterey ----- | 76 | 26 | --- | 4 | --- | 2 | 1 | 2 | 17 | |
| Napa ----- | 29 | 9 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9 | |
| Nevada ----- | 14 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Orange ----- | 286 | 50 | 8 | --- | 16 | 1 | --- | 2 | 23 | |
| Placer ----- | 34 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | |
| Plumas ----- | 9 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Riverside ----- | 119 | 29 | 1 | 15 | --- | 6 | --- | 1 | 6 | |
| Sacramento ----- | 182 | 101 | --- | --- | --- | 11 | --- | --- | 90 | |
| San Benito ----- | 20 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | |
| San Bernardino - | 199 | 56 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | 3 | 12 | 39 | |
| San Diego ----- | 289 | 47 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 24 | |
| San Francisco -- | 96 | 69 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 69 | |
| San Joaquin ----- | 112 | 37 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | 33 | |
| San Luis Obispo- | 49 | 9 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 6 | |
| San Mateo ----- | 166 | 105 | 20 | 36 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 33 | |
| Santa Barbara -- | 76 | 37 | 1 | 14 | --- | 4 | --- | 4 | 14 | |
| Santa Clara----- | 283 | 144 | 21 | 20 | 6 | 27 | --- | 1 | 69 | |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 32 | 7 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| Shasta ----- | 54 | 3 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 2 | |
| Sierra ----- | 4 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 1 | --- | |
| Siskiyou ----- | 35 | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | |

Table III-8--Continued
Personnel Serving Elementary School Libraries--1963-64

| County | Schools | Schools with libraries | Libraries served by | | | | | | Libraries without personnel* | |
|--|---------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | | Librarians | | Teacher- librarians | | Clerks only | | | |
| | | | Full- time | Part- time | Full- time | Part- time | Full- time | Part- time | | |
| Solano ----- | 54 | 11 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 10 | |
| Sonoma ----- | 77 | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 2 | |
| Stanislaus ----- | 78 | 10 | 2 | --- | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | 5 | |
| Sutter----- | 25 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | |
| Tehama ----- | 23 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | |
| Trinity----- | 16 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Tulare ----- | 98 | 17 | --- | 2 | --- | 2 | --- | --- | 13 | |
| Tuolumne ----- | 19 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | |
| Ventura----- | 99 | 29 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | |
| Yolo ----- | 35 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | |
| Yuba ----- | 24 | 8 | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 4 | |
| Total ----- | 5,150 | 1,916 | 145 | 215 | 58 | 119 | 34 | 104 | 1,230 | |
| Percent among schools with libraries --- | --- | 100.0 | 7.6 | 11.2 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 64.0 | |
| Percent among all schools reporting (5,040) ----- | --- | 38.0 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 24.3 | |

*This column includes libraries served only by volunteers and libraries in which full-time classroom teachers provide some services as an extra duty, as well as libraries without any designated personnel.

Table III-9
Library Personnel in Elementary School Libraries
Which Met ALA Book Standards--1964

| County | Elementary school libraries meeting standards | Library personnel | | | | | | Volunteers (only) | |
|--------------------|---|--|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|---|----------------------|--|
| | | Librarians or teacher- librarians | | Teachers, extra duty | Clerks (only) | | | | |
| | | Full time | Part time | | Full time | Part time | | | |
| Alameda ----- | 62 | 6 | 1 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Contra Costa ----- | 20 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Del Norte ----- | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Humboldt ----- | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Kern ----- | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Los Angeles----- | 23 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| Marin ----- | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Merced----- | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Monterey ----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Napa ----- | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Orange ----- | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sacramento ----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| San Bernardino --- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| San Diego ----- | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| San Joaquin ----- | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| San Mateo----- | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Santa Clara ----- | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Stanislaus----- | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total----- | 144 | 43 | 25 | 62 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 3 | |
| Percent ----- | --- | 29.9 | 17.4 | 43.0 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 0 | 2.1 | |

Table III-10
Number of Volumes in Elementary School Libraries
Related to School Enrollment

| Enrollment | Aggregate holdings | Number of library books | | Schools with libraries |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| | | Range | Average | |
| 1 - 99 | 10,141 | 200- 4,956 | 1,268 | 8 |
| 100- 199 | 106,034 | 5-13,338 | 1,963 | 54 |
| 200- 299 | 258,540 | 150- 8,543 | 2,248 | 115 |
| 300- 499 | 1,365,215 | 100-11,016 | 2,780 | 491 |
| 500- 999 | 3,350,659 | 100-19,000 | 3,111 | 1,077 |
| 1,000-1,499 | 472,773 | 326-16,088 | 2,992 | 158 |
| 1,500-2,000 | 50,919 | 1,361-15,670 | 3,917 | 13 |
| All schools | 5,614,281 | 5-19,000 | 2,930 | 1,916 |

Table III-11
Magazine Titles in Elementary School Libraries--1964

| County | Number of K-6 schools | | Number of K-8 and 7-8 schools | | Schools meeting standard | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | With library | Meeting standard of 25 titles | With library | Meeting standard of 50 titles | Totals | Percent |
| Alameda ----- | 154 | 8 | 38 | 0 | 8 | 4.1 |
| Alpine----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Amador----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Butte----- | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Calaveras----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Colusa----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Contra Costa --- | 95 | 10 | 23 | 3 | 13 | 11.0 |
| Del Norte----- | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| El Dorado----- | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fresno----- | 9 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 4.3 |
| Glenn----- | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Humboldt----- | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Imperial----- | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Inyo----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Kern----- | 16 | 2 | 31 | 1 | 3 | 6.4 |
| Kings----- | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 20.0 |
| Lake----- | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lassen----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Los Angeles ----- | 549 | 5 | 64 | 6 | 11 | 1.8 |
| Madera----- | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Marin----- | 30 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mariposa----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Mendocino----- | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Merced----- | 5 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Modoc----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Mono----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Monterey----- | 20 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Napa----- | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nevada----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Orange----- | 22 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Placer----- | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Plumas----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Riverside----- | 26 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sacramento----- | 90 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| San Benito----- | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| San Bernardino- | 47 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| San Diego ----- | 31 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 12.8 |
| San Francisco -- | 68 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| San Joaquin----- | 33 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| San Luis Obispo- | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| San Mateo----- | 72 | 2 | 33 | 4 | 6 | 5.7 |
| Santa Barbara-- | 33 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 8.1 |
| Santa Clara----- | 105 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Shasta----- | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sierra----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Siskiyou----- | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Solano----- | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Table III-11--Continued
Magazine Titles in Elementary School Libraries--1964

| County | Number of K-6 schools | | Number of K-8 and 7-8 schools | | Schools meeting standard | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | With library | Meeting standard of 25 titles | With library | Meeting standard of 50 titles | Totals | Percent |
| Sonoma ----- | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sutter----- | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tehama----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Trinity----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Tulare----- | 4 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tuolumne ----- | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ventura----- | 21 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 6.9 |
| Yolo----- | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Yuba----- | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 12.5 |
| All counties -- | 1,477 | 36 | 439 | 19 | 55 | 2.9 |

Table III-12
Newspapers in Elementary School Libraries

| County | Number of libraries | Libraries meeting standard of three | | Number of subscriptions reported | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | | Number | Percent | Lowest | Highest |
| Alameda----- | 192 | 16 | 8.3 | 0 | 7 |
| Alpine----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | - |
| Amador----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | - |
| Butte----- | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 2 |
| Calaveras----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | - |
| Colusa----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contra Costa----- | 118 | 4 | 3.4 | 0 | 6 |
| Del Norte----- | 4 | 1 | 25.0 | 3 | 3 |
| El Dorado----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresno----- | 23 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1 |
| Glenn----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Humboldt----- | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Imperial----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Inyo----- | -- | -- | --- | - | 7 |
| Kern----- | 47 | 7 | 14.9 | 0 | 2 |
| Kings----- | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 1 |
| Lake----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | - |
| Lassen----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | - |
| Los Angeles----- | 613 | 20 | 3.3 | 0 | 10 |
| Madera----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marin----- | 44 | 1 | 2.3 | 0 | 5 |
| Mariposa----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | 0 |
| Mendocino----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 4 |
| Merced----- | 13 | 1 | 7.7 | 0 | - |
| Modoc----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | - |
| Mono----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | 8 |
| Monterey----- | 26 | 6 | 23.1 | 0 | 4 |
| Napa----- | 9 | 1 | 11.1 | 0 | - |
| Nevada----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | 7 |
| Orange----- | 20 | 6 | 30.0 | 0 | 3 |
| Placer----- | 3 | 1 | 33.3 | 0 | - |
| Plumas----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | 4 |
| Riverside----- | 29 | 1 | 3.4 | 0 | 4 |
| Sacramento----- | 101 | 10 | 9.9 | 0 | 4 |
| San Benito----- | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | 3 | 3 |
| San Bernardino----- | 56 | 1 | 1.8 | 0 | 6 |
| San Diego----- | 47 | 13 | 27.7 | 0 | 8 |
| San Francisco----- | 69 | 6 | 8.7 | 0 | 8 |
| San Joaquin----- | 27 | 4 | 14.8 | 0 | 6 |
| San Luis Obispo----- | 9 | 1 | 11.1 | 0 | 5 |
| San Mateo----- | 105 | 6 | 5.7 | 0 | 5 |
| Santa Barbara----- | 37 | 2 | 5.4 | 0 | 4 |
| Santa Clara----- | 144 | 5 | 3.5 | 0 | 3 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 7 | 2 | 28.6 | 0 | 5 |
| Shasta----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 2 |
| Sierra----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | - |
| Siskiyou----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 2 |
| Solano----- | 11 | 3 | 27.3 | 0 | 8 |
| Sonoma----- | 4 | 1 | 25.0 | 0 | 8 |
| Stanislaus----- | 10 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sutter----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tehama----- | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 0 | 3 |

Table III-12 -- Continued
Newspapers in Elementary School Libraries

| County | Number of libraries | Libraries meeting standard of three | | Number of subscriptions reported | |
|----------------|---------------------------|--|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | | Number | Percent | Lowest | Highest |
| Trinity----- | --- | -- | --- | - | - |
| Tulare ----- | 17 | 2 | 11.8 | 0 | 3 |
| Tuolumne ----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ventura ----- | 29 | 3 | 10.3 | 0 | 5 |
| Yolo ----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 2 |
| Yuba----- | 8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 1, 872 | 126 | ---- | 0 | 10 |
| Average | ----- | --- | 6.7 | - | -- |

Table III-13
Audio-Visual Materials in 1,916 Elementary School Libraries

| Type of material | Libraries having material | | Range of items owned | Total items owned | Average per library |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Number | Percent | | | |
| Motion pictures--- | 5 | 0.3 | 3-54 | 106 | 21 |
| Filmstrips ----- | 263 | 13.7 | 1-1,402 | 30,164 | 115 |
| 2" X 2" slides ---- | 40 | 2.1 | 1-250 | 2,486 | 62 |
| Study prints (flat pictures)--- | 286 | 14.9 | 1-10,315 | 82,464 | 288 |
| Tape recordings -- | 111 | 5.8 | 1-400 | 1,747 | 16 |
| Record albums --- | 373 | 19.5 | 1-1,457 | 33,849 | 91 |
| Transparencies--- | 40 | 2.1 | 1-150 | 1,207 | 30 |

Table III-14
Professional Books in Elementary School Libraries

| County | Number of libraries | Libraries meeting standard of 200 | | Number of books reported | | | Total books, all schools |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | | Number | Percent | Lowest | Highest | Average | |
| Alameda ----- | 192 | 19 | 9.9 | 0 | 567 | 58 | 11,063 |
| Alpine ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Amador ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 | 0 |
| Butte ----- | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | --- |
| Calaveras ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Colusa ----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100 |
| Contra Costa ----- | 118 | 8 | 6.8 | 0 | 252 | 67 | 7,857 |
| Del Norte ----- | 4 | 1 | 25.0 | 0 | 200 | 75 | 300 |
| El Dorado ----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 75 | 21 | 85 |
| Fresno ----- | 23 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 39 | 16 | 370 |
| Glenn ----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 25 | 13 | 25 |
| Humboldt ----- | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 27 | 135 |
| Imperial ----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 60 | 37 | 110 |
| Inyo ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kern ----- | 47 | 2 | 4.3 | 0 | 545 | 43 | 2,017 |
| Kings ----- | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 20 | 100 |
| Lake ----- | 3 | 2 | 66.7 | 200 | 350 | 183 | 550 |
| Lassen ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Los Angeles ----- | 613 | 7 | 1.1 | 0 | 400 | 15 | 9,132 |
| Madera ----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marin ----- | 44 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 120 | 18 | 789 |
| Mariposa ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mendocino ----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 36 | 255 |
| Merced ----- | 13 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 150 | 31 | 409 |
| Modoc ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mono ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Monterey ----- | 26 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 150 | 20 | 510 |
| Napa ----- | 9 | 1 | 11.1 | 0 | 200 | 44 | 397 |
| Nevada ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Orange ----- | 50 | 1 | 2.0 | 0 | 300 | 21 | 1,040 |
| Placer ----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 50 | 17 | 50 |
| Plumas ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Riverside ----- | 29 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 50 | 10 | 287 |
| Sacramento ----- | 101 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 3 | 300 |
| San Benito ----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| San Bernardino -- | 56 | 1 | 1.8 | 0 | 200 | 28 | 1,575 |
| San Diego ----- | 47 | 2 | 4.3 | 0 | 200 | 38 | 1,807 |
| San Francisco --- | 69 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 110 | 8 | 547 |
| San Joaquin ----- | 37 | 1 | 2.7 | 0 | 278 | 28 | 1,029 |
| San Luis Obispo-- | 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 50 | 22 | 195 |
| San Mateo ----- | 105 | 4 | 3.8 | 0 | 500 | 40 | 4,194 |
| Santa Barbara --- | 37 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 130 | 15 | 561 |
| Santa Clara ----- | 144 | 10 | 6.9 | 0 | 300 | 35 | 5,017 |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 75 | 28 | 194 |
| Shasta ----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sierra ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Siskiyou ----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 150 | 38 | 150 |
| Solano ----- | 11 | 1 | 9.0 | 0 | 200 | 45 | 496 |
| Sonoma ----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 41 | 165 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 10 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 19 | 190 |

Table III-14--Continued
Professional Books in Elementary School Libraries

| County | Number of libraries | Libraries meeting standard of 200 | | Number of books reported | | | Total books, all schools |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | | Number | Percent | Lowest | Highest | Average | |
| Sutter ----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| Tehama----- | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 0 | 427 | 214 | 427 |
| Trinity----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tulare----- | 17 | 2 | 11.8 | 0 | 311 | 36 | 613 |
| Tuolumne----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ventura----- | 29 | 1 | 3.4 | 0 | 200 | 14 | 418 |
| Yolo----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 10 |
| Yuba----- | 8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 40 | 320 |
| All counties----- | 1,916 | 64 | 3.3 | 0 | 567 | 29 | 53,869 |

Table III-15
Expenditures for Library Books in Elementary School Districts--1963-64*

| County | Books, capital outlay | Books, other | Total | Average daily attendance | Expen- diture per pupil |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Alameda ----- | \$ 78,252 | \$ 62,670 | \$ 140,922 | 41,811 | \$3.37 |
| Alpine ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Amador ----- | 0 | 164 | 164 | 501 | .33 |
| Butte ----- | 10,020 | 10,456 | 20,476 | 11,831 | 1.73 |
| Calaveras ----- | 130 | 5 | 135 | 446 | .30 |
| Colusa ----- | 8 | 492 | 500 | 710 | .70 |
| Contra Costa ----- | 22,334 | 87,709 | 110,043 | 44,886 | 2.45 |
| Del Norte ----- | 682 | 4,348 | 5,030 | 3,153 | 1.60 |
| El Dorado ----- | 3,628 | 13,097 | 16,725 | 4,870 | 3.43 |
| Fresno ----- | 3,473 | 14,709 | 18,182 | 31,170 | .58 |
| Glenn ----- | 0 | 4,868 | 4,868 | 3,076 | 1.58 |
| Humboldt----- | 6,027 | 6,698 | 12,725 | 14,632 | .87 |
| Imperial ----- | 235 | 17,991 | 18,226 | 13,542 | 1.35 |
| Inyo ----- | 2,399 | 1,110 | 3,509 | 1,923 | 1.82 |
| Kern ----- | 44,447 | 85,744 | 130,191 | 54,068 | 2.41 |
| Kings ----- | 9,005 | 10,931 | 19,936 | 9,613 | 2.07 |
| Lake----- | 0 | 473 | 473 | 996 | .47 |
| Lassen----- | 0 | 53 | 53 | 2,201 | .02 |
| Los Angeles ----- | 198,200 | 195,852 | 394,052 | 210,709 | 1.87 |
| Madera ----- | 0 | 12,862 | 12,862 | 7,733 | 1.66 |
| Marin----- | 69,257 | 24,256 | 93,513 | 23,928 | 3.91 |
| Mariposa----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Mendocino----- | 0 | 11,516 | 11,516 | 4,550 | 2.53 |
| Merced ----- | 10,468 | 34,610 | 45,078 | 18,645 | 2.42 |
| Modoc ----- | 132 | 4,333 | 4,465 | 1,362 | 3.28 |
| Mono----- | 0 | 115 | 115 | 412 | .28 |
| Monterey----- | 10,000 | 36,344 | 46,344 | 27,724 | 1.67 |
| Napa----- | 0 | 5,219 | 5,219 | 7,366 | .71 |
| Nevada----- | 646 | 2,666 | 3,312 | 2,556 | 1.30 |
| Orange----- | 179,114 | 195,575 | 374,689 | 144,138 | 2.60 |
| Placer ----- | 0 | 7,500 | 7,500 | 10,712 | .70 |
| Plumas ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Riverside ----- | 23,184 | 10,252 | 33,436 | 12,823 | 2.61 |
| Sacramento----- | 2,731 | 13,252 | 15,98 | 20,754 | .77 |
| San Benito----- | 0 | 1,037 | 1,037 | 2,609 | .40 |
| San Bernardino -- | 55,696 | 62,681 | 118,377 | 68,718 | 1.72 |
| San Diego ----- | 61,707 | 48,303 | 110,010 | 77,949 | 1.41 |
| San Francisco --- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| San Joaquin----- | 346 | 59,129 | 59,475 | 18,924 | 3.14 |
| San Luis Obispo-- | 11,289 | 10,255 | 21,544 | 12,579 | 1.71 |
| San Mateo ----- | 157,951 | 53,602 | 211,553 | 70,926 | 2.98 |
| Santa Barbara --- | 8,969 | 49,706 | 58,675 | 24,626 | 2.38 |
| Santa Clara----- | 205,118 | 95,863 | 300,981 | 125,565 | 2.40 |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 11,358 | 17,653 | 29,011 | 12,368 | 2.35 |
| Shasta ----- | 4,802 | 10,451 | 15,253 | 12,013 | 1.27 |
| Sierra ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Siskiyou----- | 1,847 | 5,602 | 7,449 | 6,146 | 1.21 |
| Solano ----- | 4,728 | 3,934 | 8,662 | 10,030 | .86 |
| Sonoma ----- | 2,839 | 19,183 | 22,022 | 21,130 | 1.04 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 9,339 | 43,946 | 53,285 | 30,049 | 1.77 |

Table III-15--Continued
Expenditures for Library Books in Elementary School Districts--1963-64*

| County | Books, capital outlay | Books, other | Total | Average daily attendance | Expen- diture per pupil |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sutter | \$ 2,674 | \$ 3,605 | \$ 6,279 | 6,789 | \$.92 |
| Tehama | 4,936 | 3,478 | 8,414 | 4,577 | 1.84 |
| Trinity | 34 | 169 | 203 | 1,388 | .15 |
| Tulare | 7,877 | 23,204 | 31,081 | 31,051 | 1.00 |
| Tuolumne | 288 | 7,753 | 8,041 | 2,654 | 3.03 |
| Ventura | 56,513 | 39,376 | 95,889 | 39,880 | 2.40 |
| Yolo | 3,966 | 8,463 | 12,429 | 5,489 | 2.26 |
| Yuba | 18,314 | 4,681 | 22,995 | 7,300 | 3.15 |
| All counties | \$1,304,963 | \$1,447,944 | \$2,752,907 | 1,325,601 | \$1.71 |

*Does not include textbooks or library supplies and equipment.

Table II-8--Continued
Personnel Serving Elementary School Libraries--1963-64

| County | Schools | Schools with libraries | Libraries served by | | | | | | Libraries without personnel* | |
|--|---------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | | Librarians | | Teacher- librarians | | Clerks only | | | |
| | | | Full- time | Part- time | Full- time | Part- time | Full- time | Part- time | | |
| Solano ----- | 54 | 11 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 10 | |
| Sonoma ----- | 77 | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 2 | |
| Stanislaus ----- | 78 | 10 | 2 | --- | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | 5 | |
| Sutter----- | 25 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | |
| Tehama ----- | 23 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | |
| Trinity----- | 16 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Tulare ----- | 98 | 17 | --- | 2 | --- | 2 | --- | --- | 13 | |
| Tuolumne ----- | 19 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | |
| Ventura----- | 99 | 29 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | |
| Yolo ----- | 35 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | |
| Yuba----- | 24 | 8 | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 4 | |
| Total ----- | 5,150 | 1,916 | 145 | 215 | 58 | 119 | 34 | 104 | 1,230 | |
| Percent among schools with libraries --- | --- | 100.0 | 7.6 | 11.2 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 64.0 | |
| Percent among all schools reporting (5,040) ----- | --- | 38.0 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 24.3 | |

*This column includes libraries served only by volunteers and libraries in which full-time classroom teachers provide some services as an extra duty, as well as libraries without any designated personnel.

Table III-9
Library Personnel in Elementary School Libraries
Which Met ALA Book Standards--1964

| County | Elementary school libraries meeting standards | Library personnel | | | | | | Volunteers (only) | |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------|-----------|---|-------------------|--|
| | | Librarians or teacher-librarians | | Teachers, extra duty | Clerks (only) | | | | |
| | | Full time | Part time | | Full time | Part time | | | |
| Alameda----- | 62 | 6 | 1 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Contra Costa----- | 20 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Del Norte----- | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Humboldt----- | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Kern----- | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Los Angeles----- | 23 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| Marin----- | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Merced----- | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Monterey----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Napa----- | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Orange----- | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sacramento----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| San Bernardino--- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| San Diego----- | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| San Joaquin----- | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| San Mateo----- | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Santa Clara----- | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Stanislaus----- | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total----- | 144 | 43 | 25 | 62 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 3 | |
| Percent ----- | --- | 29.9 | 17.4 | 43.0 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 0 | 2.1 | |

Table III-10
Number of Volumes in Elementary School Libraries
Related to School Enrollment

| Enrollment | Aggregate holdings | Number of library books | | Schools with libraries |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| | | Range | Average | |
| 1 - 99 | 10,141 | 200- 4,956 | 1,268 | 8 |
| 100- 199 | 106,034 | 5-13,338 | 1,963 | 54 |
| 200- 299 | 258,540 | 150- 8,543 | 2,248 | 115 |
| 300- 499 | 1,365,215 | 100-11,016 | 2,780 | 491 |
| 500- 999 | 3,350,659 | 100-19,000 | 3,111 | 1,077 |
| 1,000-1,499 | 472,773 | 326-16,088 | 2,992 | 158 |
| 1,500-2,000 | 50,919 | 1,361-15,670 | 3,917 | 13 |
| All schools | 5,614,281 | 5-19,000 | 2,930 | 1,916 |

Table III-11
Magazine Titles in Elementary School Libraries--1964

| County | Number of K-6 schools | | Number of K-8 and 7-8 schools | | Schools meeting standard | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | With library | Meeting standard of 25 titles | With library | Meeting standard of 50 titles | Totals | Percent |
| Alameda ----- | 154 | 8 | 38 | 0 | 8 | 4.1 |
| Alpine----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Amador----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Butte----- | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Calaveras----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Colusa----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Contra Costa --- | 95 | 10 | 23 | 3 | 13 | 11.0 |
| Del Norte ----- | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| El Dorado----- | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fresno----- | 9 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 4.3 |
| Glenn----- | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Humboldt----- | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Imperial----- | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Inyo----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Kern----- | 16 | 2 | 31 | 1 | 3 | 6.4 |
| Kings----- | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 20.0 |
| Lake----- | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lassen----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Los Angeles --- | 549 | 5 | 64 | 6 | 11 | 1.8 |
| Madera ----- | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Marin----- | 30 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mariposa----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Mendocino----- | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Merced ----- | 5 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Modoc----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Mono----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Monterey----- | 20 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Napa----- | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nevada----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Orange----- | 22 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Placer----- | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Plumas----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Riverside----- | 26 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sacramento----- | 90 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| San Benito----- | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| San Bernardino-- | 47 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| San Diego ----- | 31 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 12.8 |
| San Francisco -- | 68 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| San Joaquin----- | 33 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| San Luis Obispo- | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| San Mateo----- | 72 | 2 | 33 | 4 | 6 | 5.7 |
| Santa Barbara-- | 33 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 8.1 |
| Santa Clara----- | 105 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Shasta----- | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sierra----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Siskiyou----- | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Solano----- | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Table III-11--Continued

Magazine Titles in Elementary School Libraries--1964

| County | Number of K-6 schools | | Number of K-8 and 7-8 schools | | Schools meeting standard | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | With library | Meeting standard of 25 titles | With library | Meeting standard of 50 titles | Totals | Percent |
| Sonoma ----- | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sutter----- | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tehama----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Trinity----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Tulare----- | 4 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tuolumne ----- | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ventura----- | 21 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 6.9 |
| Yolo----- | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Yuba----- | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 12.5 |
| All counties -- | 1,477 | 36 | 439 | 19 | 55 | 2.9 |

Table III-12
Newspapers in Elementary School Libraries

| County | Number of libraries | Libraries meeting standard of three | | Number of subscriptions reported | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | | Number | Percent | Lowest | Highest |
| Alameda----- | 192 | 16 | 8.3 | 0 | 7 |
| Alpine----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | - |
| Amador ----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | - |
| Butte----- | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 2 |
| Calaveras ----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | 0 |
| Colusa ----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 6 |
| Contra Costa----- | 118 | 4 | 3.4 | 0 | 3 |
| Del Norte----- | 4 | 1 | 25.0 | 3 | 0 |
| El Dorado ----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 1 |
| Fresno ----- | 23 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 1 |
| Glenn ----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Humboldt ----- | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Imperial----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | - |
| Inyo----- | -- | -- | --- | - | - |
| Kern----- | 47 | 7 | 14.9 | 0 | 7 |
| Kings ----- | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 2 |
| Lake ----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 1 |
| Lassen----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | - |
| Los Angeles ----- | 613 | 20 | 3.3 | 0 | 10 |
| Madera----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marin----- | 44 | 1 | 2.3 | 0 | 5 |
| Mariposa----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | - |
| Mendocino----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 4 |
| Merced----- | 13 | 1 | 7.7 | 0 | - |
| Modoc----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | - |
| Mono----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | 8 |
| Monterey----- | 26 | 6 | 23.1 | 0 | 4 |
| Napa----- | 9 | 1 | 11.1 | 0 | - |
| Nevada----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | 7 |
| Orange----- | 20 | 6 | 30.0 | 0 | 3 |
| Placer----- | 3 | 1 | 33.3 | 0 | - |
| Plumas----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | - |
| Riverside----- | 29 | 1 | 3.4 | 0 | 4 |
| Sacramento----- | 101 | 10 | 9.9 | 0 | 4 |
| San Benito----- | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | 3 | 3 |
| San Bernardino----- | 56 | 1 | 1.8 | 0 | 6 |
| San Diego----- | 47 | 13 | 27.7 | 0 | 8 |
| San Francisco----- | 69 | 6 | 8.7 | 0 | 8 |
| San Joaquin ----- | 27 | 4 | 14.8 | 0 | 6 |
| San Luis Obispo --- | 9 | 1 | 11.1 | 0 | 5 |
| San Mateo ----- | 105 | 6 | 5.7 | 0 | 5 |
| Santa Barbara----- | 37 | 2 | 5.4 | 0 | 4 |
| Santa Clara----- | 144 | 5 | 3.5 | 0 | 3 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 7 | 2 | 28.6 | 0 | 5 |
| Shasta----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 2 |
| Sierra----- | 0 | -- | --- | - | - |
| Siskiyou----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 2 |
| Solano----- | 11 | 3 | 27.3 | 0 | 8 |
| Sonoma----- | 4 | 1 | 25.0 | 0 | 8 |
| Stanislaus----- | 10 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sutter----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tehama ----- | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 0 | 3 |

Table III-12 -- Continued
Newspapers in Elementary School Libraries

| County | Number of libraries | Libraries meeting standard of three | | Number of subscriptions reported | |
|----------------|---------------------------|--|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | | Number | Percent | Lowest | Highest |
| Trinity----- | --- | -- | --- | - | - |
| Tulare----- | 17 | 2 | 11.8 | 0 | 3 |
| Tuolumne ----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ventura----- | 29 | 3 | 10.3 | 0 | 5 |
| Yolo----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 2 |
| Yuba----- | 8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 1, 872 | 126 | ----- | 0 | 10 |
| Average | ----- | --- | 6.7 | - | -- |

Table III-13
Audio-Visual Materials in 1,916 Elementary School Libraries

| Type of material | Libraries having material | | Range of items owned | Total items owned | Average per library |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Number | Percent | | | |
| Motion pictures--- | 5 | 0.3 | 3-54 | 106 | 21 |
| Filmstrips ----- | 263 | 13.7 | 1-1,402 | 30,164 | 115 |
| 2" X 2" slides ----- | 40 | 2.1 | 1-250 | 2,486 | 62 |
| Study prints (flat pictures)--- | 286 | 14.9 | 1-10,315 | 82,464 | 288 |
| Tape recordings -- | 111 | 5.8 | 1-400 | 1,747 | 16 |
| Record albums --- | 373 | 19.5 | 1-1,457 | 33,849 | 91 |
| Transparencies--- | 40 | 2.1 | 1-150 | 1,207 | 30 |

Table III-14
Professional Books in Elementary School Libraries

| County | Number of libraries | Libraries meeting standard of 200 | | Number of books reported | | | Total books, all schools |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | | Number | Percent | Lowest | Highest | Average | |
| Alameda ----- | 192 | 19 | 9.9 | 0 | 567 | 58 | 11,063 |
| Alpine ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Amador ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 |
| Butte ----- | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | --- |
| Calaveras ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Colusa ----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100 |
| Contra Costa ----- | 118 | 8 | 6.8 | 0 | 252 | 67 | 7,857 |
| Del Norte ----- | 4 | 1 | 25.0 | 0 | 200 | 75 | 300 |
| El Dorado ----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 75 | 21 | 85 |
| Fresno ----- | 23 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 39 | 16 | 370 |
| Glenn ----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 25 | 13 | 25 |
| Humboldt ----- | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 27 | 135 |
| Imperial ----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 60 | 37 | 110 |
| Inyo ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kern ----- | 47 | 2 | 4.3 | 0 | 545 | 43 | 2,017 |
| Kings ----- | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 20 | 100 |
| Lake ----- | 3 | 2 | .66.7 | 200 | 350 | 183 | 550 |
| Lassen ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Los Angeles ----- | 613 | 7 | 1.1 | 0 | 400 | 15 | 9,132 |
| Madera ----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marin ----- | 44 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 120 | 18 | 789 |
| Mariposa ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mendocino ----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 36 | 255 |
| Merced ----- | 13 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 150 | 31 | 409 |
| Modoc ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mono ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Monterey ----- | 26 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 150 | 20 | 510 |
| Napa ----- | 9 | 1 | 11.1 | 0 | 200 | 44 | 397 |
| Nevada ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Orange ----- | 50 | 1 | 2.0 | 0 | 300 | 21 | 1,040 |
| Placer ----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 50 | 17 | 50 |
| Plumas ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Riverside ----- | 29 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 50 | 10 | 287 |
| Sacramento ----- | 101 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 3 | 300 |
| San Benito ----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| San Bernardino -- | 56 | 1 | 1.8 | 0 | 200 | 28 | 1,575 |
| San Diego ----- | 47 | 2 | 4.3 | 0 | 200 | 38 | 1,807 |
| San Francisco --- | 69 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 110 | 8 | 547 |
| San Joaquin ----- | 37 | 1 | 2.7 | 0 | 278 | 28 | 1,029 |
| San Luis Obispo-- | 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 50 | 22 | 195 |
| San Mateo ----- | 105 | 4 | 3.8 | 0 | 500 | 40 | 4,194 |
| Santa Barbara --- | 37 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 130 | 15 | 561 |
| Santa Clara ----- | 144 | 10 | 6.9 | 0 | 300 | 35 | 5,017 |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 75 | 28 | 194 |
| Shasta ----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sierra ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Siskiyou ----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 150 | 38 | 150 |
| Solano ----- | 11 | 1 | 9.0 | 0 | 200 | 45 | 496 |
| Sonoma ----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 41 | 165 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 10 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 19 | 190 |

Table III-14--Continued
Professional Books in Elementary School Libraries

| County | Number of libraries | Libraries meeting standard of 200 | | Number of books reported | | | Total books, all schools |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | | Number | Percent | Lowest | Highest | Average | |
| Sutter ----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| Tehama----- | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 0 | 427 | 214 | 427 |
| Trinity ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tulare----- | 17 | 2 | 11.8 | 0 | 311 | 36 | 613 |
| Tuolumne----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ventura----- | 29 | 1 | 3.4 | 0 | 200 | 14 | 418 |
| Yolo----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 10 |
| Yuba----- | 8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 40 | 320 |
| All counties---- | 1,916 | 64 | 3.3 | 0 | 567 | 29 | 53,869 |

Table III-15
Expenditures for Library Books in Elementary School Districts--1963-64*

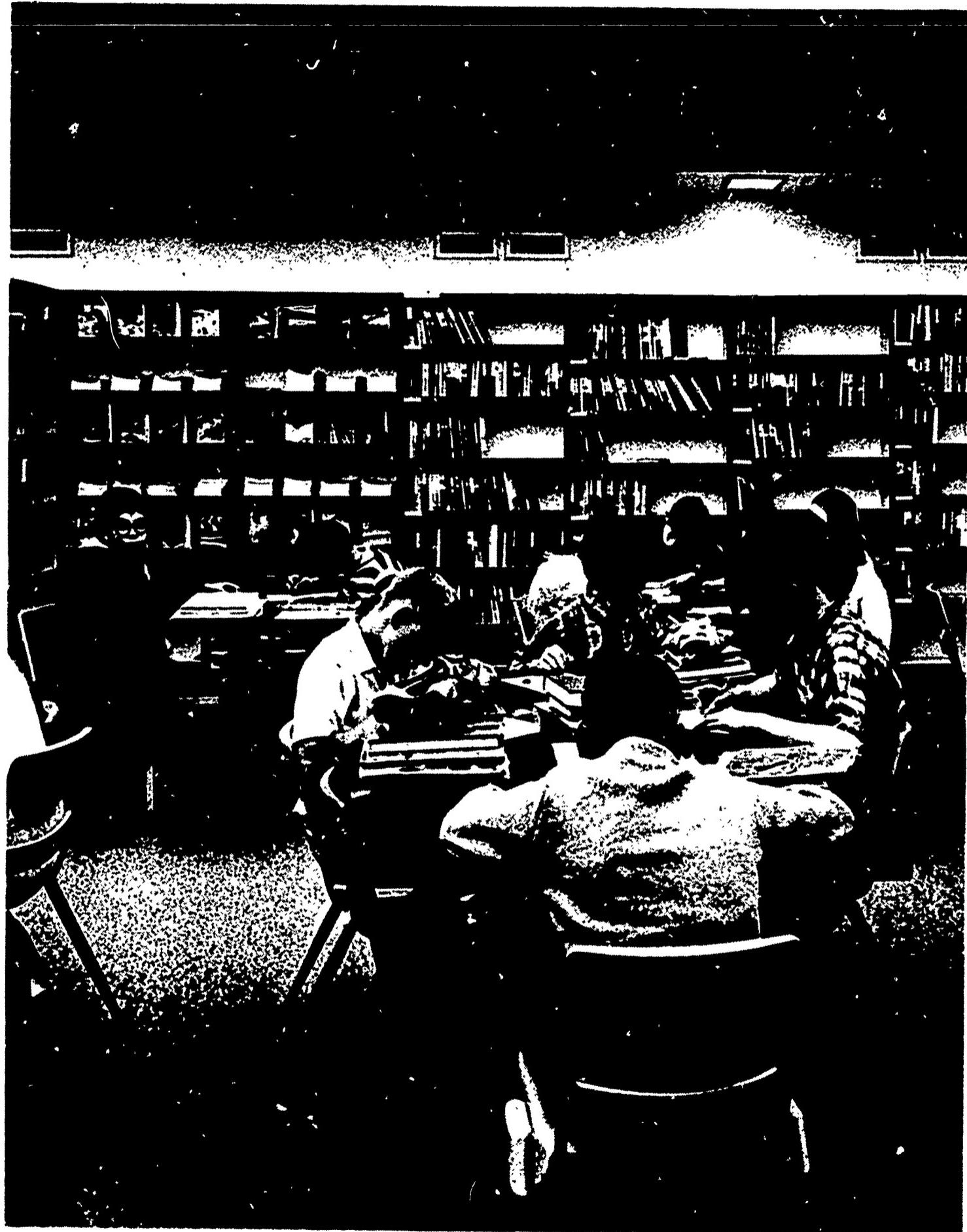
| County | Books, capital outlay | Books, other | Total | Average daily attendance | Expen- diture per pupil |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Alameda ----- | \$ 78,252 | \$ 62,670 | \$ 140,922 | 41,811 | \$3.37 |
| Alpine ----- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Amador ----- | 0 | 164 | 164 | 501 | .33 |
| Butte ----- | 10,020 | 10,456 | 20,476 | 11,831 | 1.73 |
| Calaveras ----- | 130 | 5 | 135 | 446 | .30 |
| Colusa ----- | 8 | 492 | 500 | 710 | .70 |
| Contra Costa ----- | 22,334 | 87,709 | 110,043 | 44,886 | 2.45 |
| Del Norte ----- | 682 | 4,348 | 5,030 | 3,153 | 1.60 |
| El Dorado ----- | 3,628 | 13,097 | 16,725 | 4,870 | 3.43 |
| Fresno ----- | 3,473 | 14,709 | 18,182 | 31,170 | .58 |
| Glenn ----- | 0 | 4,868 | 4,868 | 3,076 | 1.58 |
| Humboldt ----- | 6,027 | 6,698 | 12,725 | 14,632 | .87 |
| Imperial ----- | 235 | 17,991 | 18,226 | 13,542 | 1.35 |
| Inyo ----- | 2,399 | 1,110 | 3,509 | 1,923 | 1.82 |
| Kern ----- | 44,447 | 85,744 | 130,191 | 54,068 | 2.41 |
| Kings ----- | 9,005 | 10,931 | 19,936 | 9,613 | 2.07 |
| Lake ----- | 0 | 473 | 473 | 996 | .47 |
| Lassen ----- | 0 | 53 | 53 | 2,201 | .02 |
| Los Angeles ----- | 198,200 | 195,852 | 394,052 | 210,709 | 1.87 |
| Madera ----- | 0 | 12,862 | 12,862 | 7,733 | 1.66 |
| Marin ----- | 69,257 | 24,256 | 93,513 | 23,928 | 3.91 |
| Mariposa ----- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mendocino ----- | 0 | 11,516 | 11,516 | 4,550 | 2.53 |
| Merced ----- | 10,468 | 34,610 | 45,078 | 18,645 | 2.42 |
| Modoc ----- | 132 | 4,333 | 4,465 | 1,362 | 3.28 |
| Mono ----- | 0 | 115 | 115 | 412 | .28 |
| Monterey ----- | 10,000 | 36,344 | 46,344 | 27,724 | 1.67 |
| Napa ----- | 0 | 5,219 | 5,219 | 7,366 | .71 |
| Nevada ----- | 646 | 2,666 | 3,312 | 2,556 | 1.30 |
| Orange ----- | 179,114 | 195,575 | 374,689 | 144,138 | 2.60 |
| Placer ----- | 0 | 7,500 | 7,500 | 10,712 | .70 |
| Plumas ----- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Riverside ----- | 23,184 | 10,252 | 33,436 | 12,823 | 2.61 |
| Sacramento ----- | 2,731 | 13,252 | 15,98 | 20,754 | .77 |
| San Benito ----- | 0 | 1,037 | 1,037 | 2,609 | .40 |
| San Bernardino -- | 55,696 | 62,681 | 118,377 | 68,718 | 1.72 |
| San Diego ----- | 61,707 | 48,303 | 110,010 | 77,949 | 1.41 |
| San Francisco --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| San Joaquin ----- | 346 | 59,129 | 59,475 | 18,924 | 3.14 |
| San Luis Obispo -- | 11,289 | 10,255 | 21,544 | 12,579 | 1.71 |
| San Mateo ----- | 157,951 | 53,602 | 211,553 | 70,926 | 2.98 |
| Santa Barbara --- | 8,969 | 49,706 | 58,675 | 24,626 | 2.38 |
| Santa Clara ----- | 205,118 | 95,863 | 300,981 | 125,565 | 2.40 |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 11,358 | 17,653 | 29,011 | 12,368 | 2.35 |
| Shasta ----- | 4,802 | 10,451 | 15,253 | 12,013 | 1.27 |
| Sierra ----- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Siskiyou ----- | 1,847 | 5,602 | 7,449 | 6,146 | 1.21 |
| Solano ----- | 4,728 | 3,934 | 8,662 | 10,030 | .86 |
| Sonoma ----- | 2,839 | 19,183 | 22,022 | 21,130 | 1.04 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 9,339 | 43,946 | 53,285 | 30,049 | 1.77 |

Table III-15--Continued

Expenditures for Library Books in Elementary School Districts--1963-64*

| County | Books, capital outlay | Books, other | Total | Average daily attendance | Expen- diture per pupil |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sutter | \$ 2,674 | \$ 3,605 | \$ 6,279 | 6,789 | \$.92 |
| Tehama | 4,936 | 3,478 | 8,414 | 4,577 | 1.84 |
| Trinity | 34 | 169 | 203 | 1,388 | .15 |
| Tulare | 7,877 | 23,204 | 31,081 | 31,051 | 1.00 |
| Tuolumne | 288 | 7,753 | 8,041 | 2,654 | 3.03 |
| Ventura | 56,513 | 39,376 | 95,889 | 39,880 | 2.40 |
| Yolo | 3,966 | 8,463 | 12,429 | 5,489 | 2.26 |
| Yuba | 18,314 | 4,681 | 22,995 | 7,300 | 3.15 |
| All counties | \$1,304,963 | \$1,447,944 | \$2,752,907 | 1,325,601 | \$1.71 |

*Does not include textbooks or library supplies and equipment.



Caroline Davis Intermediate School
Oak Grove Elementary School District
Photo by Rondal Partridge

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IV

High School Libraries in California

According to standards established by the American Association of School Librarians, every school having an enrollment of 200 students or more should have a school library. On the high school level,¹ California ranks well in this regard, since 98.1 percent of its high schools have libraries, a figure slightly above the national average of 97.4 percent. In 1964 some 1,285,671 California high school students (99.4 percent of the total high school enrollment) attended schools which had a library of some kind. Of the state's 360 junior high schools, all but 10 (2.8 percent) had a school library in 1963-64. Of the state's 641 other high schools, only 9 (1.4 percent) did not have a school library in 1963-64.

Staff for High School Libraries

Provision of a library within the school is not enough. That there is a collection of books and other instructional materials housed somewhere in the building does not ensure that they will be used effectively in the educational program. Specialists in the field of instructional materials are needed to select and organize materials and to make them available; to instruct, guide, and stimulate students to use library resources intelligently and effectively; to work with teachers as resource consultants; and to serve as members of curriculum development committees.

The American Association of School Librarians recommends that one professional librarian be employed for every 300 students or major fraction thereof up to an enrollment of 900 students, with an additional librarian for every 400 students beyond that number. If the head librarian is responsible for audio-visual materials as well as for books, the number of librarians should be increased proportionately.²

Table IV-1 shows that only 68.5 percent of California's high schools are served by school librarians on either a full-time or part-time basis. Statistics published by the U.S. Office of Education in 1964 showed that for the country as a whole, 92.6 percent of the high schools had librarians.

¹In California, Section 5553 of the Education Code designates high schools as four-year high schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, continuation high schools, and evening high schools.

²Standards for School Library Programs. Prepared by the American Association of School Librarians. Chicago: American Library Association, 1960, p. 54.

Table IV-1
High Schools Served by Credentialed Librarians

| Level | Schools | Schools served by credentialed librarians | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| | | Number | Percent |
| Junior high schools----- | 360 | 251 | 69.7 |
| High schools ----- | 641 | 408 | 63.6 |
| Total schools -- | 1,001 | 659 | 65.8 |

An additional 26.3 percent of high school libraries in California were served by teacher-librarians who worked either full time or part time. Another 5.1 percent of the high schools were served only by library clerks, and 0.9 percent of the libraries were without paid personnel of any kind. These data are contained in Table IV-2 (page 53).

Table IV-3 (page 55) shows that 63 percent of school libraries employing full-time credentialed library personnel also employed clerical help.

In reading Table IV-4 (page 57), which shows by county the number of junior high schools and high schools served by credentialed librarians, one notes that in 16 counties not one of the high schools had a credentialed librarian. In only four counties -- El Dorado, San Benito, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz -- did all high schools have credentialed librarians.

Materials for High School Libraries

It is generally acknowledged that books are the most necessary resource of a school library and that no well-selected book collection is ever too large for today's high school students. Other important resources are periodicals and audio-visual materials.

Books

National standards require that in schools serving 200 to 999 students, a minimum library book collection of 6,000 to 10,000 books should be available. Schools serving 1,000 or more students should have a minimum of ten library books per student. These standards require materials in sufficient quantity so that three aspects of a functional library program may be realized: good service to teachers and students, ready accessibility of materials, and availability of materials on a wide range of subjects and in many forms of expression.

In 26 counties in California in 1964, one or more high schools met the standards of the American Library Association for size of book collection. In 32 other counties no high school libraries met the standards.

Tables IV-5 (page 59) and IV-6 (page 60) show data for counties maintaining junior high schools and senior high schools. ALA standards require that 6,000 volumes should be the minimum number in any school library. Junior high schools in only ten of the 28 counties with junior high schools averaged above the minimum 6,000 volumes, despite the fact that the statewide average for junior high schools was slightly above standard.

Table IV-7 (page 62) shows that only a small percent of the junior high schools achieved the minimum ratio of ten books per student. Of the 16 libraries meeting standards, nine were in two counties. Data on the number of books per student in high school libraries are given in Table IV-8 (page 63).

Periodicals

Magazines and newspapers are needed in the school library, for they frequently contain material not available elsewhere and are primary sources of information about current affairs. Today, more than ever before, students need to become familiar with a number of good magazines. Therefore, the collection of newspapers and magazines should be large enough to cover the scope of information needed by students to pursue their studies and special interests.

Magazines. ALA standards require at least 70 titles for junior high school libraries and at least 120 titles for high school libraries. In addition, these standards call for at least five titles of professional magazines devoted to librarianship and instructional materials.

The high school library should have a general index for periodicals. Libraries in vocational, technical, or other special schools have a periodical index covering the contents of magazines in special fields.

Table IV-9 (page 65) shows data on magazines in junior high school libraries; Table IV-10 (page 66) gives similar data for high schools.

Newspapers. The number of newspapers needed in a high school library collection is determined by the demand for them created by teachers and students. The American Library Association recommends a minimum newspaper collection of three to six titles covering local, state, national, and international news. A newspaper index is needed when extensive use is made of information found in newspapers.

Table IV-11 (page 68) contains data on newspaper holdings of junior high school libraries. Data in Table IV-12 (page 69) shows that high school libraries generally exceeded ALA standards for newspapers.

Audio-Visual Materials

Films and filmstrips from the school's own collection or from a school district or regional depository should be made available when needed. Also needed are disc and tape recordings for music, drama, poetry, history, social science, and language instruction. An extensive collection of pictures, slides, study prints, and realia should also be provided.

In 1964 only 35.7 percent of California high school libraries had audio-visual materials in their collections. In many cases these materials consisted of only a few items. Nationwide, 62.7 percent of high school libraries had audio-visual materials.

Tables IV-13 (page 71) and IV-14 (page 72) give information on junior high school and high school libraries that served as instructional materials centers. Although the concept of such centers has been rapidly gaining in popularity, few of the libraries surveyed were equipped to assume full responsibility for audio-visual services.

Tables IV-15 (page 73) and IV-16 (page 74) list types of audio-visual materials used in junior high school and high school libraries in California. Study prints, filmstrips, and record albums were the most commonly used items.

Professional Materials

Some professional materials should be housed within each school. For a school with 200 or more students, ALA standards require a basic book collection of 200-1,000 titles; at least 25-50 professional magazine titles; pamphlets, curriculum guides, resource units, and other professional materials as needed. According to Table IV-17 (page 75) and Table IV-18 (page 76), high school libraries in California had very few and very small collections of professional materials.

Annual Expenditures for High School Libraries

ALA standards for annual appropriations require amounts necessary for maintenance of collections of functional materials to support an effective program of library service for students and teachers. Recommended amounts also allow for the purchase of enough duplicate materials to meet the needs of students. The amounts recommended pertain only to those school libraries where collections meet the standards previously noted.

ALA standards require that:

- In schools having 200-249 students, at least \$1,000--\$1,500 be spent for books each year; and in schools having 250 or more students, at least \$4-\$6 per student each year

- Additional funds be available for encyclopedias and unabridged dictionaries; for magazines, newspapers, and pamphlets; for rebinding; and for supplies
- Libraries in vocational, technical, and other schools having specialized curriculums have an augmented budget when needed
- The annual budget for the acquisition of audio-visual materials, exclusive of equipment, should be not less than 1 percent of the total instruction cost per pupil (from \$2-\$4 per student, at present)
- The purchase of supplementary materials for classroom use should not replace or reduce the expenditures for school library materials
- Minimum annual expenditures for the professional collection should range from \$200-\$800, depending upon the size and needs of the faculty and the availability of other professional materials in the community

To bring book collections up to a minimum of ten books per student, as required by national standards, high school libraries in California would need 6,017,934 volumes. At a cost conservatively estimated at \$5 per book, more than \$30 million would have been required to erase this book deficit in May, 1964.

Appendix B shows that expenditures for library books for California high schools ranged from \$3.26 in 1960-61 to \$4.18 in 1964-65, per unit of average daily attendance. Figures include expenditures for library and reference books from current and capital outlay but exclude expenditures for textbooks, supplementary textbooks, periodicals, magazines, workbooks, and library and instructional supplies. These figures were compiled by the Bureau of School Apportionments and Reports from annual financial reports supplied by school districts.

Table IV-19 (page 78) was compiled from answers to high school questionnaires used in this study. Although national standards call for annual expenditures of at least \$4 to \$6 per student for books only, plus expenditures for reference books, periodicals, and supplies, Table IV-19 shows that in most counties the average expenditure for all library purposes was below the minimum amount recommended for books. Only four counties averaged more than \$4 per student in junior high schools; 21 counties averaged more than \$4 per student in high schools for all library purposes. In several counties the relatively high average expenditure per student can probably be attributed to the establishment of new libraries.

Nighttime Services of High School Libraries

A trend toward opening school libraries at night is emerging in California. Eighty junior high schools and high schools -- about 8 percent of all high schools -- were regularly extending night library service to students in 1963-64. An additional 72 schools, or about 7 percent, indicated that night library service was under consideration.

In some communities nighttime service in school libraries has been initiated at the request of those in charge of public libraries. For public library officials, especially those in urban areas, have recently become concerned about the overwhelming numbers of students coming to these libraries at night to find materials, services, and study facilities. Many public libraries have asked schools to share this load by extending school library hours and services. In other communities evening school library service has been started because of a lack of public libraries for students to use.

Night service has also been emphasized in special school programs for disadvantaged students. Several school libraries operated their night service in connection with pilot programs in compensatory education.

In 1963-64 more than 5,000 students were being served at night each week by public school libraries. These libraries reported an average of 28 student users a night; individual libraries, 2 to 180 per night.

Principals and librarians were asked to evaluate the overall success of night library service in their schools. They provided the following ratings:

| <u>Ratings</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|----------------|----------------|
| Excellent | 19 |
| Good | 36 |
| Fair | 29 |
| Poor | 16 |

School library service at night has not been successful in many schools. Of those high schools not now maintaining service at night, 82 reported that the plan had been tried in the past but had been discontinued. Reasons given for discontinuing the program were the following:

| <u>Reasons</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Insufficient use by students | 71 |
| Lack of funds for personnel | 15 |
| Lack of personnel | 8 |
| Inadequate library materials | 3 |
| Discipline problems | 3 |

Many schools that had never tried night library service indicated that inadequate libraries or a high proportion of students transported by bus made night service impractical.

Table IV-2
Personnel Serving High School Libraries

| County | Number of high schools* | Schools with libraries | Libraries served by | | | | | | Libraries without personnel | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | | Librarians | | Teacher- librarians | | Clerks only | | | |
| | | | Full time | Part time | Full time | Part time | Full time | Part time | | |
| Alameda ----- | 51 | 50 | 43 | --- | 7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Alpine ----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Amador ----- | 3 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | |
| Butte ----- | 9 | 9 | 4 | --- | 3 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | |
| Calaveras ----- | 2 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Colusa ----- | 5 | 5 | --- | 1 | --- | 2 | --- | 1 | 1 | |
| Contra Costa ----- | 32 | 32 | 23 | --- | 8 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | |
| Del Norte ----- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| El Dorado ----- | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Fresno ----- | 37 | 37 | 12 | --- | 14 | 9 | 2 | --- | --- | |
| Glenn ----- | 5 | 5 | 1 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | 1 | 1 | |
| Humboldt ----- | 9 | 9 | 2 | --- | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | |
| Imperial ----- | 7 | 7 | 2 | --- | 1 | 3 | 1 | --- | --- | |
| Inyo ----- | 5 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Kern ----- | 19 | 15 | 9 | --- | 6 | 2 | --- | 1 | 1 | |
| Kings ----- | 4 | 4 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | |
| Lake ----- | 5 | 5 | --- | --- | 1 | 4 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Lassen ----- | 4 | 4 | 1 | --- | --- | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | |
| Los Angeles ----- | 268 | 266 | 235 | --- | 30 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | |
| Madera ----- | 2 | 2 | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Marin ----- | 8 | 8 | 7 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Mariposa ----- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Mendocino ----- | 11 | 10 | --- | --- | 1 | 7 | --- | 1 | 1 | |
| Merced ----- | 8 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | --- | 1 | --- | |
| Modoc ----- | 2 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | |
| Mono ----- | 2 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Monterey ----- | 15 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Napa ----- | 6 | 6 | 2 | --- | 2 | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | |
| Nevada ----- | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | |
| Orange ----- | 46 | 45 | 34 | --- | 11 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Placer ----- | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Plumas ----- | 4 | 4 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | |
| Riverside ----- | 30 | 29 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | --- | |
| Sacramento ----- | 41 | 41 | 27 | --- | 3 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | |
| San Benito ----- | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| San Bernardino -- | 42 | 41 | 28 | --- | 8 | 1 | 4 | 2 | --- | |
| San Diego ----- | 69 | 68 | 37 | --- | 21 | 8 | 2 | --- | --- | |
| San Francisco --- | 25 | 25 | 23 | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| San Joaquin ----- | 16 | 16 | 10 | --- | 2 | 3 | 1 | --- | --- | |
| San Luis Obispo-- | 9 | 9 | 5 | --- | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | |
| San Mateo ----- | 21 | 21 | 19 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Santa Barbara --- | 14 | 13 | 9 | --- | 3 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Santa Clara----- | 38 | 38 | 36 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 6 | 6 | 6 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Shasta ----- | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Sierra ----- | 3 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | |
| Siskiyou ----- | 10 | 10 | --- | --- | 2 | 7 | --- | --- | 1 | |
| Solano ----- | 11 | 10 | 8 | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |

Table IV-2--Continued
Personnel Serving High School Libraries

| County | Number of high schools* | Schools with libraries | Libraries served by | | | | | | Libraries without personnel | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | | Librarians | | Teacher- librarians | | Clerks only | | | |
| | | | Full time | Part time | Full time | Part time | Full time | Part time | | |
| Sonoma----- | 15 | 15 | 7 | --- | 2 | 4 | 2 | --- | --- | |
| Stanislaus----- | 10 | 10 | 3 | --- | 3 | 3 | 1 | --- | --- | |
| Sutter----- | 4 | 4 | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | 1 | |
| Tehama----- | 3 | 3 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Trinity----- | 2 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Tulare----- | 14 | 13 | 5 | --- | 3 | 4 | 1 | --- | --- | |
| Tuolumne----- | 2 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Ventura----- | 18 | 17 | 12 | --- | 2 | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | |
| Yolo----- | 8 | 8 | 4 | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 1 | --- | |
| Yuba----- | 2 | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Total----- | 1,001 | 978 | 650 | 9 | 164 | 99 | 34 | 17 | 9 | |
| Percent ----- | 100.0 | | 64.9 | 0.9 | 16.4 | 9.9 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 0.9 | |

*High schools is used in the legal sense here (Education Code Section 5553) to include junior high schools, senior high schools, and four-year high schools.

Table IV-3

High Schools Employing Clerks in School Libraries

| County | Number of high schools* | Schools served full time by credentialed personnel | Schools employing library clerks in addition to full-time credentialed personnel† | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--|---|------------|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | | | More than two clerks | Two clerks | One and one-half clerks | One clerk | Less than one clerk |
| Alameda | 51 | 50 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 20 |
| Alpine | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Amador | 3 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Butte | 9 | 7 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Calaveras | 2 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Colusa | 5 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Contra Costa | 32 | 31 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 7 |
| Del Norte | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| El Dorado | 3 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Fresno | 37 | 35 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 22 |
| Glenn | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Humboldt | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Imperial | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Inyo | — | — | — | — | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| Kern | 19 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kings | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 |
| Lake | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lassen | — | — | — | — | 19 | 89 | 28 |
| Los Angeles | 268 | 265 | 2 | 13 | — | 3 | 1 |
| Madera | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Marin | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mariposa | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Mendocino | — | — | — | — | 11 | 8 | 5 |
| Merced | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Modoc | — | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mono | — | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | — |
| Monterey | — | — | — | — | 15 | 6 | 2 |
| Napa | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Nevada | — | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | — |
| Orange | — | — | — | — | 46 | 2 | 9 |
| Placer | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Table IV-3 -- Continued

| County | Number of high schools* | Schools served full time by credentialed personnel | Schools employing library clerks in addition to full-time credentialed personnel† | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--|---|------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | | | More than two clerks | Two clerks | One and one-half clerks | No clerks |
| Plumas | 1 | 21 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 1 |
| Riverside | 1 | 30 | 1 | 34 | 1 | 1 |
| Sacramento | 1 | 58 | 25 | 12 | 7 | 1 |
| San Benito | 1 | 19 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| San Bernardino | 1 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| San Diego | 1 | 37 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| San Francisco | 1 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| San Joaquin | 1 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| San Luis Obispo | 1 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| San Mateo | 1 | 21 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Santa Barbara | 1 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Santa Clara | 1 | 38 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Santa Cruz | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Shasta | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sierra | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Siskiyou | 1 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Solano | 1 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Sonoma | 1 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Stanislaus | 1 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sutter | 1 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Trinity | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tulare | 1 | 18 | 18 | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| Tuolumne | 1 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Ventura | 1 | 18 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Yolo | 1 | 14 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yuba | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

* High schools is used in the legal sense here to include junior high schools, senior high schools, and four-year high schools.

† Number of clerks is stated in terms of full-time equivalents.

Table IV-4
**High Schools and Junior High Schools Served
 by Credentialed Librarians--1964***

| County | High schools | | Junior high schools | |
|------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| | Number of schools | Schools served by credentialed librarians | Number of schools | Schools served by credentialed librarians |
| Alameda----- | 29 | 27 | 22 | 16 |
| Alpine----- | 0 | --- | 0 | --- |
| Amador ----- | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Butte----- | 7 | 4 | 2 | --- |
| Calaveras ----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Colusa ----- | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Contra Costa--- | 21 | 15 | 11 | --- |
| Del Norte----- | 1 | 0 | 0 | --- |
| El Dorado ----- | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 |
| Fresno----- | 22 | 9 | 0 | --- |
| Glenn ----- | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Humboldt----- | 7 | 1 | 0 | --- |
| Imperial----- | 7 | 2 | 0 | --- |
| Inyo----- | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kern ----- | 18 | 9 | 10 | --- |
| Kings ----- | 4 | 3 | 0 | --- |
| Lake ----- | 5 | 0 | 0 | --- |
| Lassen----- | 4 | 1 | 0 | --- |
| Los Angeles--- | 133 | 119 | 135 | 116 |
| Madera----- | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Marin ----- | 7 | 6 | 1 | --- |
| Mariposa----- | 1 | 0 | 0 | --- |
| Mendocino----- | 11 | 0 | 0 | --- |
| Merced ----- | 8 | 3 | 0 | --- |
| Modoc----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | --- |
| Mono----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Monterey----- | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Napa ----- | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Nevada----- | 1 | 0 | 17 | 10 |
| Orange----- | 29 | 24 | 0 | --- |
| Placer----- | 6 | 3 | 0 | --- |
| Plumas----- | 4 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Riverside----- | 17 | 9 | 13 | 11 |
| Sacramento----- | 21 | 16 | 20 | --- |
| San Benito----- | 1 | 1 | 0 | --- |
| San Bernardino-- | 20 | 12 | 22 | 14 |
| San Diego----- | 39 | 24 | 30 | 13 |
| San Francisco--- | 10 | 9 | 15 | 14 |
| San Joaquin----- | 11 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| San Luis Obispo- | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| San Mateo ----- | 21 | 19 | 0 | 2 |
| Santa Barbara--- | 8 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| Santa Clara----- | 29 | 29 | 9 | 2 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 4 | 4 | 0 | --- |
| Shasta----- | 5 | 3 | 0 | --- |
| Sierra----- | 3 | 0 | 0 | --- |
| Siskiyou----- | 10 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Solano----- | 7 | 0 | 4 | --- |

Table IV-4--Continued
**High Schools and Junior High Schools Served
by Credentialed Librarians--1964***

| County | High Schools | | Junior high schools | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| | Number of schools | Schools served by credentialed librarians | Number of schools | Schools served by credentialed librarians |
| Sonoma----- | 9 | 2 | 6 | 5 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 10 | 3 | 0 | --- |
| Sutter----- | 4 | 1 | 0 | --- |
| Tehama----- | 3 | 0 | 0 | --- |
| Trinity----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | --- |
| Tulare----- | 13 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Tuolumne----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | --- |
| Ventura----- | 11 | 8 | 7 | 4 |
| Yolo----- | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Yuba----- | 2 | 1 | 0 | --- |
| Totals ----- | 641 | 408 | 360 | 251 |
| Percent ----- | | 63.6 | | 69.7 |

*Special schools excluded

Table IV-5
Number of Volumes in Junior High School Libraries

| Counties in which junior high schools are maintained | Schools | Aggregate volumes held | Volumes per student | Volumes | |
|--|---------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------|
| | | | | Range* | Average |
| Alameda ----- | 22 | 142,593 | 7.2 | 0--11,288 | 3,482 |
| Butte ----- | 2 | 11,899 | 6.0 | 4,194-- 7,705 | 5,950 |
| Colusa ----- | 1 | 1,559 | 5.7 | ---- | ---- |
| Contra Costa --- | 11 | 72,608 | 6.5 | 3,613--13,220 | 6,601 |
| Fresno----- | 15 | 56,606 | 4.8 | 1,400-- 6,461 | 3,774 |
| Humboldt----- | 2 | 12,318 | 5.9 | ---- | 6,159 |
| Kern----- | 1 | 250 | 1.0 | ---- | ---- |
| Los Angeles--- | 135 | 1,037,381 | 5.3 | 0--16,641 | 7,684 |
| Marin----- | 1 | 3,000 | 3.8 | ---- | ---- |
| Monterey----- | 7 | 40,990 | 6.1 | 4,547-- 7,900 | 5,856 |
| Napa----- | 3 | 18,605 | 4.8 | 5,328-- 7,830 | 6,202 |
| Nevada----- | 1 | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Orange----- | 17 | 84,688 | 3.9 | 0--11,373 | 4,970 |
| Riverside----- | 13 | 59,186 | 5.0 | 2,092-- 7,267 | 4,553 |
| Sacramento--- | 20 | 74,638 | 4.1 | 1,361-- 6,370 | 3,732 |
| San Bernardino -- | 22 | 111,373 | 6.4 | 0--10,110 | 5,062 |
| San Diego ----- | 30 | 193,682 | 5.6 | 0--15,829 | 6,456 |
| San Francisco --- | 15 | 119,918 | 5.5 | 3,018--11,829 | 7,995 |
| San Joaquin----- | 5 | 33,822 | 6.2 | 4,374-- 9,851 | 6,765 |
| San Luis Obispo-- | 1 | 5,447 | 5.1 | ---- | ---- |
| Santa Barbara --- | 6 | 29,073 | 4.1 | 0-- 7,710 | 4,846 |
| Santa Clara----- | 9 | 65,826 | 6.8 | 3,154--12,100 | 7,314 |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 2 | 11,627 | 11.7 | 4,874-- 6,753 | 5,814 |
| Solano----- | 4 | 28,064 | 8.7 | 5,213-- 7,798 | 7,016 |
| Sonoma ----- | 6 | 31,182 | 5.2 | 3,127-- 6,500 | 5,197 |
| Tulare----- | 1 | 1,768 | 5.3 | ---- | ---- |
| Ventura----- | 7 | 31,684 | 5.4 | 0-- 7,232 | 4,526 |
| Yolo----- | 1 | 4,276 | 5.6 | ---- | ---- |
| All counties | 360 | 2,284,063 | 5.4 | 0--16,641 | 6,345 |

*Zeros reflect the fact that some schools do not have a library.

Table IV-6

**Number of Volumes in Senior High School and
Four-year High School Libraries**

| County | Number of libraries | Aggregate volumes held | Volumes per student | Volumes | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------|
| | | | | Range* | Average |
| Alameda----- | 29 | 257,705 | 5.4 | 1,955-23,260 | 8,886 |
| Alpine----- | 0 | ----- | --- | ----- | --- |
| Amador ----- | 3 | 1,825 | 2.7 | 0- 1,125 | 642 |
| Butte----- | 7 | 39,601 | 6.5 | 1,100-10,478 | 5,229 |
| Calaveras ----- | 2 | 4,993 | 6.9 | 2,468- 2,525 | 2,497 |
| Colusa ----- | 4 | 11,203 | 11.9 | 1,957- 4,751 | 2,800 |
| Contra Costa----- | 21 | 175,971 | 5.7 | 3,912-14,538 | 8,380 |
| Del Norte----- | 1 | 5,900 | 5.3 | --- | --- |
| El Dorado ----- | 3 | 20,210 | 6.8 | 4,710-10,500 | 6,736 |
| Fresno ----- | 22 | 103,318 | 4.8 | 1,507- 9,767 | 4,696 |
| Glenn ----- | 5 | 12,040 | 8.5 | 1,300- 4,447 | 2,408 |
| Humboldt ----- | 7 | 37,268 | 6.1 | 1,834-10,760 | 5,324 |
| Imperial----- | 7 | 40,317 | 8.1 | 749-14,430 | 5,759 |
| Inyo----- | 5 | 5,000 | 4.9 | 0- 5,000 | --- |
| Kern----- | 18 | 130,058 | 6.1 | 2,799-20,882 | 7,225 |
| Kings ----- | 4 | 20,031 | 4.7 | 2,950-10,040 | 5,008 |
| Lake----- | 5 | 10,251 | 9.8 | 1,000- 2,995 | 2,050 |
| Lassen ----- | 4 | 12,082 | 9.3 | 1,278- 4,713 | 3,021 |
| Los Angeles ----- | 133 | 1,410,730 | 4.9 | 3,036-28,497 | 10,607 |
| Madera----- | 2 | 19,180 | 5.9 | 4,616-14,564 | 9,590 |
| Marin----- | 7 | 54,546 | 5.2 | 2,792-12,758 | 7,792 |
| Mariposa----- | 1 | 2,297 | 9.2 | --- | --- |
| Mendocino----- | 11 | 34,378 | 7.5 | 0- 7,245 | 3,125 |
| Merced----- | 8 | 40,442 | 5.5 | 1,801-10,474 | 5,055 |
| Modoc----- | 2 | 4,235 | 9.4 | 2,028- 2,207 | 2,117 |
| Mono----- | 2 | 2,089 | 12.9 | 867- 1,202 | 1,035 |
| Monterey----- | 8 | 51,989 | 5.8 | 3,460- 9,969 | 6,499 |
| Napa----- | 3 | 13,099 | 5.9 | 1,859- 8,102 | 6,202 |
| Nevada----- | 1 | 4,100 | 4.0 | --- | --- |
| Orange----- | 29 | 262,093 | 4.7 | 3,500-23,409 | 9,038 |
| Placer----- | 6 | 39,366 | 7.9 | 2,500- 9,724 | 6,561 |
| Plumas----- | 4 | 16,623 | 11.4 | 2,951- 7,265 | 4,155 |
| Riverside----- | 17 | 101,686 | 5.4 | 0-14,641 | 5,982 |
| Sacramento----- | 21 | 130,614 | 4.0 | 2,633- 9,273 | 6,220 |
| San Benito----- | 1 | 8,230 | 8.4 | --- | --- |
| San Bernardino--- | 20 | 199,426 | 6.3 | 3,175-27,521 | 9,971 |
| San Diego----- | 39 | 301,627 | 5.8 | 2,141-20,454 | 7,706 |
| San Francisco---- | 10 | 39,008 | 4.7 | 4,800-15,483 | 9,801 |
| San Joaquin----- | 11 | 90,447 | 6.6 | 2,031-16,005 | 8,038 |
| San Luis Obispo-- | 8 | 31,525 | 5.8 | 1,120- 7,100 | 3,941 |
| San Mateo----- | 21 | 205,603 | 6.9 | 1,108-19,109 | 9,791 |
| Santa Barbara---- | 8 | 49,096 | 4.8 | 2,583-11,076 | 6,137 |
| Santa Clara----- | 29 | 226,961 | 4.8 | 2,830-12,533 | 7,826 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 4 | 25,553 | 4.2 | 2,710- 8,108 | 6,388 |
| Shasta----- | 5 | 28,082 | 5.8 | 3,862- 7,945 | 5,616 |
| Sierra----- | 3 | 3,355 | 12.1 | 297- 2,305 | 1,118 |
| Siskiyou----- | 10 | 29,609 | 11.4 | 1,426- 4,570 | 2,961 |
| Solano----- | 7 | 35,237 | 4.4 | 0-11,445 | 4,009 |

Table IV-6 -- Continued

Number of Volumes in Senior High School and
Four-year High School Libraries

| County | Number of libraries | Aggregate volumes held | Volumes per student | Volumes | |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------|
| | | | | Range* | Average |
| Sonoma----- | 9 | 39,473 | 4.6 | 1,134- 8,473 | 4,497 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 10 | 69,672 | 6.3 | 3,500-12,000 | 6,969 |
| Sutter ----- | 4 | 15,068 | 5.8 | 1,696- 8,905 | 3,767 |
| Tehama ----- | 3 | 11,918 | 5.3 | 1,940- 6,355 | 3,973 |
| Trinity ----- | 2 | 4,958 | 10.6 | 2,300- 2,658 | 2,479 |
| Tulare ----- | 13 | 66,125 | 6.1 | 0-12,195 | 5,087 |
| Tuolumne----- | 2 | 9,620 | 8.7 | 2,894- 6,726 | 4,810 |
| Ventura ----- | 11 | 88,371 | 6.1 | 3,006-11,588 | 8,034 |
| Yolo ----- | 7 | 27,084 | 5.7 | 930- 7,000 | 3,869 |
| Yuba ----- | 2 | 9,684 | 4.6 | 1,596- 8,088 | 4,842 |
| All counties -- | 641 | 4,691,052 | 5.3 | 0-28,497 | 7,410 |

*Zeros reflect the fact that some schools do not have a library.

4

Table IV-7
Books per Student in Junior High School Libraries

| Counties main-taining junior high schools | Number of schools* | Number of schools without libraries | Number of libraries by number of books per student † | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10+ |
| Alameda ----- | 22 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | |
| Butte ----- | 2 | 0 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Colusa ----- | 1 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Contra Costa -- | 11 | 0 | --- | 1 | 3 | 4 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 2 | |
| Fresno ----- | 15 | 0 | --- | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | 1 | |
| Humboldt----- | 2 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Kern----- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Los Angeles --- | 135 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 22 | 28 | 31 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| Marin----- | 1 | 0 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Monterey----- | 7 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | --- | |
| Napa----- | 3 | 0 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Nevada----- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Orange----- | 17 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | |
| Riverside----- | 13 | 0 | --- | --- | 2 | 6 | 3 | --- | 2 | --- | --- | |
| Sacramento--- | 20 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | |
| San Bernardino | 22 | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| San Diego ----- | 30 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 9 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | --- |
| San Francisco - | 15 | 0 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 1 |
| San Joaquin--- | 5 | 0 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | |
| San Luis Obispo | 1 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Santa Barbara - | 6 | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Santa Clara--- | 9 | 0 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | --- |
| Santa Cruz--- | 2 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- |
| Solano----- | 4 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | |
| Sonoma----- | 6 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 3 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Tulare----- | 1 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ventura----- | 7 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | 1 |
| Yolo ----- | 1 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Total | 360 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 37 | 76 | 88 | 45 | 38 | 19 | 14 | 16 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 10.3 | 21.1 | 24.4 | 12.5 | 10.6 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 4.4 |

*Special schools not included.

†For example, column 5 gives number of libraries that have five books per student; column 10+, libraries that have 10 or more books per student.

Table IV-8
Books per Student in High School Libraries

| County | Number of schools* | Number of schools without libraries | Number of libraries by number of books per student† | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10+ |
| Alameda ----- | 29 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | ----- | ----- | 4 |
| Alpine ----- | 0 | --- | ----- | ----- | 2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Amador ----- | 3 | 1 | ----- | ----- | 2 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 2 | ----- | 1 | 1 |
| Butte ----- | 7 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 2 | 2 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Calaveras ----- | 2 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 |
| Colusa ----- | 4 | 0 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Contra Costa ----- | 21 | 0 | ----- | 2 | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Del Norte ----- | 1 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | 2 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| El Dorado ----- | 3 | 0 | ----- | ----- | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ----- | 2 |
| Freano ----- | 22 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ----- | 1 | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | 3 |
| Glenn ----- | 5 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | 3 | 1 | 1 | ----- | ----- |
| Humboldt ----- | 7 | 0 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ----- | ----- |
| Imperial ----- | 7 | 0 | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ----- |
| Inyo ----- | 5 | 4 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- |
| Kern ----- | 18 | 0 | ----- | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | ----- | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Kings ----- | 4 | 0 | ----- | ----- | 3 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- |
| Lake ----- | 5 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | 1 | ----- | 3 | ----- | 1 |
| Lassen ----- | 4 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 2 |
| Los Angeles ----- | 133 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 26 | 30 | 28 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| Madera ----- | 2 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 |
| Marin ----- | 7 | 0 | ----- | ----- | 3 | 2 | 1 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 |
| Mariposa ----- | 1 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | 7 |
| Mendocino ----- | 11 | 1 | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | 1 | ----- | 1 | 1 |
| Merced ----- | 8 | 0 | ----- | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ----- | 1 | ----- | 1 |
| Modoc ----- | 2 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | 1 |
| Mono ----- | 2 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | 1 |
| Monterey ----- | 8 | 0 | ----- | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 1 |
| Napa ----- | 3 | 0 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 1 | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | 1 |
| Nevada ----- | 1 | 0 | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Orange ----- | 29 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 1 | ----- | 1 | ----- |
| Placer ----- | 6 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 2 | ----- | 2 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 3 |
| Plumas ----- | 4 | 0 | ----- | ----- | 3 | ----- | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | ----- | 1 |
| Riverside ----- | 17 | 1 | ----- | 2 | 10 | 4 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Sacramento ----- | 21 | 0 | ----- | 2 | 10 | 4 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| San Benito ----- | 1 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| San Bernardino ----- | 20 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ----- | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| San Diego ----- | 39 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| San Francisco ----- | 10 | 0 | ----- | 4 | 2 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 1 | 2 | ----- | 1 |
| San Joaquin ----- | 11 | 0 | ----- | 1 | ----- | 1 | ----- | 3 | 4 | 1 | ----- | 1 |
| San Luis Obispo ----- | 8 | 0 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 3 | 1 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| San Mateo ----- | 21 | 0 | ----- | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | 1 |
| Santa Barbara ----- | 8 | 0 | ----- | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ----- | 1 | ----- | 1 | ----- |
| Santa Clara ----- | 29 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | ----- | 1 |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 4 | 0 | ----- | 1 | 1 | 1 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 |
| Shasta ----- | 5 | 0 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 2 | 1 | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | 2 |
| Sierra ----- | 3 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | 8 |
| Siskiyou ----- | 10 | 0 | ----- | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | 1 |
| Solano ----- | 7 | 1 | ----- | 1 | 4 | 3 | ----- | 2 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 1 |
| Sonoma ----- | 9 | 0 | ----- | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ----- | 1 | ----- | 3 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 10 | 0 | ----- | 2 | ----- | 2 | 2 | 2 | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- |

Table IV-8--Continued
Books per Student in High School Libraries

| County | Number of schools* | Number of schools without libraries | Number of libraries by number of books per student† | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10+ |
| Sutter ----- | 4 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | 1 | --- |
| Tehama ----- | 3 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | 1 |
| Trinity ----- | 2 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tulare ----- | 13 | 1 | --- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tuolumne ----- | 2 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ventura ----- | 11 | 0 | --- | --- | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Yolo ----- | 7 | 0 | --- | --- | 2 | 1 | 1 | --- | 2 | --- | --- | 1 |
| Yuba ----- | 2 | 0 | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 641 | 9 | 8 | 25 | 99 | 114 | 100 | 74 | 61 | 43 | 27 | 81 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 15.5 | 17.8 | 15.6 | 11.6 | 9.5 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 12.6 |

*Special schools not included.

†For example, column 5 gives number of libraries that have five books per student; column 10+, libraries that have 10 or more books per student.

Table IV-9
Magazine Titles in Junior High School Libraries

| Counties main-taining junior high schools | Number of schools | Schools meeting standard of 70 magazine titles | | Lowest figure reported | Highest figure reported | Average per school | Total, all schools |
|---|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Number | Percent | | | | |
| Alameda----- | 22 | 4 | 18.2 | 18 | 83 | 43 | 947 |
| Butte----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 50 | 65 | 58 | 115 |
| Colusa ----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contra Costa--- | 11 | 1 | 9.1 | 40 | 76 | 50 | 545 |
| Fresno----- | 15 | 1 | 6.7 | 1 | 82 | 39 | 592 |
| Humboldt----- | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 64 | 91 | 78 | 155 |
| Kern----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Los Angeles --- | 135 | 77 | 57.0 | 12 | 171 | 80 | 10,745 |
| Marin----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Monterey----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 69 | 44 | 311 |
| Napa----- | 3 | 2 | 66.7 | 46 | 108 | 86 | 259 |
| Nevada----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orange----- | 17 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 68 | 37 | 625 |
| Riverside----- | 13 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 67 | 42 | 541 |
| Sacramento---- | 20 | 5 | 25.0 | 21 | 100 | 47 | 940 |
| San Bernardino-- | 22 | 6 | 27.3 | 9 | 88 | 47 | 1,043 |
| San Diego----- | 30 | 12 | 40.0 | 15 | 124 | 61 | 1,828 |
| San Francisco--- | 15 | 1 | 6.7 | 25 | 71 | 48 | 727 |
| San Joaquin----- | 5 | 2 | 40.0 | 0 | 92 | 54 | 272 |
| San Luis Obispo- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| Santa Barbara--- | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 48 | 60 | 46 | 274 |
| Santa Clara----- | 9 | 4 | 44.4 | 34 | 120 | 66 | 592 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 19 | 59 | 39 | 78 |
| Solano----- | 4 | 2 | 50.0 | 66 | 80 | 72 | 286 |
| Sonoma----- | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 44 | 32 | 194 |
| Tulare ----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Ventura ----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 27 | 62 | 41 | 285 |
| Yolo ----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| All counties | 360 | 118 | 33.0 | ---- | ---- | 60 | 21,511 |

Table IV-10
Magazine Titles in High School Libraries

| County | Number of schools | Schools meeting standard of 120 magazine titles | | Lowest figure reported | Highest figure reported | Average per school | Total, all schools |
|------------------|-------------------------|---|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Number | Percent | | | | |
| Alameda----- | 29 | 4 | 13.8 | 41 | 161 | 77 | 2,237 |
| Alpine----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Amador ----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 10 |
| Butte----- | 7 | 2 | 28.6 | 2 | 150 | 79 | 553 |
| Calaveras ----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 40 | 20 | 40 |
| Colusa ----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 47 | 24 | 94 |
| Contra Costa--- | 21 | 4 | 19.0 | 11 | 141 | 84 | 1,756 |
| Del Norte----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| El Dorado ----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 180 |
| Fresno----- | 22 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 102 | 50 | 1,101 |
| Glenn ----- | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 44 | 27 | 133 |
| Humboldt----- | 7 | 3 | 42.9 | 24 | 158 | 88 | 613 |
| Imperial----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 85 | 50 | 347 |
| Inyo----- | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | ---- | 41 | 8 | 41 |
| Kern----- | 18 | 4 | 22.2 | 34 | 151 | 80 | 1,433 |
| Kings ----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 44 | 70 | 56 | 224 |
| Lake----- | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 39 | 11 | 54 |
| Lassen----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 44 | 33 | 132 |
| Los Angeles --- | 133 | 52 | 39.1 | 0 | 282 | 105 | 13,933 |
| Madera----- | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 98 | 140 | 119 | 238 |
| Marin----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 20 | 102 | 75 | 525 |
| Mariposa----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Mendocino----- | 11 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 72 | 28 | 303 |
| Merced----- | 8 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 97 | 42 | 337 |
| Modoc----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 10 |
| Mono----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 24 | 15 | 29 |
| Monterey----- | 8 | 1 | 12.5 | 26 | 139 | 63 | 507 |
| Napa----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 24 | 61 | 44 | 133 |
| Nevada----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Orange----- | 29 | 7 | 24.1 | 41 | 350 | 101 | 2,929 |
| Placer----- | 6 | 1 | 16.7 | 10 | 161 | 68 | 407 |
| Plumas----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 57 | 40 | 161 |
| Riverside----- | 17 | 2 | 11.8 | 21 | 153 | 62 | 1,055 |
| Sacramento--- | 21 | 5 | 23.8 | 30 | 160 | 79 | 1,651 |
| San Benito----- | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 |
| San Bernardino-- | 20 | 3 | 15.0 | 23 | 136 | 79 | 1,574 |
| San Diego----- | 39 | 4 | 10.3 | 11 | 165 | 81 | 3,167 |
| San Francisco-- | 10 | 3 | 30.0 | 38 | 225 | 109 | 1,094 |
| San Joaquin----- | 11 | 1 | 9.1 | 4 | 135 | 68 | 745 |
| San Luis Obispo- | 8 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 91 | 36 | 287 |
| San Mateo ----- | 21 | 4 | 19.0 | 30 | 210 | 99 | 2,072 |
| Santa Barbara-- | 8 | 1 | 12.5 | 28 | 219 | 82 | 659 |
| Santa Clara----- | 29 | 4 | 13.8 | 32 | 138 | 84 | 2,431 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 53 | 110 | 78 | 312 |
| Shasta----- | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 38 | 50 | 48 | 238 |
| Sierra----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 15 | 52 | 155 |
| Siskiyou----- | 10 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 38 | 19 | 188 |
| Solano----- | 7 | 1 | 14.3 | 27 | 143 | 58 | 404 |
| Sonoma----- | 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 18 | 85 | 42 | 376 |

Table IV-10--Continued
Magazine Titles in High School Libraries

| County | Number of schools | Schools meeting standard of 120 magazine titles | | Lowest figure reported | Highest figure reported | Average per school | Total, all schools |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Number | Percent | | | | |
| Stanislaus----- | 10 | 0 | 0.0 | 20 | 117 | 55 | 553 |
| Sutter ----- | 4 | 1 | 25.0 | 3 | 140 | 44 | 177 |
| Tehama----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 19 | 85 | 43 | 130 |
| Trinity ----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 20 | 18 | 35 |
| Tulare----- | 13 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 111 | 55 | 715 |
| Tuolumne----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | ---- | 50 | 25 | 50 |
| Ventura----- | 11 | 2 | 18.2 | 26 | 167 | 89 | 977 |
| Yolo----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 87 | 41 | 290 |
| Yuba ----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 85 | 51 | 102 |
| All counties- | 641 | 111 | 17.3 | 0 | 350 | 75 | 48,252 |

Table IV-11
Newspaper Subscriptions in Junior High School Libraries

| Counties main-taining junior high schools | Number of schools | Schools meeting standard of 3 news-paper subscriptions | | Lowest figure reported | Highest figure reported | Average per school | Total, all schools |
|---|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Number | Percent | | | | |
| Alameda----- | 22 | 4 | 18.2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 26 |
| Butte----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Colusa ----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contra Costa--- | 11 | 6 | 54.5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 29 |
| Fresno----- | 15 | 4 | 26.7 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 27 |
| Humboldt----- | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| Kern----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Los Angeles --- | 135 | 36 | 26.7 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 270 |
| Marin----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monterey----- | 7 | 2 | 28.6 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 11 |
| Napa----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Nevada----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Orange----- | 17 | 5 | 29.4 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 32 |
| Riverside----- | 13 | 8 | 61.5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 33 |
| Sacramento---- | 20 | 10 | 50.0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 45 |
| San Bernardino- | 22 | 8 | 36.4 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 44 |
| San Diego----- | 30 | 13 | 43.3 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 70 |
| San Francisco-- | 15 | 8 | 53.3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 39 |
| San Joaquin ---- | 5 | 1 | 20.0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| San Luis Obispo | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Santa Barbara-- | 6 | 5 | 83.3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 18 |
| Santa Clara ---- | 9 | 5 | 55.6 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 29 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Solano----- | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 14 |
| Sonoma----- | 6 | 3 | 50.0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 14 |
| Tulare ----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ventura ----- | 7 | 4 | 57.1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Yolo ----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All counties -- | 360 | 123 | 35.6 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 750 |

Table IV-12
Newspaper Subscriptions in High School Libraries

| County | Number of schools | Schools meeting standard of 3 or more newspaper subscriptions | | Lowest figure reported | Highest figure reported | Average per school | Total, all schools |
|------------------|-------------------------|--|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Number | Percent | | | | |
| Alameda----- | 29 | 27 | 93.1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 123 |
| Alpine----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Amador ----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Butte----- | 7 | 6 | 85.7 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 31 |
| Calaveras ----- | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Colusa ----- | 4 | 1 | 25.0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Contra Costa--- | 21 | 21 | 100.0 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 119 |
| Del Norte----- | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| El Dorado ----- | 3 | 3 | 100.0 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 15 |
| Fresno----- | 22 | 18 | 81.8 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 76 |
| Glenn ----- | 5 | 3 | 60.0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 12 |
| Humboldt----- | 7 | 6 | 85.7 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 42 |
| Imperial----- | 7 | 5 | 71.4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 23 |
| Inyo----- | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Kern----- | 18 | 18 | 100.0 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 89 |
| Kings ----- | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 16 |
| Lake----- | 5 | 1 | 20.0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Lassen----- | 4 | 1 | 25.0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| Los Angeles --- | 133 | 121 | 91.0 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 571 |
| Madera----- | 2 | 2 | 100.0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| Marin----- | 7 | 7 | 100.0 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 37 |
| Mariposa----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Mendocino----- | 11 | 7 | 63.6 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 34 |
| Merced----- | 8 | 5 | 62.5 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 32 |
| Modoc----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 |
| Mono----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Monterey----- | 8 | 6 | 75.0 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 30 |
| Napa----- | 3 | 1 | 33.3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 9 |
| Nevada----- | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Orange----- | 29 | 26 | 89.7 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 136 |
| Placer ----- | 6 | 4 | 66.7 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 22 |
| Plumas----- | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 15 |
| Riverside----- | 17 | 15 | 88.2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 73 |
| Sacramento ----- | 21 | 17 | 81.0 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 85 |
| San Benito----- | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| San Bernardino-- | 20 | 18 | 90.0 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 104 |
| San Diego----- | 39 | 35 | 89.7 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 197 |
| San Francisco--- | 10 | 7 | 70.0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 26 |
| San Joaquin----- | 11 | 10 | 90.9 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 54 |
| San Luis Obispo- | 8 | 6 | 75.0 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 36 |
| San Mateo ----- | 21 | 19 | 90.5 | 2 | 14 | 5 | 112 |
| Santa Barbara--- | 8 | 6 | 75.0 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 33 |
| Santa Clara----- | 29 | 24 | 82.8 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 137 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 4 | 3 | 75.0 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 14 |
| Shasta----- | 5 | 3 | 60.0 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 17 |
| Sierra----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Siskiyou----- | 10 | 1 | 10.0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 15 |
| Solano----- | 7 | 4 | 57.1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 23 |

Table IV-12--Continued
Newspaper Subscriptions in High School Libraries

| County | Number of schools | Schools meeting standard of 3 or more newspaper subscriptions | | Lowest figure reported | Highest figure reported | Average per school | Total, all schools |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Number | Percent | | | | |
| Sonoma----- | 9 | 8 | 88.8 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 33 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 10 | 10 | 100.0 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 43 |
| Sutter ----- | 4 | 2 | 50.0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 13 |
| Tehama ----- | 3 | 2 | 66.7 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Trinity----- | 2 | 2 | 100.0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| Tulare----- | 13 | 9 | 69.2 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 50 |
| Tuolumne----- | 2 | 2 | 100.0 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 11 |
| Ventura----- | 11 | 10 | 90.9 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 59 |
| Yolo----- | 7 | 7 | 100.0 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 34 |
| Yuba----- | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| All counties --- | 641 | 522 | 81.4 | 0 | 16 | 3.6 | 2,676 |

Table IV-13

Junior High Schools with Libraries Serving
as Instructional Materials Centers

| Counties maintaining junior high schools | Number of schools with libraries | Library responsibility for audio-visual services | | |
|---|---|---|---------|------|
| | | Full | Partial | None |
| Alameda ----- | 22 | 1 | 6 | 15 |
| Butte ----- | 2 | 2 | --- | --- |
| Colusa ----- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 |
| Contra Costa ----- | 11 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Fresno----- | 15 | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| Humboldt----- | 2 | 1 | --- | 1 |
| Kern----- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 |
| Los Angeles----- | 135 | 11 | 13 | 111 |
| Marin----- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 |
| Monterey----- | 7 | 3 | --- | 4 |
| Napa----- | 3 | 3 | --- | --- |
| Nevada----- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 |
| Orange----- | 17 | 5 | 3 | --- |
| Riverside ----- | 13 | --- | 2 | 11 |
| Sacramento----- | 20 | 2 | 4 | 14 |
| San Bernardino ----- | 22 | 3 | 4 | 15 |
| San Diego ----- | 30 | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| San Francisco ----- | 15 | --- | 1 | 14 |
| San Joaquin----- | 5 | --- | --- | 5 |
| San Luis Obispo----- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- |
| Santa Barbara ----- | 6 | --- | 4 | 2 |
| Santa Clara----- | 9 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 2 | --- | --- | 2 |
| Solano ----- | 4 | 4 | --- | --- |
| Sonoma ----- | 6 | 2 | 4 | --- |
| Tulare ----- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 |
| Ventura----- | 7 | 4 | --- | 3 |
| Yuba----- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 |
| Total ----- | 360 | 55 | 58 | 247 |
| Percent----- | --- | 15.3 | 16.1 | 68.6 |

Table IV-14

High Schools with Libraries Serving as Instructional Materials Centers

| County | Number of schools with libraries | Library responsibility for audio-visual services | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------|------|
| | | Full | Partial | None |
| Alameda----- | 29 | 8 | 3 | 18 |
| Alpine----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Amador ----- | 3 | --- | --- | 3 |
| Butte----- | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Calaveras ----- | 2 | --- | --- | 2 |
| Colusa ----- | 4 | --- | --- | 4 |
| Contra Costa--- | 21 | 7 | 4 | 10 |
| Del Norte----- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 |
| El Dorado ----- | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Fresno----- | 22 | 7 | 3 | 12 |
| Glenn ----- | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Humboldt ----- | 7 | 3 | --- | 4 |
| Imperial----- | 7 | 1 | --- | 6 |
| Inyo----- | 5 | 1 | --- | 4 |
| Kern----- | 18 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Kings ----- | 4 | 1 | --- | 3 |
| Lake ----- | 5 | 2 | --- | 3 |
| Lassen ----- | 4 | 1 | --- | 3 |
| Los Angeles ---- | 133 | 24 | 19 | 90 |
| Madera----- | 2 | 1 | --- | 1 |
| Marin----- | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Mariposa ----- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 |
| Mendocino ----- | 11 | --- | --- | 11 |
| Merced----- | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Modoc----- | 2 | --- | --- | 2 |
| Mono----- | 2 | 1 | --- | 1 |
| Monterey----- | 8 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Napa----- | 3 | --- | 2 | 1 |
| Nevada----- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 |
| Orange----- | 29 | 4 | 5 | 20 |
| Placer----- | 6 | 3 | --- | 3 |
| Plumas----- | 4 | 1 | --- | 3 |
| Riverside----- | 17 | 2 | 4 | 11 |
| Sacramento ----- | 21 | 6 | 1 | 14 |
| San Benito ----- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 |
| San Bernardino-- | 20 | 5 | 1 | 14 |
| San Diego----- | 39 | 12 | 7 | 20 |
| San Francisco--- | 10 | 1 | --- | 9 |
| San Joaquin ----- | 11 | 1 | --- | 10 |
| San Luis Obispo - | 8 | --- | --- | 8 |
| San Mateo ----- | 21 | 7 | --- | 14 |
| Santa Barbara--- | 8 | 2 | --- | 6 |
| Santa Clara ----- | 29 | 7 | 16 | 6 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 4 | 1 | --- | 3 |
| Shasta----- | 5 | 2 | --- | 3 |
| Sierra----- | 3 | --- | --- | 3 |
| Siskiyou ----- | 10 | --- | 1 | 9 |
| Solano----- | 7 | 2 | --- | 5 |
| Sonoma----- | 9 | 1 | 1 | 7 |

Table IV-14--Continued

High Schools with Libraries Serving as Instructional Materials Centers

| County | Number of schools with libraries | Library responsibility for audio-visual services | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| | | Full | Partial | None |
| Stanislaus----- | 10 | 2 | --- | 2 |
| Sutter ----- | 4 | 2 | --- | 2 |
| Tehama----- | 3 | --- | --- | 3 |
| Trinity ----- | 2 | --- | --- | 2 |
| Tulare----- | 13 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| Tuolumne ----- | 2 | --- | --- | 2 |
| Ventura----- | 11 | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| Yolo----- | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Yuba ----- | 2 | 1 | --- | 1 |
| Total----- | 641 | 149 | 89 | 403 |
| Percent ----- | --- | 23.2 | 13.9 | 62.9 |

Table IV-15

Audio-Visual Materials in 360 Junior High School Libraries

| Type of material | Libraries having material | | Range of items owned | Total items owned | Average per library |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Number | Percent | | | |
| Motion pictures--- | 4 | 1.1 | 2-8 | 16 | 4 |
| Filmstrips ----- | 121 | 33.6 | 1-714 | 10,225 | 85 |
| 2" X 2" slides ---- | 15 | 4.2 | 1-386 | 1,150 | 77 |
| Study prints (flat pictures) --- | 87 | 24.2 | 1-2,500 | 29,225 | 336 |
| Tape recordings -- | 44 | 12.2 | 1-181 | 1,310 | 30 |
| Record albums --- | 85 | 23.6 | 1-300 | 3,470 | 41 |
| Reels of microfilm | 2 | 0.6 | 2-37 | 39 | 20 |
| Microcards ----- | 0 | 0.0 | ----- | 0 | 0 |
| Transparencies--- | 21 | 5.8 | 1-278 | 1,163 | 55 |

Table IV-16
Audio-Visual Materials in 641 High School* Libraries

| Type of material | Libraries having material | | Range of items owned | Total items owned | Average per library |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Number | Percent | | | |
| Motion pictures--- | 27 | 4.2 | 1-200 | 492 | 18 |
| Filmstrips ----- | 175 | 27.3 | 1-1,100 | 28,145 | 161 |
| 2" X 2" slides ---- | 36 | 5.6 | 1-1,022 | 4,986 | 139 |
| Study prints (flat pictures) --- | 114 | 17.8 | 1-10,000 | 49,884 | 438 |
| Tape recordings -- | 94 | 14.7 | 1-347 | 3,122 | 33 |
| Record albums --- | 178 | 27.8 | 1-797 | 10,623 | 60 |
| Reels of microfilm | 9 | 1.4 | 10-162 | 517 | 57 |
| Microcards ----- | 4 | 0.6 | 36-200 | 506 | 127 |
| Transparencies--- | 32 | 5.0 | 1-348 | 1,496 | 47 |

*High school is used here to mean senior and four-year high schools only.

Table IV-17
Professional Books in Junior High School Libraries

| Counties main-taining junior high schools | Number of schools | Schools meeting standard of 200 or more professional books | | Lowest figure reported | Highest figure reported | Average per school | Total, all schools |
|---|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Number | Percent | | | | |
| Alameda----- | 22 | 1 | 4.5 | 0 | 200 | 45 | 988 |
| Butte----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 42 | 46 | 44 | 88 |
| Colusa ----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contra Costa--- | 11 | 2 | 18.2 | 0 | 465 | 120 | 1,317 |
| Fresno----- | 15 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 198 | 55 | 830 |
| Humboldt----- | 2 | 2 | 100.0 | 225 | 310 | 268 | 535 |
| Kern----- | 1 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Los Angeles -- | 135 | 2 | 1.0 | 0 | 544 | 23 | 3,045 |
| Marin----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monterey----- | 7 | 2 | 28.6 | 20 | 261 | 103 | 723 |
| Napa----- | 3 | 2 | 66.7 | 82 | 600 | 377 | 1,132 |
| Nevada----- | 1 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Orange----- | 17 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 48 | 12 | 211 |
| Riverside----- | 13 | 1 | 7.7 | 0 | 200 | 36 | 472 |
| Sacramento--- | 20 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 110 | 26 | 516 |
| San Bernardino- | 22 | 1 | 4.5 | 0 | 208 | 17 | 374 |
| San Diego----- | 30 | 1 | 3.3 | 0 | 261 | 62 | 1,855 |
| San Francisco-- | 15 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 46 | 5 | 75 |
| San Joaquin----- | 5 | 1 | 20.0 | 65 | 227 | 99 | 495 |
| San Luis Obispo | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| Santa Barbara-- | 6 | 2 | 12.8 | 40 | 300 | 111 | 667 |
| Santa Clara----- | 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 96 | 25 | 226 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 12 |
| Solano----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 120 | 38 | 150 |
| Sonoma----- | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 50 | 15 | 88 |
| Tulare ----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ventura ----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 29 | 205 |
| Yolo ----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| All counties -- | 360 | 17 | 4.7 | 0 | 600 | 39 | 14,150 |

Table IV-18
Professional Books in High School Libraries

| County | Number of schools | Schools meeting standard of 200 or more professional books | | Lowest figure reported | Highest figure reported | Average per school | Total, all schools |
|------------------|-------------------------|---|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Number | Percent | | | | |
| Alameda----- | 29 | 1 | 3.4 | 0 | 347 | 41 | 1,203 |
| Alpine----- | 0 | --- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | 0 |
| Amador ----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 29 | 202 |
| Butte----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Calaveras ----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 50 | 18 | 70 |
| Colusa ----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 632 | 61 | 1,284 |
| Contra Costa--- | 21 | 1 | 4.8 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Del Norte----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 300 |
| El Dorado ----- | 3 | 1 | 33.3 | 50 | 250 | 72 | 1,588 |
| Fresno----- | 22 | 3 | 13.6 | 0 | 341 | 21 | 105 |
| Glenn ----- | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 50 | 49 | 342 |
| Humboldt----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 96 | 27 | 190 |
| Imperial----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 | 4 | 20 |
| Inyo----- | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 715 |
| Kern----- | 18 | 1 | 5.6 | 0 | 269 | 30 | 118 |
| Kings ----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 58 | 27 | 135 |
| Lake----- | 5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 60 | 73 | 290 |
| Lassen----- | 4 | 1 | 25.0 | 0 | 240 | 53 | 7,020 |
| Los Angeles --- | 133 | 10 | 7.5 | 0 | 1,000 | 150 | 300 |
| Madera----- | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 100 | 200 | 33 | 232 |
| Marin----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 107 | 53 | 53 |
| Mariposa----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 53 | 53 | 29 | 321 |
| Mendocino----- | 11 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 150 | 39 | 312 |
| Merced----- | 8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| Modoc----- | 2 | --- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | 572 |
| Mono----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 200 | 72 | 192 |
| Monterey----- | 8 | 1 | 12.5 | 0 | 131 | 64 | 100 |
| Napa----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 2,127 |
| Nevada----- | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 100 | 400 | 73 | 616 |
| Orange----- | 29 | 2 | 6.9 | 0 | 400 | 103 | 1,095 |
| Placer----- | 6 | 2 | 33.3 | 0 | 400 | 13 | 50 |
| Plumas----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 50 | 64 | 2,948 |
| Riverside----- | 17 | 2 | 11.8 | 0 | 438 | 64 | 210 |
| Sacramento----- | 21 | 2 | 9.5 | 0 | 2,100 | 140 | 210 |
| San Benito----- | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 1,674 |
| San Bernardino- | 20 | 3 | 15.0 | 0 | 500 | 84 | 2,437 |
| San Diego----- | 39 | 3 | 7.7 | 0 | 800 | 62 | 64 |
| San Francisco-- | 10 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 52 | 126 | 155 |
| San Joaquin----- | 11 | 5 | 45.5 | 0 | 318 | 19 | 806 |
| San Luis Obispo | 8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 105 | 38 | 425 |
| San Mateo ----- | 21 | 1 | 4.8 | 0 | 237 | 53 | 1,959 |
| Santa Barbara-- | 8 | 1 | 12.5 | 0 | 200 | 68 | 278 |
| Santa Clara---- | 29 | 6 | 20.7 | 0 | 300 | 70 | 357 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 4 | 1 | 25.0 | 0 | 250 | 71 | 50 |
| Shasta----- | 5 | 1 | 20.0 | 0 | 218 | 75 | 163 |
| Sierra----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 50 | 17 | 200 |
| Siskiyou----- | 10 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 75 | 29 | 50 |
| Solano----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 171 | 0 | 0 |

Table IV-18--Continued
Professional Books in High School Libraries

| County | Number of schools | Schools meeting standard of 200 or more professional books | | Lowest figure reported | Highest figure reported | Average per school | Total, all schools |
|------------------|-------------------------|---|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Number | Percent | | | | |
| Sonoma----- | 9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 40 | 7 | 60 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 10 | 2 | 20.0 | 0 | 224 | 80 | 802 |
| Sutter----- | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 40 | 84 | 31 | 124 |
| Tehama----- | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 25 | 8 | 25 |
| Trinity----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 12 |
| Tulare----- | 13 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 25 | 7 | 88 |
| Tuolumne----- | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ventura----- | 11 | 3 | 27.3 | 0 | 500 | 149 | 1,636 |
| Yolo----- | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 160 | 41 | 290 |
| Yuba----- | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 10 | 212 | 111 | 222 |
| All counties -- | 641 | 56 | 8.7 | 0 | 2,100 | 56 | 35,975 |

Table IV-19
Expenditures for Library Purposes in High Schools

| County | Senior and four-year high schools* | | Junior high schools* | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Library expenditure† | Expenditure per student | Library expenditure† | Expenditure per student |
| Alameda----- | \$ 133,844 | \$ 2.81 | \$ 49,623 | \$ 2.51 |
| Alpine----- | ----- | ---- | ----- | ---- |
| Amador ----- | 500 | .71 | ----- | ---- |
| Butte----- | 24,797 | 4.08 | 9,300 | 4.71 |
| Calaveras ----- | 5,549 | 7.66 | ----- | ---- |
| Colusa ----- | 4,450 | 4.63 | 700 | 2.55 |
| Contra Costa--- | 107,486 | 3.46 | 24,659 | 2.22 |
| Del Norte----- | 2,749 | 2.48 | ----- | ---- |
| El Dorado ----- | 33,125 | 11.07 | ----- | ---- |
| Fresno ----- | 75,809 | 3.49 | 25,443 | 2.14 |
| Glenn ----- | 10,751 | 7.57 | ----- | ---- |
| Humboldt ----- | 32,078 | 5.29 | 4,895 | 2.36 |
| Imperial----- | 14,360 | 2.89 | ----- | ---- |
| Inyo----- | 3,000 | 2.69 | ----- | ---- |
| Kern----- | 80,502 | 3.75 | ----- | ---- |
| Kings ----- | 13,580 | 3.15 | ----- | ---- |
| Lake----- | 10,263 | 9.79 | ----- | ---- |
| Lassen----- | 2,100 | 1.62 | ----- | ---- |
| Los Angeles ----- | 944,116 | 3.25 | 507,862 | 2.57 |
| Madera ----- | 5,600 | 2.02 | ----- | ---- |
| Marin----- | 32,281 | 3.10 | 1,250 | 1.87 |
| Mariposa----- | 800 | 2.86 | ----- | ---- |
| Mendocino----- | 22,330 | 4.90 | ----- | ---- |
| Merced ----- | 26,781 | 3.62 | ----- | ---- |
| Modoc ----- | 750 | 1.67 | ----- | ---- |
| Mono ----- | 2,000 | 12.42 | ----- | ---- |
| Monterey----- | 30,825 | 3.46 | 17,316 | 1.61 |
| Napa----- | 19,325 | 3.46 | 8,875 | 2.27 |
| Nevada----- | 2,000 | 1.92 | 300 | .37 |
| Orange----- | 221,752 | 3.97 | 73,159 | 3.36 |
| Placer----- | 20,127 | 4.05 | ----- | ---- |
| Plumas ----- | 6,075 | 4.18 | ----- | ---- |
| Riverside ----- | 66,122 | 3.53 | 32,461 | 2.74 |
| Sacramento----- | 119,546 | 3.66 | 48,752 | 2.70 |
| San Benito----- | 3,400 | 3.47 | ----- | ---- |
| San Bernardino -- | 138,630 | 4.39 | 81,163 | 4.67 |
| San Diego ----- | 175,151 | 3.36 | 73,460 | 2.14 |
| San Francisco --- | 39,343 | 1.90 | 42,527 | 1.98 |
| San Joaquin----- | 45,649 | 3.33 | 12,205 | 2.22 |
| San Luis Obispo-- | 25,560 | 4.71 | 3,000 | 2.83 |
| San Mateo ----- | 135,046 | 4.51 | ----- | ---- |
| Santa Barbara --- | 81,373 | 7.92 | 27,005 | 3.81 |
| Santa Clara----- | 195,024 | 4.15 | 31,520 | 3.23 |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 19,978 | 3.29 | 3,173 | 3.19 |
| Shasta ----- | 11,876 | 2.45 | ----- | ---- |
| Sierra ----- | 712 | 2.56 | ----- | ---- |
| Siskiyou----- | 7,964 | 3.08 | ----- | ---- |
| Solano ----- | 23,694 | 2.95 | 10,988 | 3.40 |
| Sonoma ----- | 27,917 | 3.24 | 19,350 | 3.2 |

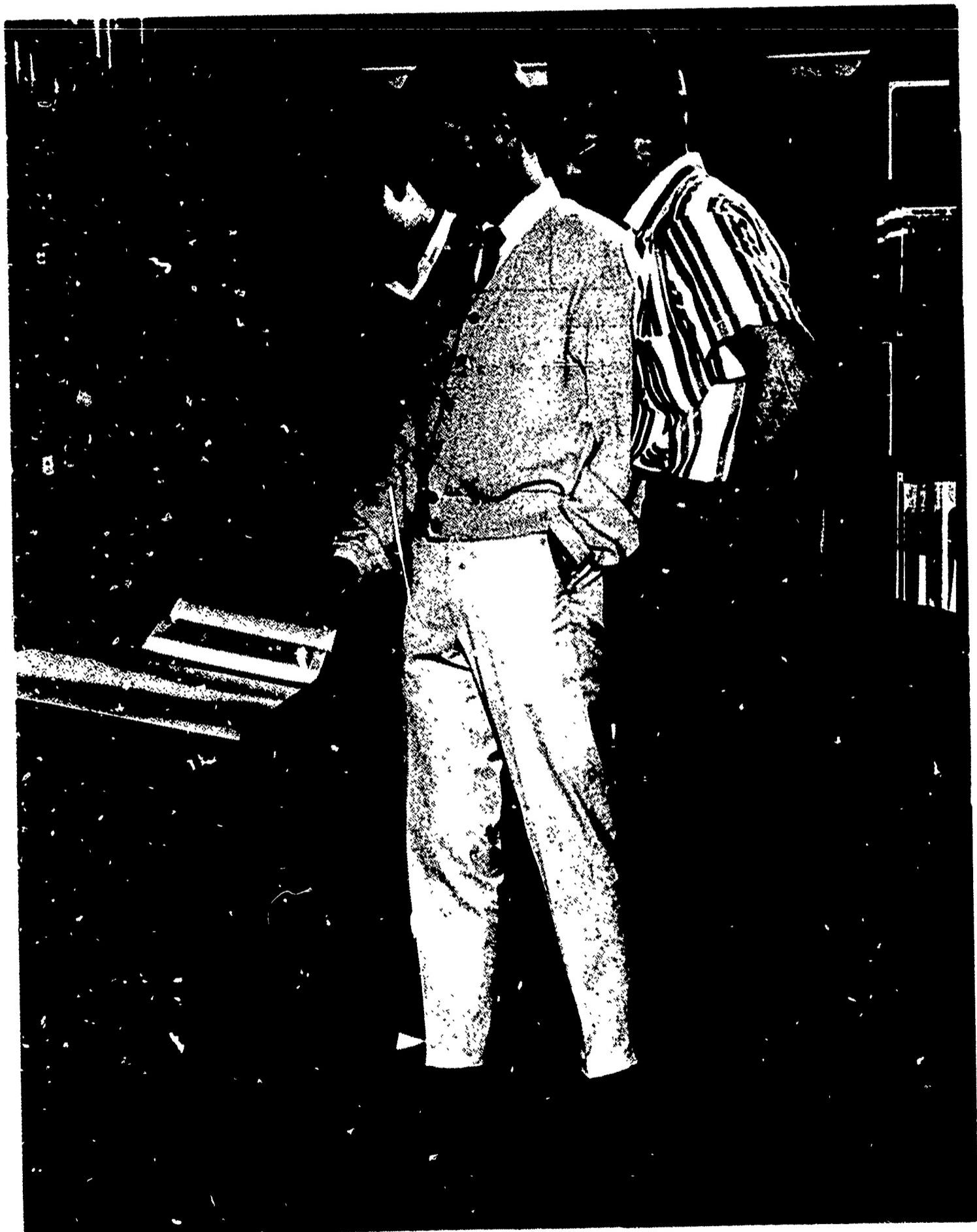
Table V-19 -- Continued
Expenditures for Library Purposes in High Schools

| County | Senior and four-year high schools* | | Junior high schools* | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Library expenditure ^t | Expenditure per student | Library expenditure ^t | Expenditure per student |
| Stanislaus----- | \$ 28,671 | \$ 2.50 | \$ ----- | \$ ----- |
| Sutter ----- | 10,800 | 4.13 | ----- | ----- |
| Tehama----- | 5,507 | 2.47 | ----- | ----- |
| Trinity ----- | 3,000 | 6.42 | ----- | ----- |
| Tulare----- | 32,299 | 3.00 | 900 | 2.68 |
| Tuolumne ----- | 6,025 | 5.43 | ----- | ----- |
| Ventura ----- | 69,683 | 4.68 | 27,636 | 4.67 |
| Yolo----- | 24,881 | 5.23 | 4,100 | 5.32 |
| Yuba----- | 6,670 | 3.22 | ----- | ----- |

*Special schools are not included.

^tAggregate expenditures, exclusive of salaries and wages.

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Aerospace Corporation's Technical Library
San Bernardino

V

Junior College Libraries in California

A realistic evaluation of California junior college libraries, especially from the point of view of the students who use them, is to compare junior college libraries with other college libraries in California. And the most natural comparison is with the library system of the state colleges, since they share with the junior colleges the major burden of lower-division instruction. The trustees of the state colleges have adopted a "Program for the Development of California State College Libraries, 1962--1973," a quantitative plan based on sound research. It covers rate of growth of the collection, minimum size of new collections, and ten-year goals for size of existing collections. This plan will be applied to the junior colleges on a 50 percent scale in this study. (Further study is needed to determine what the standards for junior college libraries should be.)

This section of the survey will evaluate junior college libraries by comparing them with the standards of the American Library Association, the guidelines of the Association of College and Research Libraries,¹ and the "Program for Development" of the California state colleges. In addition, as a gauge for judging elements of the junior college library program covered in the survey but not covered in the above two sources, state college library statistical averages for 1963-64 will be cited wherever applicable. However, it must be kept in mind that the state college libraries are still well below the national norms. (California state college libraries had an average of 25 volumes per student in 1962-63, whereas the average for all U. S. colleges and universities was 51.)

Comparison of Junior College Libraries with Standards

To paraphrase a quotation about special libraries, "The only thing that California junior college libraries have in common is that they are all different." Indeed, the extremes are such that statistical averages tabulated in this survey must be viewed with great caution. Aware of the great variations among libraries and unnerved by the apparent lack of any common goals or standards, librarians answering the questionnaire made such pleas as the following: "We need more statistics of what should be rather than what is." "The role of the junior college library should be focused and defined." "It seems to me the State Department of Education could offer considerably more in the way of leadership, coordination, and guidance than it does."

¹ACRL is a division of ALA.

Size of Book Collections

"It is my experience that there is likely to be a high degree of correlation in college library collections between inadequate size and poor quality," said Frederick Wagman, Director of Libraries, University of Michigan.

| <u>Standards</u> | <u>Initial collection</u> | <u>Volumes per student</u> |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| American Library Association | 20,000* | 15† |
| California state colleges' "Program for Development" | 50,000 | 40 |

*Exclusive of duplicates and textbooks

†For 2,000 full-time equivalency; based on the ALA standards of 20,000 volumes minimum, plus 5,000 volumes for every 500 students (full-time equivalency) beyond 1,000

In 1964 California junior college libraries had book collections ranging from 567 to 104,594 volumes. The first figure was for a library still unopened, though the enrollment was 2,609; the second, for a college with the largest junior college enrollment and book collection in the United States.

The number of volumes in junior college libraries in 1964 was 1,747,251. The collections in the aggregate were 1,247,849 volumes short of meeting ALA standards. According to the 1964 average cost per volume of \$6.93, it would have required in 1964 an expenditure of more than \$8,700,000 (plus processing costs) to bring the state's junior college library book collections up to ALA standards.

Some 32 libraries, or 43 percent, had fewer volumes than the 20,000 minimum core collection recommended by ALA. And 59 percent fell below 25,000 volumes or one half the state college minimum. Even in the last five years -- since the advent of ALA standards and ACRL guidelines and the revolution in higher education -- it has been a common practice for new junior colleges to open without a core collection. Of 12 colleges which opened between 1959 and 1963, not one had the initial complement of 20,000 volumes prior to opening, and not one had reached the 20,000 recommended minimum by the spring semester of 1964.

According to ALA standards, 96 percent of junior college libraries were substandard in size of collection (Table V-1, page 91). Only three colleges apparently met the ALA quantity standard, and, if the amount of duplication in their collections was accurately reported, they also failed to meet the standard (Table V-2, page 93).

A student enrolling in any one of the 19 oldest junior colleges (40 years old or more) could have found book collections between 5,040 and 71,265 volumes (Table V-3, page 95). On the other hand, a lower-division student entering one newly opened state college in 1964 was guaranteed immediate access to 50,000 volumes.

To view the picture from a different angle -- in juxtaposition with the state's junior and senior high school libraries -- 24 percent of the high school libraries had 10,000 or more volumes in 1964 (Table V-4, page 96), but 22 percent of the junior colleges reported fewer than 10,000 volumes. In other words, in 1964 certain high school graduates might have found that, as first-year college students, they were expected to pursue learning in libraries less comprehensive than those that they had been accustomed to use in high school.

The number of volumes held per student is shown in tables V-5 (page 97) and V-6 (page 98). The average of nine books per student was only three fifths of the American Library Association standard and less than one fourth of the "Program for Development" standard for state colleges.

For comparative purposes it should be noted here that the average number of volumes per student for all academic libraries in California in 1961-62 was 38. This gave California the rank of forty-eighth among the states (Table V-7, page 100). Only Arizona and Alaska stood lower.

Growth of Book Collections

| <u>Standards</u> | <u>Minimum number of volumes</u> | <u>Volumes added annually per student</u> |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| ACRL guidelines | 3,000 | -- |
| California state colleges' "Program for Development" | 4,000 | 3 |

The number of volumes added to the libraries in 1963-64 ranged from a low of 143 to a high of 9,000, with a mean of 2,873 and a median of 2,444 (Table V-8, page 101). Some 40 percent of the colleges were above the ALA minimum, and 22 percent were above the full minimum for California state colleges. However, these minimum numbers, established in 1960 and 1961 by the standards, should be evaluated in terms of the escalating rate of book publication in the U.S. The number of titles published in 1962 was nearly double that of 1952 (21,904 titles versus 11,840), and progressively greater increases are predicted for the next decade.

In 1963-64, volumes added to junior college libraries per student compared with volumes added to state college libraries (three volumes per student per year) showed that the junior college collections were growing at a rate less than one third of state college collections.

Subscriptions to Periodicals

| <u>Standards</u> | <u>Minimum number of subscriptions</u> |
|---|--|
| ACRL guidelines | 200-300 |
| California state colleges' "Program for Development" | 1,000 |

Table V-9 (page 103) shows data on periodicals to which libraries subscribed. Some 69 percent met the ACRL guidelines standard, and 12 percent met 50 percent of the California state colleges' standard. Newspaper subscriptions ranged from a low of four to a high of 27. The average number of newspapers subscribed to was 10.4.

Hours of Service

| <u>Standards</u> | <u>Hours per week</u> | <u>Reference service hours</u> |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| American Library Association standards | -- | Professional librarian always on duty |
| California state colleges' "Program for Development" | 60-78* | -- |

*1963-64

The number of hours that libraries were open for service ranged from a low of 33.5 to a high of 74, with a mean of 58.6 and a median of 60.5. Some 51 percent of the libraries had hours which fell within the range of 60-78 for California state colleges (Table V-10, page 105).

While 28 libraries (39 percent) closed for the dinner hour, 44 (61 percent) maintained continuous service. Some 36 percent of the libraries scheduled open hours during Christmas vacation; the same percent was open during the spring vacation. All state college libraries remained open on a year-round basis, although the schedule was reduced during vacations. The minimum vacation schedule was 40 hours a week. During open hours at night or on holidays, 35 percent of the junior college libraries lacked reference service provided by a professional librarian. Thus, 35 percent of the libraries were not conforming to ALA standards.

Survey data further revealed that 32 percent of the college libraries registered concern about their students overcrowding public libraries. According to 21 respondents, keeping their libraries open during weekends and vacations did not alleviate the problem of excessive student demands on public libraries and neighboring college library facilities. It seemed that

no matter how many hours the junior college library was open, students still had to depend on other library resources. In general, the libraries were not complying with the ALA dictum that "it cannot be stressed too strongly that the two-year college library must be planned to give total service, and that other neighboring libraries must not be used to provide the books essential to the basic junior college program."

Professional and Nonprofessional Staff

| <u>Standards</u> | <u>Number of librarians</u> | <u>Number of students per librarian</u> | <u>Number of students per staff member</u> |
|--|-----------------------------|---|--|
| American Library Association standards | 2 | -- | -- |
| California state colleges' "Program for Development" | -- | 416* | 210* |

*1963-64 average

A total of 31 percent of the libraries were not meeting the ALA requirements of a minimum of two professional librarians on the staff (Table V-11, page 106). The range was from no librarians to 7.5. The average ratio of librarians to students enrolled was 1:2,091 -- or five times the state college average ratio.

In total staff on all levels -- professional, clerical, and student assistants -- the junior colleges had a ratio of one staff member for every 440 students enrolled. The comparable state college figure in 1963-64 was one staff member for every 210 students. The range among the junior colleges was from one staff member per 97 students to one per 1,739 students.

The average staffing pattern (that is, the proportion of professional, clerical, and student assistant positions to students) of the state colleges in 1962-63 was 38.39 percent professional, 35.96 percent clerical, and 25.35 percent student assistants. The junior colleges, on the other hand, had (in 1964) averages of 34.7 percent professional, 43.1 percent clerical, and 22.2 percent student assistants. Table V-12 (page 108) also shows, however, that the divergencies among the junior college libraries were so great that the figures are difficult to interpret. For instance, three libraries had no student assistants, while in 22 libraries student workers constituted over 30 percent of the total staff.

A slightly different gauge often recommended by library specialists is a balance of approximately 40 percent professional staff to 60 percent non-professional staff. (The California state college averages conformed to this pattern with 38.39 percent professional staff and 61.61 percent nonprofessional staff.) Only ten out of the 74 junior college libraries fell within a

range of 38-42 percent professional staff. In addition, it would seem that the seven libraries which had more than 50 percent professional staff were committing the one staffing error the ALA standards warn against: "Great care should be taken that professional staff members do not spend their time doing work that is essentially clerical, because this is not only wasteful but also demoralizing."¹

Qualifications of Staffs in Junior College Libraries

| <u>Standards</u> | <u>Training of the librarian</u> |
|--|---|
| American Library Association standards | Graduate library degree plus state credential |
| California state colleges' "Program for Development" | Graduate library degree |

Of the 193 librarians serving in junior college library positions in 1964, all held state credentials of one type or another (Table V-13, page 110), and 77 percent had graduate library degrees. Therefore, 23 percent was not meeting the ALA staffing requirements in their entirety.

Another ALA recommendation -- that librarians continue their graduate studies by seeking advanced degrees either in library science or in other areas -- was fulfilled by 162 librarians. Of these, 90 held a master's degree in a subject field and five had doctorates. Altogether, 193 librarians held 419 degrees, an average of 2.2 degrees per librarian.

In length of library experience, head librarians averaged 14.9 years; all other librarians, 12.6 years. In addition, 79 percent of the head librarians and 60 percent of all other librarians had had teaching experience. The average amount of teaching experience for all 193 librarians was 5.1 years.

An analysis based upon the ACRL guidelines suggestion that librarians participate actively in professional library associations showed the following percents of membership in these associations:

| <u>Association</u> | <u>Head librarians</u> | <u>Other librarians</u> | <u>All librarians</u> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| American Library Association | 51.4 | 21.1 | 33.7 |
| California Library Association | 63.9 | 37.2 | 47.2 |
| California Association of School Librarians | 26.4 | 24.8 | 25.4 |

¹"ALA Standards for Junior College Libraries," College and Research Libraries, XXI (May, 1960), 200-206. Reprinted by the Association of College and Research Libraries, Chicago, Ill.

More librarians belonged to the California Teachers Association (66.7 percent of the head librarians and 66.9 percent of the other librarians) than to any professional library association (Table V-14, page 111).

Facilities in Junior College Libraries

| <u>Standards</u> | <u>Seating (percent of enrollment)</u> |
|---|--|
| American Library Association | 25* |
| California state colleges' "Program for Development" | 25† |

*Of full-time equivalency

†Of full-time equivalency of daytime enrollment
(8 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

Some 59 percent of the libraries were located in buildings which had been erected within the last ten years. Moreover, four junior colleges expected to be on new campuses in 1965, and two buildings were reported under construction in 1964; 39 percent indicated that either a new building or an expansion of present facilities was planned for 1964-65. Only 11 libraries were in temporary quarters.

Range in size of library facilities was from 960 to 83,960 square feet, with a median of 13,179 and an average of 15,813 (Table V-15, page 112). The largest library building (86,960 square feet) was almost twice as large as the second-largest building (46,732 square feet), although the college with the second largest library building had a higher enrollment (7,247 versus 5,080).

In contrast, state college library buildings in 1963-64 ranged in size from 6,322 to 172,911 square feet. Planned expansion of state facilities will bring all state college library buildings up to the seating standard of 25 percent of the full-time equivalency a.d.a. This expansion will give every library a capacity of 40 volumes per student.

In seating capacity, none of the libraries met the ALA standard (Table V-16, page 114). In the ten newest buildings, there was a ratio of one seat for every seven students; in the ten oldest buildings, one seat for every 21 students.

With regard to types of seating, 54 percent of the libraries had no individual study carrels. Of those libraries that had carrels, the mean number per library was 28. The range was from 4 to 400. Two leading authorities on individual seating accommodations in college libraries, Ralph Ellsworth and Keyes Metcalf, agree that carrel seating for 80 percent of the readers is desirable and not unreasonable.

Other facilities, representing newer trends in buildings and equipment, were available in the following number and percent of junior college libraries:

| <u>Facility</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Individual listening equipment | 46 | 62.2 |
| Student typing rooms | 40 | 54.1 |
| Microfilm readers | 39 | 52.7 |
| Photocopy machines | 38 | 51.4 |
| Air-conditioning | 25 | 33.8 |
| Carpeting | 4 | 5.4 |
| Closed-circuit television | 3 | 4.1 |

Financing of Junior College Libraries

| <u>Standards</u> | <u>Percent of total institutional budget</u> | <u>Expenditure per student</u> |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| American Library Association standards | 5.0 | -- |
| California state colleges' "Program for Development" | 7.5* | \$85* |

*1963-64 average

Of the total institutional budget allocated to the library for 1963-64, California junior colleges averaged 4 percent, or 1 percent less than the ALA standards (Table V-17, page 116). The range for percent of the institutional budget was from a low of 1.3 to a high of 8.2. (The actual high of 11.7 percent was so extreme that it has been disqualified. The school had an average daily attendance of 188, and its library, which had a book budget of \$35, was staffed by a half-time librarian and one clerk.) The median and the mean were 4 percent for the 58 colleges reporting.

The preceding figures indicate much better financial support than the libraries were actually receiving if the minimum financial requirement is applied as stated in ALA standards:

This minimum percentage [e.g., 5 percent] is for a well-established library with an adequate collection. It would have to be augmented if there is a rapid increase in the student body or in course offerings; it would again need to be increased if the library is responsible for an audio-visual program.²

²Ibid., p. 201.

Since 43 percent of the libraries were not "well established" (they lacked a core collection of 20,000 volumes), 43 percent of them would have required well above the 5 percent minimum to meet the standard. Again, since 6 percent of the libraries were responsible for audio-visual services too, they would have needed more than the 5 percent expenditure -- possibly even double that percent if the audio-visual program were extensive and ambitious, as such programs were in some of the newer junior colleges.

In comparison with the California state colleges' library budget average of 7.5 percent, the junior colleges' budget average of 4 percent is not much more than one half as much. While the state colleges spent an average of \$85 per student for their libraries in 1963-64, the junior colleges averaged only \$22 per student, or one fourth as much. Some spent much less, for the range among the 58 libraries reporting was \$9-\$74. No junior college was spending as much per student as the average state college, even though most junior college libraries were supporting curriculums equivalent to the state college lower-division program and, in addition, a full spectrum of terminal curriculums in technical and semiprofessional fields.

Strengths and Weaknesses of Junior College Libraries

Junior college libraries in California have serious weaknesses, but they also have strengths that merit recognition. The purpose of this section is to present a balanced view of both the failures and the successes of the junior college library system in California.

Strengths

"We have just occupied a new building which has the most progressive features of modern library planning. The groundwork has been laid for excellent service." A similar optimistic note of moving forward toward a superior library program was sounded by more than one California junior college librarian. Many were proud of the progress they were making. They emphasized that they were working in close collaboration with the faculties and were receiving strong support from their administrators.

Of 74 junior college libraries, the number that met various standards follows:

| <u>Standard</u> | <u>Qualifying libraries</u> |
|---|-----------------------------|
| All librarians with professional degrees | 63 |
| American Library Association minimum periodical subscription list | 51 |
| American Library Association minimum of two librarians | 51 |
| Hours of service within the California state colleges range | 38 |

| <u>Standard</u> | <u>Qualifying libraries</u> |
|--|-----------------------------|
| American Library Association minimum annual rate of growth | 30 |
| Budget of 5 percent of total college budget | 12 |
| American Library Association minimum size of collection | 3 |
| Staffing quota comparable to California state college libraries | 1 |
| Seating for 25 percent of the student population | 0 |

In spite of this listing of libraries with good qualifications, no single library of uniform excellence can be named. The strengths were distributed throughout the 74 libraries in such a random pattern that no library met or surpassed the available standards in all areas analyzed.

Weaknesses

The negative side of the picture elicited from the librarians such observations as these: "This library is in a steadily deteriorating position, both relatively and absolutely." "The standing of our library vis-a-vis other college libraries in the area is steadily declining, because the local school board has no understanding of colleges." "We are experiencing tremendous increases in circulation and attendance, but our growth in staff, materials, and equipment is not matching them."

This last lament -- that staff and materials were not keeping pace with demand -- was verified by the survey data. Indeed, the two gravest junior college library problems uncovered were inadequate staffing and impoverished book collections. These are the very inadequacies which, if uncorrected, would prejudice the opportunity for intellectual growth of hundreds of thousands of young people within the next decade. These inadequacies are, of course, merely by-products of the essential problem facing the libraries: inadequate financial support. The "weakness equation" which has been spelled out by this survey can be expressed in this form:

$$1963-64 \text{ average expenditure of } \$22 \text{ per student} = 1 \text{ staff member per } \\ 440 \text{ students} + 9 \text{ books per student}$$

The comparable state college equation was:

$$1963-64 \text{ average expenditure of } \$85 \text{ per student} = 1 \text{ staff member per } \\ 210 \text{ students} + 25 \text{ books per student}$$

See tables V-18 to V-21 (pages 118-123) for more specific data.

Table V-1
Size of Book Collections in California Junior Colleges
Compared with National Standards--1964

| College | Average daily attendance | Volumes recommended by national standards | Volumes held | Percent held of recommended number | Volumes above or below standards |
|--|--------------------------|---|--------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| American River----- | 3,877 | 45,000 | 21,743 | 48.3 | -23,257 |
| Antelope Valley----- | 1,516 | 25,000 | 15,000 | 60.0 | -10,000 |
| Bakersfield----- | 4,093 | 50,000 | 29,557 | 59.1 | -20,443 |
| Barstow----- | 372 | 20,000 | 7,386 | 36.9 | -12,614 |
| Cabrillo----- | 1,659 | 25,000 | 11,975 | 47.9 | -13,025 |
| Cerritos----- | 3,950 | 45,000 | 26,115 | 58.0 | -18,885 |
| Chabot----- | 2,600 | 35,000 | 11,747 | 33.6 | -23,253 |
| Chaffey----- | 2,973 | 35,000 | 26,483 | 75.7 | -8,517 |
| Citrus----- | 2,476 | 30,000 | 22,000 | 73.3 | -8,000 |
| Coalinga----- | 617 | 20,000 | 9,150 | 45.8 | -10,850 |
| Compton----- | 2,894 | 35,000 | 27,965 | 79.7 | -7,035 |
| Contra Costa----- | 3,531 | 45,000 | 26,600 | 59.1 | -18,400 |
| Desert----- | 791 | 20,000 | 8,859 | 44.3 | -1,141 |
| Diablo Valley----- | 4,043 | 50,000 | 29,500 | 59.0 | -20,500 |
| East Los Angeles ----- | 4,954 | 55,000 | 47,378 | 86.1 | -7,622 |
| El Camino----- | 7,247 | 80,000 | 33,631 | 42.0 | -46,369 |
| Foothill----- | 4,783 | 55,000 | 23,834 | 43.3 | -31,166 |
| Fresno City----- | 4,189 | 50,000 | 16,902 | 33.8 | -33,098 |
| Fullerton Junior----- | 7,128 | 80,000 | 36,239 | 45.3 | -43,761 |
| Gavilan----- | 447 | 20,000 | 5,040 | 25.2 | -14,960 |
| Glendale----- | 3,515 | 45,000 | 20,000 | 44.4 | -25,000 |
| Grossmont----- | 1,848 | 25,000 | 11,152 | 44.6 | -13,848 |
| Hancock (Allan)----- | 1,568 | 25,000 | 12,017 | 48.1 | -12,983 |
| Hartnell----- | 1,763 | 25,000 | 26,480 | 105.9 | + 1,480 |
| Imperial Valley----- | 884 | 20,000 | 10,243 | 51.2 | - 9,757 |
| Lassen Junior----- | 304 | 20,000 | 5,174 | 25.9 | - 4,826 |
| Long Beach Business- Technical----- | 3,724 | 45,000 | 14,689 | 32.6 | -30,311 |
| Long Beach City ----- | 5,213 | 60,000 | 57,000 | 95.0 | - 3,000 |
| Los Angeles City----- | 9,329 | 100,000 | 104,594 | 104.6 | + 4,594 |
| Los Angeles Harbor --- | 2,876 | 35,000 | 31,912 | 91.2 | - 3,088 |
| Los Angeles Metro- politan----- | 1,585 | 25,000 | 19,185 | 76.7 | - 5,815 |
| Los Angeles Pierce --- | 4,703 | 55,000 | 39,546 | 71.9 | -15,454 |
| Los Angeles Trade- Technical----- | 6,609 | 75,000 | 29,743 | 39.7 | -45,257 |
| Los Angeles Valley--- | 6,333 | 70,000 | 53,682 | 76.7 | -16,318 |
| Marin----- | 2,536 | 35,000 | 21,462 | 61.3 | -13,538 |
| Merced----- | 862 | 20,000 | 3,168 | 15.8 | -18,832 |
| Modesto Junior----- | 4,005 | 50,000 | 45,474 | 90.9 | - 4,526 |
| Monterey Peninsula --- | 2,462 | 30,000 | 22,684 | 75.6 | - 7,316 |
| Mt. San Antonio----- | 5,080 | 60,000 | 45,812 | 76.3 | -14,188 |
| Mt. San Jacinto----- | 332 | 20,000 | 7,766 | 38.8 | -12,234 |
| Napa Junior----- | 1,445 | 20,000 | 14,100 | 70.5 | - 5,900 |
| Oakland City--Laney -- | 2,333 | 30,000 | 7,190 | 24.0 | -22,810 |
| Oakland City--Merritt- | 4,616 | 55,000 | 24,375 | 44.3 | -30,625 |
| Oceanside-Carlsbad--- | 668 | 20,000 | 3,919 | 19.6 | -16,081 |
| Orange Coast----- | 6,362 | 70,000 | 22,525 | 32.2 | -47,475 |
| Palomar----- | 1,879 | 25,000 | 37,461 | 149.8 | +12,461 |
| Palo Verde----- | 188 | 20,000 | 4,000 | 20.0 | -16,000 |
| Pasadena City ----- | 10,733 | 115,000 | 71,265 | 62.0 | -43,735 |

Table V-1--Continued

**Size of Book Collections in California Junior Colleges
Compared with National Standards--1964**

| College | Average daily attendance | Volumes recommended by national standards | Volumes held | Percent held of recommended number | Volumes above or below standards |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Porterville----- | 606 | 20,000 | 12,034 | 60.1 | - 7,966 |
| Reedley----- | 1,164 | 20,000 | 10,277 | 51.3 | - 9,723 |
| Rio Hondo Junior ----- | 2,809 | 35,000 | 567 | 1.6 | -34,433 |
| Riverside----- | 3,440 | 40,000 | 28,000 | 70.0 | -12,000 |
| Sacramento City----- | 4,969 | 55,000 | 40,280 | 73.2 | -14,720 |
| San Bernardino Valley- | 5,461 | 60,000 | 32,312 | 53.9 | -27,688 |
| San Diego City----- | 6,189 | 70,000 | 27,589 | 39.4 | -42,411 |
| San Diego Mesa----- | 1,364 | 20,000 | 5,745 | 28.7 | -14,255 |
| San Francisco City---- | 7,666 | 85,000 | 40,300 | 47.4 | -44,700 |
| San J. Aquin Delta ----- | 4,120 | 50,000 | 22,500 | 45.0 | -27,500 |
| San Jose City----- | 3,765 | 45,000 | 22,425 | 49.8 | -22,575 |
| San Mateo----- | 7,473 | 80,000 | 40,000 | 50.0 | -40,000 |
| Santa Ana----- | 3,075 | 40,000 | 27,115 | 67.8 | -12,885 |
| Santa Barbara City--- | 2,251 | 30,000 | 15,000 | 50.0 | -15,000 |
| Santa Monica City----- | 3,610 | 45,000 | 32,956 | 73.2 | -12,044 |
| Santa Rosa Junior----- | 3,070 | 40,000 | 33,000 | 82.5 | - 7,000 |
| Sequoias----- | 2,587 | 35,000 | 23,564 | 67.3 | -11,436 |
| Shasta----- | 1,901 | 25,000 | 18,240 | 73.0 | - 6,760 |
| Sierra----- | 1,578 | 25,000 | 24,940 | 99.8 | - 60 |
| Siskiyous----- | 484 | 20,000 | 7,900 | 39.5 | -12,100 |
| Southwestern----- | 1,556 | 25,000 | 12,064 | 48.3 | -12,936 |
| Taft----- | 527 | 20,000 | 9,515 | 47.6 | -10,485 |
| Vallejo Junior----- | 1,790 | 25,000 | 9,496 | 38.0 | -15,504 |
| Ventura----- | 3,200 | 40,000 | 25,647 | 64.1 | -14,453 |
| Victor Valley----- | 486 | 20,000 | 6,979 | 34.9 | -13,021 |
| Yuba ----- | 2,028 | 30,000 | 15,084 | 50.3 | -14,916 |
| All colleges----- | 234,864 | 3,015,000 | 1,747,251 | 57.9 | -1,247,849 |

Table V-2
Duplicate Titles in Junior College Libraries--1964

| College | Number of volumes reported | Number of titles reported | Number of duplicate titles | Percent of duplicate titles |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| American River----- | 21,743 | 20,000 | 1,743 | 8.7 |
| Antelope Valley ----- | 15,000 | 14,000 | 1,000 | 7.1 |
| Bakersfield----- | 29,557 | --- | --- | --- |
| Barstow----- | 7,386 | 7,159 | 227 | 3.2 |
| Cabrillo----- | 11,975 | 11,377 | 598 | 5.3 |
| Cerritos----- | 26,115 | 25,000 | 1,115 | 4.3 |
| Chabot----- | 11,747 | 10,575 | 1,172 | 9.9 |
| Chaffey----- | 26,483 | 19,863 | 6,620 | 24.9 |
| Citrus----- | 22,000 | 20,000 | 2,000 | 9.1 |
| Coalinga----- | 9,150 | 9,150 | --- | --- |
| Compton----- | 27,965 | 25,169 | 2,796 | 9.9 |
| Contra Costa----- | 26,600 | --- | --- | --- |
| Desert----- | 8,859 | 7,979 | 880 | 9.9 |
| Diablo Valley ----- | 29,500 | 26,500 | 3,000 | 10.2 |
| East Los Angeles----- | 47,378 | --- | --- | --- |
| El Camino----- | 33,631 | 32,000 | 1,631 | 4.8 |
| Foothill----- | 23,834 | 23,100 | 734 | 3.1 |
| Fresno City----- | 16,902 | 14,440 | 2,462 | 14.6 |
| Fullerton Junior----- | 36,239 | --- | --- | --- |
| Gavilan----- | 5,040 | 4,820 | 220 | 4.4 |
| Glendale----- | 20,000 | 17,000 | 3,000 | 15.0 |
| Grossmont----- | 11,152 | 10,095 | 1,057 | 9.5 |
| Hancock (Allan) ----- | 12,017 | 11,050 | 67 | 0.1 |
| Hartnell----- | 26,480 | 25,156 | 1,324 | 5.0 |
| Imperial Valley ----- | 10,243 | --- | --- | --- |
| Lassen Junior----- | 5,174 | 5,174 | --- | --- |
| Long Beach Business----- | | | | |
| Technical ----- | 14,689 | 13,000 | 1,689 | 11.5 |
| Long Beach City----- | 57,000 | 57,000 | --- | --- |
| Los Angeles City----- | 104,595 | 75,000 | 29,595 | 28.2 |
| Los Angeles Harbor --- | 31,912 | 31,300 | 612 | 1.9 |
| Los Angeles Metro----- | | | | |
| politan----- | 19,185 | --- | --- | --- |
| Los Angeles Pierce----- | 39,546 | --- | --- | --- |
| Los Angeles Trade----- | | | | |
| Technical ----- | 29,743 | --- | --- | --- |
| Los Angeles Valley ----- | 53,682 | 45,000 | 8,682 | 16.2 |
| Marin----- | 21,462 | 21,000 | 462 | 2.2 |
| Merced----- | 3,188 | 3,006 | 162 | 5.1 |
| Modesto Junior----- | 45,474 | 41,803 | 3,671 | 8.1 |
| Monterey Peninsula----- | 22,684 | 22,000 | 684 | 3.0 |
| Mt. San Antonio----- | 45,812 | 24,000 | 1,812 | 3.9 |
| Mt. San Jacinto ----- | 7,766 | 7,725 | 41 | 0.1 |
| Napa Junior----- | 14,100 | 12,620 | 1,480 | 11.7 |
| Oakland City---'aney--- | 7,190 | 5,000 | 2,190 | 30.5 |
| Oakland City-- Merritt - | 24,375 | 22,000 | 2,375 | 9.7 |
| Oceanside-Crissbad --- | 3,919 | 3,800 | 119 | 3.1 |
| Orange Coast ----- | 22,525 | 21,849 | 676 | 3.0 |
| Palomar----- | 37,481 | 27,000 | 10,461 | 27.9 |
| Palo Verde. ----- | 4,000 | --- | --- | --- |

Table V-2--Continued
Duplicate Titles in Junior College Libraries--1964

| College | Number of volumes reported | Number of titles reported | Number of duplicate titles | Percent of duplicate titles |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Pasadena City----- | 71, 265 | 64, 139 | 7, 126 | 9.9 |
| Porterville ----- | 12, 034 | 9, 500 | 2, 534 | 21.0 |
| Reedley ----- | 10, 277 | 8, 706 | 1, 571 | 18.0 |
| Riverside City ----- | 28, 000 | 24, 000 | 4, 000 | 14.3 |
| Sacramento City----- | 40, 280 | 39, 880 | 400 | 0.1 |
| San Bernardino Valley - | 32, 312 | 26, 000 | 6, 312 | 19.5 |
| San Diego City ----- | 27, 589 | 23, 000 | 4, 589 | 16.6 |
| San Diego Mesa ----- | 5, 745 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| San Francisco City --- | 40, 300 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| San Joaquin Delta----- | 22, 500 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| San Jose City ----- | 22, 425 | 22, 425 | ---- | ---- |
| San Mateo ----- | 40, 000 | 35, 000 | 5, 000 | 12.5 |
| Santa Ana----- | 27, 115 | 25, 500 | 1, 615 | 5.9 |
| Santa Barbara City--- | 15, 000 | 14, 500 | 500 | 3.3 |
| Santa Monica City ----- | 32, 956 | 31, 000 | 1, 956 | 5.9 |
| Santa Rosa Junior ----- | 33, 000 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Sequoias ----- | 23, 564 | 22, 000 | 1, 564 | 7.1 |
| Shasta----- | 18, 240 | 17, 678 | 562 | 3.0 |
| Sierra----- | 24, 940 | 24, 940 | ---- | ---- |
| Siskiyous----- | 7, 900 | 7, 900 | ---- | ---- |
| Southwestern----- | 12, 064 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Taft----- | 9, 515 | 9, 010 | 505 | 5.3 |
| Vallejo Junior----- | 9, 496 | 6, 500 | 2, 996 | 31.6 |
| Ventura ----- | 25, 647 | 21, 840 | 3, 797 | 14.8 |
| Victor Valley ----- | 6, 979 | 6, 373 | 606 | 8.7 |
| Yuba----- | 15, 084 | ---- | ---- | ---- |

Table V-3

**Junior College Libraries -- Number of Years Established Related
to Number of Volumes as of Spring, 1964**

| Years library has been established | Number of colleges | Lowest number reported | Median | Mean | Highest number reported |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|
| 50 or more-- | 4 | 16,902 | 28,573 | 27,572 | 36,239 |
| 40-49----- | 15 | 5,040 | 26,483 | 27,956 | 71,265 |
| 30-39 ----- | 16 | 3,919 | 20,732 | 26,009 | 104,595 |
| 20-29 ----- | 5 | 14,100 | 22,500 | 23,306 | 40,300 |
| 15-19 ----- | 13 | 4,000 | 31,912 | 30,221 | 53,682 |
| 10-14 ----- | 6 | 7,190 | 21,780 | 20,848 | 29,500 |
| 5-9----- | 5 | 7,900 | 21,743 | 18,313 | 26,115 |
| 3-4----- | 5 | 6,979 | 11,152 | 9,866 | 12,064 |
| 1-2----- | 5 | 567 | 5,745 | 5,221 | 8,857 |

Table V-4
Size of Book Collections in Three Levels of Public School Libraries--1964

| Level of school | Number of schools | Size of book collection | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | | 20,000 or more | | 15,000 or more | | 12,000 or more | | 10,000 or more | |
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Junior high--- | 360 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.6 | 4 | 1.1 | 35 | 9.7 |
| Senior high--- | 643 | 9 | 1.4 | 34 | 5.3 | 88 | 13.7 | 155 | 24.1 |
| Junior college | 74 | 42 | 56.8 | 48 | 64.9 | 53 | 71.6 | 58 | 78.4 |

Table V-5
Volumes per Student in California Junior College Libraries

| Volumes per student* | Libraries with volumes indicated | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------|
| | Number | Percent |
| 21 or more----- | 2 | 2. 7 |
| 20-16----- | 6 | 8. 1 |
| 15-11----- | 11 | 14. 9 |
| 10-6----- | 33 | 44. 6 |
| 5-3----- | 21 | 28. 4 |
| 2 or less----- | 1 | 1. 4 |

*Highest figure reported was 23.4 books per student, lowest was 0.2; median was 8.5, and mean was 9.1.

Table V-6

**Number of Volumes in Junior College Libraries
Related to Average Daily Attendance--1964**

| College | Number of volumes reported | Rank in number of volumes | Average daily attendance | Rank in a.d.a. | Volumes per student |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| American River----- | 21,743 | 40 | 3,877 | 25 | 5.6 |
| Antelope Valley----- | 15,000 | 47 | 1,516 | 57 | 9.9 |
| Bakersfield----- | 29,557 | 20 | 4,093 | 21 | 7.2 |
| Barstow----- | 7,386 | 65 | 372 | 71 | 19.9 |
| Cabrillo----- | 11,975 | 54 | 1,659 | 52 | 7.2 |
| Cerritos----- | 26,115 | 29 | 3,950 | 24 | 6.6 |
| Chabot----- | 11,747 | 55 | 2,600 | 39 | 4.5 |
| Chaffey----- | 26,483 | 27 | 2,973 | 35 | 8.9 |
| Citrus----- | 22,000 | 39 | 2,476 | 42 | 8.9 |
| Coalinga----- | 9,150 | 61 | 617 | 65 | 14.8 |
| Compton----- | 27,965 | 23 | 2,894 | 36 | 9.7 |
| Contra Costa----- | 26,600 | 26 | 3,531 | 29 | 7.5 |
| Desert----- | 8,859 | 62 | 791 | 63 | 11.2 |
| Diablo Valley----- | 29,500 | 21 | 4,043 | 22 | 7.3 |
| East Los Angeles ----- | 47,378 | 5 | 4,954 | 15 | 9.6 |
| El Camino----- | 33,631 | 14 | 7,247 | 5 | 4.6 |
| Foothill----- | 23,834 | 33 | 4,783 | 16 | 5.0 |
| Fresno City ----- | 16,902 | 45 | 4,189 | 19 | 4.0 |
| Fullerton Junior ----- | 36,239 | 13 | 7,128 | 6 | 5.1 |
| Gavilan----- | 5,040 | 70 | 447 | 70 | 11.3 |
| Glendale----- | 20,000 | 42 | 3,515 | 30 | 5.7 |
| Grossmont----- | 11,152 | 56 | 1,848 | 49 | 6.0 |
| Hancock (Allan)----- | 12,017 | 53 | 1,568 | 55 | 7.7 |
| Hartnell----- | 26,480 | 28 | 1,763 | 51 | 15.0 |
| Imperial Valley----- | 10,243 | 58 | 884 | 61 | 11.6 |
| Lassen Junior ----- | 5,174 | 69 | 304 | 73 | 17.0 |
| Long Beach Business- Technical----- | 14,689 | 49 | 3,724 | 27 | 3.9 |
| Long Beach City ----- | 57,000 | 3 | 5,213 | 12 | 10.9 |
| Los Angeles City----- | 104,594 | 1 | 9,329 | 2 | 11.2 |
| Los Angeles Harbor----- | 31,912 | 18 | 2,876 | 37 | 11.1 |
| Los Angeles Metro- politan----- | 19,185 | 43 | 1,585 | 53 | 12.1 |
| Los Angeles Pierce----- | 39,546 | 11 | 4,703 | 17 | 8.4 |
| Los Angeles Trade- Technical----- | 29,743 | 19 | 6,609 | 10 | 4.5 |
| Los Angeles Valley----- | 53,682 | 4 | 6,333 | 8 | 8.5 |
| Marin----- | 21,462 | 41 | 2,536 | 41 | 8.5 |
| Merced----- | 3,168 | 73 | 862 | 62 | 3.7 |
| Modesto Junior ----- | 45,474 | 7 | 4,005 | 23 | 11.4 |
| Monterey Peninsula ----- | 22,684 | 35 | 2,462 | 43 | 9.2 |
| Mt. San Antonio----- | 45,812 | 6 | 5,080 | 13 | 9.0 |
| Mt. San Jacinto----- | 7,766 | 64 | 332 | 72 | 23.4 |
| Napa Junior ----- | 14,100 | 50 | 1,445 | 58 | 9.8 |
| Oakland City--Laney --- | 7,190 | 66 | 2,333 | 44 | 3.1 |
| Oakland City--Merritt-- | 24,375 | 32 | 4,616 | 18 | 5.3 |
| Oceanside-Carlsbad---- | 3,919 | 72 | 668 | 64 | 5.9 |
| Orange Coast----- | 22,525 | 36 | 6,362 | 7 | 3.5 |
| Palomar----- | 37,461 | 12 | 1,879 | 48 | 19.9 |
| Palo Verde----- | 4,000 | 71 | 188 | 74 | 21.3 |

Table V-6--Continued

**Number of Volumes in Junior College Libraries
Related to Average Daily Attendance--1964**

| College | Number of volumes reported | Rank in number of volumes | Average daily attendance | Rank in a. d. a. | Volumes per student |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Pasadena City----- | 71,265 | 2 | 10,733 | 1 | 6.6 |
| Porterville ----- | 12,034 | 52 | 606 | 66 | 19.9 |
| Reedley ----- | 10,277 | 57 | 1,164 | 60 | 8.8 |
| Rio Hondo Junior----- | 567 | 74 | 2,609 | 38 | 0.2 |
| Riverside City----- | 28,000 | 22 | 3,440 | 31 | 8.1 |
| Sacramento City----- | 40,280 | 9 | 4,969 | 14 | 8.1 |
| San Bernardino Valley -- | 32,312 | 17 | 5,461 | 11 | 5.9 |
| San Diego City ----- | 27,589 | 24 | 6,189 | 9 | 4.5 |
| San Diego Mesa ----- | 5,745 | 68 | 1,364 | 59 | 4.2 |
| San Francisco City ----- | 40,300 | 8 | 7,666 | 3 | 5.3 |
| San Joaquin Delta----- | 22,500 | 37 | 4,120 | 20 | 5.5 |
| San Jose City ----- | 22,425 | 38 | 3,765 | 26 | 6.0 |
| San Mateo ----- | 40,000 | 10 | 7,473 | 4 | 5.4 |
| Santa Ana----- | 27,115 | 25 | 3,075 | 33 | 8.8 |
| Santa Barbara City ----- | 15,000 | 48 | 2,251 | 45 | 6.7 |
| Santa Monica City ----- | 32,956 | 16 | 3,610 | 28 | 9.1 |
| Santa Rosa Junior ----- | 33,000 | 15 | 3,070 | 34 | 10.7 |
| Sequoias----- | 23,564 | 34 | 2,587 | 40 | 9.1 |
| Shasta----- | 18,240 | 44 | 1,901 | 47 | 9.6 |
| Sierra----- | 24,940 | 31 | 1,578 | 54 | 15.8 |
| Siskiyous----- | 7,900 | 63 | 484 | 69 | 16.3 |
| Southwestern----- | 12,064 | 51 | 1,556 | 56 | 7.8 |
| Taft----- | 9,515 | 59 | 527 | 67 | 18.1 |
| Vallejo Junior----- | 9,496 | 60 | 1,790 | 50 | 5.3 |
| Ventura----- | 25,647 | 30 | 3,200 | 32 | 8.0 |
| Victor Valley ----- | 6,979 | 67 | 486 | 68 | 14.4 |
| Yuba----- | 15,084 | 46 | 2,028 | 46 | 7.4 |
| Mean ----- | 23,612 | ---- | 3,174 | ---- | 9.1 |
| Median----- | 22,500 | ---- | 2,743 | ---- | 8.5 |

Table V-7

**Rank of States by Volumes per Student in College and
University Libraries -- 1961-62***

| Rank | State | Volumes per student |
|-------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Connecticut | 125.3 |
| 2 | Massachusetts | 103.4 |
| 3 | New Hampshire | 99.9 |
| 4 | Maine | 90.2 |
| 5 | Rhode Island | 77.6 |
| 6 | North Carolina | 72.1 |
| 7 | Vermont | 66.6 |
| 8 | Virginia | 66.3 |
| 9 | Illinois | 61.1 |
| 10 | Kansas | 60.4 |
| 11 | Utah | 59.5 |
| 12 | Iowa | 58.4 |
| 13 | Georgia | 58.0 |
| 14 | Oregon | 57.8 |
| 15 | Kentucky | 56.9 |
| 16 | South Carolina | 56.7 |
| 17 | Pennsylvania | 55.6 |
| 18 | Missouri | 55.5 |
| 19 | Tennessee | 53.1 |
| 20 | Louisiana | 52.8 |
| 21 | Delaware | 52.7 |
| 22 | New Jersey | 52.6 |
| 23 | Indiana | 51.7 |
| 24 | Nebraska | 51.6 |
| 25 | South Dakota | 50.0 |
| 26 | Minnesota | 49.6 |
| 27 | Ohio | 49.6 |
| 28 | North Dakota | 49.4 |
| 29 | Montana | 49.2 |
| 30 | Maryland | 48.6 |
| 31 | Wyoming | 48.5 |
| 32 | Colorado | 48.2 |
| 33 | New York | 47.9 |
| 34 | Oklahoma | 46.1 |
| 35 | Alabama | 45.9 |
| 36 | Nevada | 45.1 |
| 37 | Texas | 44.6 |
| 38 | Washington | 44.4 |
| 39 | Wisconsin | 44.0 |
| 40 | Michigan | 43.4 |
| 41 | Arkansas | 42.6 |
| 42 | New Mexico | 42.2 |
| 43 | Hawaii | 39.3 |
| 44 | West Virginia | 39.2 |
| 45 | Idaho | 39.1 |
| 46 | Florida | 38.8 |
| 47 | Mississippi | 38.2 |
| 48 | California | 37.7 |
| 49 | Alaska | 27.1 |
| 50 | Arizona | 25.6 |

* Derived from U.S. Office of Education data.

Table V-8

Volumes Added per Student in California
Junior Colleges--1963-64

| College | Number of volumes added | Rank in number of volumes added | Volumes added per student* |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| American River----- | 4,200 | 13 | 1.1 |
| Antelope Valley----- | 1,000 | 66 | 0.7 |
| Bakersfield----- | 2,109 | 47 | 0.5 |
| Barstow----- | 1,400 | 60 | 3.8 |
| Cabrillo----- | 4,400 | 12 | 2.7 |
| Cerritos ----- | 5,000 | 8 | 1.3 |
| Chabot----- | 3,500 | 25 | 1.3 |
| Chaffey ----- | 3,575 | 24 | 1.2 |
| Citrus ----- | 4,700 | 10 | 1.9 |
| Coalinga ----- | 1,400 | 60 | 2.3 |
| Compton ----- | 2,178 | 45 | 0.8 |
| Contra Costa ----- | 2,291 | 41 | 0.6 |
| Desert----- | 3,800 | 19 | 4.8 |
| Diablo Valley----- | 3,750 | 21 | 0.9 |
| East Los Angeles ----- | 4,775 | 9 | 0.9 |
| El Camino ----- | 2,534 | 34 | 0.3 |
| Foothill----- | 5,500 | 7 | 1.1 |
| Fresno City ----- | 2,000 | 49 | 0.5 |
| Fullerton Junior ----- | 5,800 | 5 | 0.8 |
| Gavilan ----- | 1,000 | 66 | 2.2 |
| Glendale ----- | 1,800 | 52 | 0.5 |
| Grossmont ----- | 3,900 | 18 | 2.1 |
| Hancock (Allan)----- | 1,500 | 57 | 0.9 |
| Hartnell----- | 2,409 | 38 | 1.4 |
| Imperial Valley----- | 2,000 | 49 | 2.3 |
| Lassen Junior ----- | 143 | 74 | 0.5 |
| Long Beach Business- Technical----- | 1,304 | 62 | 0.4 |
| Long Beach City ----- | 2,200 | 43 | 0.4 |
| Los Angeles City----- | 7,418 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Los Angeles Harbor----- | 3,000 | 30 | 1.0 |
| Los Angeles Metro- politan----- | 2,444 | 37 | 1.5 |
| Los Angeles Pierce ----- | 4,500 | 11 | 0.9 |
| Los Angeles Trade- Technical----- | 1,137 | 64 | 0.2 |
| Los Angeles Valley----- | 9,000 | 1 | 1.4 |
| Marin----- | 2,850 | 31 | 1.1 |
| Merced ----- | 3,168 | 28 | 3.7 |
| Modesto Junior ----- | 1,598 | 55 | 0.4 |
| Monterey Peninsula ----- | 3,032 | 29 | 1.2 |
| Mt. San Antonio----- | 3,778 | 20 | 0.7 |
| Mt. San Jacinto----- | 7,766 | 2 | 23.4 |
| Napa Junior ----- | 1,151 | 63 | 0.8 |
| Oakland City--Laney --- | 1,000 | 66 | 0.4 |
| Oakland City--Merritt-- | 4,000 | 17 | 0.9 |
| Oceanside-Carlsbad ----- | 214 | 73 | 0.3 |
| Orange Coast----- | 4,122 | 14 | 0.6 |
| Palomar ----- | 7,080 | 4 | 3.8 |
| Palo Verde----- | 500 | 71 | 2.7 |

Table V-8--Continued
Volumes Added per Student in California
Junior Colleges--1963-64

| College | Number of volumes added | Rank in number of volumes added | Volumes added per student * |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Pasadena City----- | 4,100 | 15 | 0.4 |
| Porterville ----- | 1,559 | 56 | 2.6 |
| Reedley ----- | 1,135 | 65 | 0.9 |
| Rio Hondo Junior ----- | 567 | 70 | 0.2 |
| Riverside City ----- | 3,600 | 23 | 1.0 |
| Sacramento City ----- | 2,170 | 46 | 0.4 |
| San Bernardino Valley - | 3,358 | 27 | 0.6 |
| San Diego City ----- | 2,800 | 32 | 0.5 |
| San Diego Mesa ----- | 5,745 | 6 | 4.2 |
| San Francisco City ---- | 1,600 | 54 | 0.2 |
| San Joaquin Delta----- | 2,000 | 49 | 0.5 |
| San Jose City ----- | 2,200 | 43 | 0.6 |
| San Mateo ----- | 3,500 | 25 | 0.5 |
| Santa Ana----- | 2,400 | 39 | 0.8 |
| Santa Barbara City ---- | 4,006 | 16 | 1.8 |
| Santa Monica City ----- | 2,500 | 35 | 0.7 |
| Santa Rosa Junior ----- | 2,243 | 42 | 0.7 |
| Sequoias----- | 2,500 | 35 | 0.9 |
| Shasta----- | 1,413 | 59 | 0.7 |
| Sierra----- | 1,630 | 53 | 1.0 |
| Siskiyous----- | 1,500 | 57 | 3.1 |
| Southwestern----- | 3,672 | 22 | 2.4 |
| Taft----- | 1,000 | 66 | 1.9 |
| Vallejo----- | 431 | 72 | 0.2 |
| Ventura ----- | 2,092 | 48 | 0.7 |
| Victor Valley ----- | 2,313 | 40 | 4.8 |
| Yuba----- | 2,625 | 33 | 1.3 |
| Total ----- | 212,585 | ---- | ---- |

*Median and mean were 0.9.

Table V-9
Periodicals in Junior College Libraries

| College | Number of periodical subscriptions | Periodicals regularly bound | Periodicals on microfilm | Years unbound periodicals are kept |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| American River ----- | 312 | 19 | 0 | 10-15 years |
| Antelope Valley ----- | 149 | 10 | 0 | 5 years |
| Bakersfield ----- | 287 | 106 | 6 | Indefinitely |
| Barstow ----- | 154 | 25 | 0 | 15 years or more |
| Cabrillo ----- | 225 | 6 | 3 | Indefinitely |
| Cerritos ----- | 309 | 18 | 0 | Indefinitely |
| Chabot ----- | 269 | 0 | 2 | 5 years |
| Chaffey ----- | 412 | 64 | 35 | 5 years |
| Citrus ----- | 350 | 170 | 15 | 30 years |
| Coalinga ----- | 175 | 9 | 0 | Indefinitely |
| Compton ----- | --- | 8 | 36 | Indefinitely |
| Contra Costa ----- | 300 | 21 | 4 | 10 years |
| Desert ----- | 206 | 20 | 95 | Varies |
| Diablo Valley ----- | 348 | 51 | 3 | 3 years |
| East Los Angeles ----- | 465 | 9 | 23 | 2 years |
| El Camino ----- | 288 | 42 | 0 | As space permits |
| Foothill ----- | 314 | 170 | 0 | -- |
| Fresno City ----- | 299 | 56 | 0 | 5 years |
| Fullerton Junior ----- | 529 | 30 | - | Varies |
| Gavilan ----- | 100 | 30 | 0 | 5 years |
| Glendale ----- | 245 | 2 | 79 | Until microfilmed |
| Grossmont ----- | 318 | 2 | 47 | Indefinitely |
| Hancock (Allan) ----- | 314 | 0 | 0 | Indefinitely |
| Hartnell ----- | 249 | 102 | 0 | Indefinitely |
| Imperial Valley ----- | 168 | 20 | 0 | 10 years |
| Lassen Junior ----- | 30 | 2 | 0 | 5 years |
| Long Beach Business- Technical ----- | 128 | 0 | 0 | 5 years or more |
| Long Beach City ----- | 282 | 100 | 0 | -- |
| Los Angeles City ----- | 775 | 59 | 0 | Indefinitely |
| Los Angeles Harbor --- | 402 | 81 | 0 | 3 years |
| Los Angeles Metro- politan ----- | 220 | 45 | 0 | 5 years |
| Los Angeles Pierce --- | 503 | 4 | 57 | 5-7 years |
| Los Angeles Trade- Technical ----- | 500 | 1 | 0 | 2-4 years |
| Los Angeles Valley ----- | 573 | 6 | 109 | 5 years |
| Marin ----- | 284 | 13 | 0 | Indefinitely |
| Merced ----- | 116 | 0 | 0 | Indefinitely |
| Modesto Junior ----- | 578 | 22 | 0 | Indefinitely |
| Monterey Peninsula --- | 236 | 35 | 15 | 5 years |
| Mt. San Antonio ----- | 655 | 0 | 125 | Varies |
| Mt. San Jacinto ----- | 135 | 0 | 0 | Indefinitely |
| Napa ----- | 160 | 38 | 0 | Indefinitely |
| Oakland City -- Laney - | 60 | 0 | 0 | 3 years |
| Oakland City -- Merritt | 467 | 160 | 35 | Indefinitely |
| Oceanside-Carlsbad --- | 76 | 0 | 0 | 5 years |
| Orange Coast ----- | 215 | 3 | 0 | 5 years |
| Palomar ----- | 463 | 0 | 1 | Indefinitely |
| Palo Verde ----- | 90 | 75 | 0 | 5 years |

Table V-9 -- Continued

Periodicals in Junior College Libraries

| College | Number of periodical subscriptions | Periodicals regularly bound | Periodicals on microfilm | Years unbound periodicals are kept |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Pasadena City ----- | 500 | 0 | 0 | Indefinitely |
| Porterville ----- | 87 | 60 | 0 | 5 years |
| Reedley ----- | 175 | 4 | 1 | Indefinitely |
| Rio Hondo ----- | 95 | --- | 0 | -- |
| Riverside City ----- | 371 | 4 | 188 | Until microfilmed |
| Sacramento City----- | 160 | 32 | 0 | -- |
| San Bernardino Valley - | 320 | 100 | 29 | Indefinitely |
| San Diego City ----- | 293 | 250 | 0 | 3-5 years |
| San Diego Mesa ----- | 180 | --- | 0 | -- |
| San Francisco City --- | 475 | 130 | 0 | Varies |
| San Joaquin Delta ----- | 261 | 83 | 0 | Indefinitely |
| San Jose City ----- | 432 | 101 | 26 | 5 years |
| San Mateo ----- | 518 | 33 | 37 | Varies |
| Santa Ana----- | 181 | 41 | -- | Indefinitely |
| Santa Barbara City --- | 325 | 45 | 0 | Indefinitely |
| Santa Monica City ----- | 300 | 88 | 0 | Varies |
| Santa Rosa Junior ----- | 234 | 149 | 0 | 5 years |
| Sequoias----- | 277 | 74 | 0 | 5 years |
| Shasta----- | 160 | 26 | 9 | Varies |
| Sierra ----- | 419 | 209 | 0 | 5 years |
| Siskiyous ----- | 55 | 0 | 0 | -- |
| Southwestern----- | 415 | 10 | 0 | 1-5 years |
| Taft----- | 147 | 164 | 0 | Indefinitely |
| Vallejo Junior----- | 206 | 32 | 0 | 20 years |
| Ventura ----- | 284 | 84 | - | 5 years |
| Victor Valley ----- | 163 | 0 | 0 | Indefinitely |
| Yuba----- | 344 | 130 | 33 | -- |
| Total----- | 21, 110 | 3, 555 | 1, 013 | -- |
| Average ----- | 289 | 49 | 14 | -- |

Table V-10
Service Hours of Junior College Libraries

| Opening time | | Closing time* | | Dinner time | | Total time open | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Hour | Number of libraries | Hour | Number of libraries | Number of hours | Number of libraries | Number of hours | Number of libraries | Per- cent |
| 7:30 a.m. | 19 | 4:00 p.m. | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 71-75 | 4 | 5.5 |
| 7:45 a.m. | 19 | 5:00 p.m. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 66-70 | 10 | 13.7 |
| 7:50 a.m. | 2 | 8:00 p.m. | 1 | 1-1/2 | 8 | 61-65 | 22 | 31.5 |
| 7:55 a.m. | 1 | 8:30 p.m. | 1 | 2 | 9 | 56-60 | 13 | 17.8 |
| 8:00 a.m. | 25 | 9:00 p.m. | 17 | 2-1/4 | 1 | 51-55 | 12 | 16.4 |
| 8:30 a.m. | 1 | 9:15 p.m. | 3 | 2-1/2 | 5 | 46-50 | 6 | 8.2 |
| 9:00 a.m. | 1 | 9:30 p.m. | 20 | 3 | 1 | 41-45 | 1 | 1.4 |
| 9:30 a.m. | 1 | 9:45 p.m. | 3 | | | 36-40 | 3 | 4.1 |
| 1:00 p.m. | 2 | 10:00 p.m. | 25 | | | 30-35 | 1 | 1.4 |
| 2:30 p.m. | 1 | | | | | | | |

*Monday through Thursday; only four libraries were open on Friday nights.

Table V-11

Students per Librarian and per Staff Member in Junior Colleges

| College | Average daily attendance | FTE* librarians | Students per librarian | FTE* Staff | Students per staff member |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| American River ----- | 3,877 | 3.0 | 1,292 | 7.3 | 531 |
| Antelope Valley ----- | 1,516 | 2.0 | 758 | 3.4 | 445 |
| Bakersfield ----- | 4,093 | 3.0 | 1,364 | 9.0 | 455 |
| Barstow ----- | 372 | 1.0 | 372 | 2.3 | 162 |
| Cabrillo ----- | 1,659 | 2.0 | 829 | 5.9 | 281 |
| Cerritos ----- | 3,950 | 2.0 | 1,975 | 8.3 | 476 |
| Cabot----- | 2,600 | 2.0 | 1,300 | 4.3 | 604 |
| Chaffey----- | 2,973 | 2.0 | 1,486 | 7.5 | 396 |
| Citrus----- | 2,476 | 3.0 | 825 | 8.8 | 281 |
| Coalinga----- | 617 | 1.0 | 617 | 2.9 | 213 |
| Compton ----- | 2,894 | 2.5 | 1,157 | 8.0 | 362 |
| Contra Costa----- | 3,531 | 3.0 | 1,177 | 7.2 | 490 |
| Diablo Valley ----- | 4,043 | 3.0 | 1,347 | 10.3 | 392 |
| Desert ----- | 791 | 2.0 | 395 | 4.6 | 171 |
| East Los Angeles ----- | 4,954 | 3.0 | 1,651 | 10.3 | 480 |
| El Camino ----- | 7,247 | 4.0 | 1,812 | 13.6 | 533 |
| Foothill ----- | 4,783 | 5.5 | 869 | 13.1 | 365 |
| Fresno City----- | 4,189 | 3.0 | 1,369 | 9.2 | 455 |
| Fullerton Junior----- | 7,128 | 5.0 | 1,425 | 15.5 | 460 |
| Gavilan----- | 447 | 1.0 | 447 | 1.4 | 319 |
| Glendale----- | 3,515 | 2.0 | 1,757 | 5.5 | 639 |
| Grossmont----- | 1,848 | 1.8 | 1,026 | 3.5 | 528 |
| Hancock (Allan) ----- | 1,568 | 2.0 | 784 | 5.1 | 307 |
| Hartnell ----- | 1,763 | 2.0 | 881 | 6.8 | 259 |
| Imperial Valley ----- | 884 | 1.5 | 589 | 3.0 | 294 |
| Lassen Junior----- | 304 | 0.2 | 304 | 1.4 | 217 |
| Long Beach Business- Technical ----- | 3,724 | 2.0 | 1,862 | 3.5 | 1,064 |
| Long Beach City----- | 5,213 | 4.0 | 1,303 | 11.3 | 470 |
| Los Angeles City ----- | 9,329 | 6.0 | 1,554 | 20.5 | 455 |
| Los Angeles Harbor --- | 2,876 | 2.3 | 1,250 | 7.0 | 411 |
| Los Angeles Metro- politan ----- | 1,585 | 1.3 | 1,219 | 3.1 | 511 |
| Los Angeles Pierce---- | 4,703 | 3.0 | 1,567 | 8.6 | 547 |
| Los Angeles Trade- Technical ----- | 6,609 | 3.0 | 2,203 | 7.2 | 918 |
| Los Angeles Valley --- | 6,333 | 5.0 | 1,266 | 14.7 | 430 |
| Marin ----- | 2,536 | 2.0 | 1,268 | 7.7 | 329 |
| Merced ----- | 862 | 1.0 | 862 | 2.2 | 392 |
| Modesto Junior----- | 4,005 | 4.0 | 1,001 | 14.8 | 271 |
| Monterey Peninsula--- | 2,462 | 2.0 | 1,231 | 5.5 | 448 |
| Mt. San Antonio ----- | 5,080 | 7.5 | 677 | 21.0 | 242 |
| Mt. San Jacinto ----- | 332 | 0.0 | - | 3.4 | 97 |
| Napa ----- | 1,445 | 1.5 | 963 | 3.0 | 482 |
| Oakland City -- Laney - | 2,333 | 2.0 | 1,166 | 4.8 | 486 |
| Oakland City -- Merritt | 4,616 | 4.0 | 1,154 | 16.1 | 287 |
| Oceanside-Carlsbad --- | 668 | 1.0 | 668 | 2.9 | 230 |
| Orange Coast ----- | 6,362 | 3.0 | 2,120 | 10.0 | 636 |
| Palomar----- | 1,879 | 1.0 | 1,879 | 7.6 | 247 |
| Palo Verde ----- | 188 | 0.5 | 188 | 1.5 | 125 |
| Pasadena City----- | 10,733 | 7.0 | 1,533 | 17.0 | 631 |
| Porterville ----- | 606 | 1.0 | 606 | 2.1 | 289 |

Table V-11 -- Continued

Students per Librarian and per Staff Member in Junior Colleges

| College | Average daily attendance | FTE* librarians | Students per librarian | FTE* Staff | Students per staff member |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| Reedley ----- | 1,164 | 1.0 | 1,164 | 3.0 | 247 |
| Rio Hondo ----- | 2,609 | 1.0 | 2,609 | 1.5 | 1,739 |
| Riverside City ----- | 3,440 | 3.7 | 929 | 11.4 | 302 |
| Sacramento City ----- | 4,969 | 3.0 | 1,656 | 6.5 | 764 |
| San Bernardino Valley - | 5,461 | 3.0 | 1,820 | 8.0 | 683 |
| San Diego City ----- | 6,189 | 3.0 | 2,063 | 8.3 | 746 |
| San Diego Mesa ----- | 1,364 | 5.0 | 272 | 10.8 | 126 |
| San Francisco City ----- | 7,666 | 5.0 | 1,533 | 9.5 | 806 |
| San Joaquin Delta ----- | 4,120 | 3.0 | 1,373 | 8.3 | 496 |
| San Jose City ----- | 3,765 | 4.0 | 941 | 8.5 | 433 |
| San Mateo ----- | 7,473 | 5.0 | 1,494 | 13.8 | 542 |
| Santa Ana ----- | 3,075 | 2.5 | 1,230 | 6.8 | 452 |
| Santa Barbara City ----- | 2,251 | 2.0 | 1,125 | 4.0 | 563 |
| Santa Monica City ----- | 3,610 | 4.0 | 902 | 8.2 | 489 |
| Santa Rosa Junior ----- | 3,070 | 3.0 | 1,023 | 13.0 | 236 |
| Sequoias ----- | 2,587 | 1.0 | 2,587 | 5.3 | 488 |
| Shasta ----- | 1,901 | 1.0 | 1,901 | 4.0 | 475 |
| Sierra ----- | 1,578 | 2.0 | 789 | 4.6 | 343 |
| Siskiyous----- | 484 | 1.0 | 484 | 1.6 | 303 |
| Southwestern ----- | 1,556 | 1.0 | 1,556 | 3.8 | 431 |
| Taft ----- | 527 | 1.0 | 527 | 2.5 | 211 |
| Vallejo Junior ----- | 1,790 | 1.0 | 1,790 | 2.0 | 895 |
| Ventura ----- | 3,200 | 3.0 | 1,600 | 7.5 | 427 |
| Victor Valley ----- | 486 | 1.0 | 486 | 2.3 | 211 |
| Yuba----- | 2,028 | 2.0 | 1,014 | 4.9 | 414 |

*Full-time equivalent

Table V-12

Personnel by Level of Position in California Junior Colleges

| College | Professional positions | | Nonprofessional positions | | Student positions* | | Total FTE staff |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-----------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| American River --- | 3.0 | 41.1 | 4.0 | 54.8 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 7.3 |
| Antelope Valley --- | 2.0 | 58.8 | 1.0 | 29.4 | 0.4 | 11.8 | 3.4 |
| Bakersfield ----- | 3.0 | 33.3 | 3.5 | 38.9 | 2.5 | 27.8 | 9.0 |
| Barstow ----- | 1.0 | 43.5 | 1.0 | 43.5 | 0.3 | 13.0 | 2.3 |
| Cabrillo ----- | 2.0 | 33.9 | 3.5 | 59.3 | 0.4 | 6.8 | 5.9 |
| Cerritos ----- | 3.0 | 24.1 | 3.5 | 42.2 | 2.8 | 33.7 | 8.3 |
| Chabot ----- | 2.0 | 46.5 | 2.0 | 46.5 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 4.3 |
| Chaffey ----- | 2.0 | 26.7 | 4.0 | 53.3 | 1.5 | 20.0 | 7.5 |
| Citrus ----- | 3.0 | 34.1 | 4.3 | 48.9 | 1.5 | 17.0 | 8.8 |
| Coalinga----- | 1.0 | 34.5 | 1.5 | 51.7 | 0.4 | 13.8 | 2.9 |
| Compton----- | 2.5 | 31.3 | 3.0 | 37.4 | 2.5 | 31.3 | 8.0 |
| Contra Costa----- | 3.0 | 41.6 | 2.0 | 27.8 | 2.2 | 30.6 | 7.2 |
| Desert----- | 2.0 | 43.5 | 1.0 | 21.7 | 1.6 | 34.8 | 4.6 |
| Diablo Valley ---- | 3.0 | 29.1 | 3.5 | 34.0 | 3.8 | 36.9 | 10.3 |
| East Los Angeles-- | 3.0 | 29.1 | 6.0 | 58.3 | 1.3 | 12.6 | 10.3 |
| El Camino ----- | 4.0 | 29.3 | 9.5 | 69.8 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 13.6 |
| Foothill----- | 5.5 | 42.0 | 4.3 | 32.8 | 3.3 | 25.2 | 13.1 |
| Fresno City----- | 3.0 | 32.6 | 4.0 | 43.5 | 2.2 | 23.9 | 9.2 |
| Fullerton Junior--- | 5.0 | 32.3 | 6.9 | 44.5 | 3.6 | 23.2 | 15.5 |
| Gavilan----- | 1.0 | 71.5 | 0.3 | 21.4 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 1.4 |
| Glendale----- | 2.0 | 36.4 | 2.5 | 45.4 | 1.0 | 18.2 | 5.5 |
| Grossmont----- | 1.8 | 51.4 | 1.5 | 42.9 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 3.5 |
| Hancock (Allan) --- | 2.0 | 39.2 | 3.0 | 58.8 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 5.1 |
| Hartnell ----- | 2.0 | 29.4 | 3.5 | 51.5 | 1.3 | 19.1 | 6.8 |
| Imperial Valley --- | 1.5 | 50.0 | 1.0 | 33.3 | 0.5 | 16.7 | 3.0 |
| Lassen Junior---- | 0.2 | 14.3 | 1.0 | 71.4 | 0.2 | 14.3 | 1.4 |
| Long Beach Busi- ness-Technical -- | 2.0 | 57.1 | 1.5 | 42.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 |
| Long Beach City--- | 4.0 | 35.4 | 3.5 | 31.0 | 3.8 | 33.6 | 11.3 |
| Los Angeles City -- | 6.0 | 29.3 | 7.0 | 34.1 | 7.5 | 36.6 | 20.5 |
| Los Angeles Harbor | 2.3 | 32.9 | 2.0 | 28.6 | 2.7 | 38.5 | 7.0 |
| Los Angeles Metro- politan ----- | 1.3 | 41.9 | 1.0 | 32.3 | 0.8 | 25.8 | 3.1 |
| Los Angeles Pierce | 3.0 | 34.9 | 4.0 | 46.5 | 1.6 | 18.6 | 8.6 |
| Los Angeles Trade- Technical ----- | 3.0 | 41.7 | 1.0 | 13.9 | 3.2 | 44.4 | 7.2 |
| Los Angeles Valley | 5.0 | 34.0 | 6.0 | 40.8 | 3.7 | 25.2 | 14.7 |
| Marin ----- | 2.0 | 26.0 | 4.8 | 62.3 | 0.9 | 11.7 | 7.7 |
| Merced----- | 1.0 | 45.5 | 1.0 | 45.5 | 0.2 | 9.0 | 2.2 |
| Modesto Junior--- | 4.0 | 27.0 | 8.0 | 54.1 | 2.8 | 18.9 | 14.8 |
| Monterey Peninsula | 2.0 | 36.4 | 2.5 | 45.4 | 1.0 | 18.2 | 5.5 |
| Mt. San Antonio --- | 7.5 | 35.7 | 12.5 | 59.5 | 1.0 | 4.8 | 21.0 |
| Mt. San Jacinto --- | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 58.8 | 1.4 | 41.2 | 3.4 |
| Napa ----- | 1.5 | 50.0 | 1.2 | 40.0 | 0.3 | 10.0 | 3.0 |
| Oakland City -- Laney----- | 2.0 | 41.7 | 2.0 | 41.7 | 0.8 | 16.6 | 4.8 |
| Oakland City -- Merritt ----- | 4.0 | 24.8 | 6.5 | 40.4 | 5.6 | 34.8 | 16.1 |
| Oceanside-Carlsbad | 1.0 | 34.5 | 1.0 | 34.5 | 0.9 | 31.0 | 2.9 |
| Orange Coast ----- | 3.0 | 30.0 | 3.4 | 34.0 | 3.6 | 36.0 | 10.0 |

Table V-12 -- Continued
Personnel by Level of Position in California Junior Colleges

| College | Professional positions | | Nonprofessional positions | | Student positions* | | Total FTE staff |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-----------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| Palomar----- | 1.0 | 13.2 | 5.3 | 69.7 | 1.3 | 17.1 | 7.6 |
| Palo Verde ----- | 0.5 | 33.3 | 1.0 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Pasadena City----- | 7.0 | 41.2 | 4.5 | 26.5 | 5.5 | 32.3 | 17.0 |
| Porterville ----- | 1.0 | 47.6 | 1.0 | 47.6 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 2.1 |
| Reedley ----- | 1.0 | 33.3 | 2.0 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| Rio Hondo ----- | 1.0 | 66.7 | 0.5 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Riverside City --- | 3.7 | 32.5 | 5.0 | 43.9 | 2.7 | 23.7 | 11.4 |
| Sacramento City--- | 3.0 | 46.2 | 2.0 | 30.8 | 1.5 | 23.1 | 6.5 |
| San Bernardino | | | | | | | |
| Valley ----- | 3.0 | 37.5 | 5.0 | 62.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 |
| San Diego City --- | 3.0 | 36.1 | 4.0 | 48.2 | 1.3 | 15.7 | 8.3 |
| San Diego Mesa --- | 5.0 | 46.3 | 5.8 | 53.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.8 |
| San Francisco City | 5.0 | 52.6 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 43.2 | 9.5 |
| San Joaquin Delta-- | 3.0 | 36.2 | 2.7 | 32.5 | 2.6 | 31.3 | 8.3 |
| San Jose City ----- | 4.0 | 47.1 | 3.0 | 35.3 | 1.5 | 17.6 | 8.5 |
| San Mateo ----- | 5.0 | 36.2 | 5.0 | 36.2 | 3.8 | 27.6 | 13.8 |
| Santa Ana----- | 2.5 | 36.8 | 2.0 | 29.4 | 2.3 | 33.8 | 6.8 |
| Santa Barbara City | 2.0 | 50.0 | 2.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Santa Monica City - | 4.0 | 48.8 | 4.0 | 48.8 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 8.2 |
| Santa Rosa Junior - | 3.0 | 23.1 | 2.0 | 15.4 | 8.0 | 61.5 | 13.0 |
| Sequoias----- | 1.0 | 18.9 | 2.3 | 43.4 | 2.0 | 37.7 | 5.3 |
| Shasta----- | 1.0 | 25.0 | 3.0 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Sierra----- | 2.0 | 43.5 | 2.0 | 43.5 | 0.6 | 13.0 | 4.6 |
| Siskiyous ----- | 1.0 | 62.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 37.5 | 1.6 |
| Southwestern----- | 1.0 | 26.3 | 2.0 | 52.6 | 0.8 | 21.1 | 3.8 |
| Taft----- | 1.0 | 40.0 | 1.0 | 40.0 | 0.5 | 20.0 | 2.5 |
| Vallejo ----- | 1.0 | 50.0 | 1.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| Ventura ----- | 2.0 | 26.7 | 3.0 | 40.0 | 2.5 | 33.3 | 7.5 |
| Victor Valley ----- | 1.0 | 43.5 | 0.5 | 21.7 | 0.8 | 34.8 | 2.3 |
| Yuba----- | 2.0 | 40.8 | 2.8 | 57.2 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 4.9 |
| Average | 2.5 | 34.7 | 3.1 | 43.1 | 1.6 | 22.2 | 7.2 |

* Each 40 hours of student assistance is counted as one full-time equivalent student position.

Table V-13
Credentials Held by Junior College Librarians -- 1964

| Type of credential* | Head librarians | | Other staff librarians | | All librarians | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Librarianship----- | 56 | 77.8 | 90 | 74.4 | 146† | 75.6 |
| Junior college ----- | 14 | 19.4 | 19 | 15.7 | 33† | 17.1 |
| General secondary -- | 36 | 50.0 | 48 | 39.7 | 84† | 43.5 |
| Administrative----- | 3 | 4.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 1.6 |
| Supervisory ----- | 1 | 1.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.5 |
| General Elementary - | 3 | 4.2 | 7 | 5.8 | 10 | 5.2 |
| Other ----- | 4 | 5.6 | 4 | 3.3 | 8 | 4.1 |

*Under the "old" credential structure, junior college librarians must possess either the librarianship credential, or the junior college credential, or the general secondary credential, depending upon local requirements. Possession of a new standard credential was not reported by any librarian.

†Includes life credentials, as follows: librarianship, 21; junior college, 3; and general secondary, 27.

Table V-14

**Professional Organizations to Which Junior College
Librarians Belonged--1963-64**

| Organization | Head librarians | | Other staff librarians | | All librarians | |
|---|-----------------|---------|------------------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Library and audio-visual organizations | | | | | | |
| California Library Association (CLA)----- | 46 | 63.9 | 45 | 37.2 | 91 | 47.2 |
| American Library Association (ALA)----- | 37 | 51.4 | 28 | 21.1 | 65 | 33.7 |
| California Association of School Librarians (CASL) ----- | 19 | 26.4 | 30 | 24.8 | 49 | 25.4 |
| Audio-Visual Education Association of California (AVEAC)----- | 4 | 5.6 | 1 | 0.8 | 5 | 2.6 |
| Special Library Association (SLA)----- | 1 | 1.4 | 2 | 1.7 | 3 | 1.6 |
| Division of Audio-Visual Instruction (DAVI) --- | 2 | 2.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 1.0 |
| Teacher Organizations | | | | | | |
| California Teachers Association (CTA) --- | 48 | 66.7 | 81 | 66.9 | 129 | 66.8 |
| National Education Association (NEA)----- | 18 | 25.0 | 38 | 31.4 | 56 | 29.0 |
| Junior College Associations ----- | 15 | 20.8 | 20 | 16.5 | 35 | 18.1 |
| American Federation of Teachers (AFT) ----- | 2 | 2.8 | 4 | 3.3 | 6 | 3.1 |

Table V-15

**Square Feet Assigned to Library Purposes
in California Junior Colleges--1964**

| Rank | College | Square feet *, ^t | Date building was constructed | A.d.a. |
|------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Mt. San Antonio ----- | 83,960 | 1963 | 5,080 |
| 2 | El Camino ----- | 46,732 | 1953 | 7,247 |
| 3 | San Mateo ----- | 39,960 | 1963 | 7,473 |
| 4 | Foothill ----- | 37,706 | 1961 | 4,783 |
| 5 | Modesto Junior ----- | 36,237 | 1934, 61 | 4,005 |
| 6 | Contra Costa----- | 32,750 | 1963 | 3,531 |
| 7 | Fresno City----- | 28,877 | 1934 | 4,189 |
| 8 | Cabrillo ----- | 27,402 | 1962 | 1,659 |
| 9 | Cerritos----- | 27,233 | 1961 | 3,950 |
| 10 | San Bernardino Valley ----- | 26,520 | 1962 | 5,461 |
| 11 | Long Beach City----- | 25,570 | 1958 | 5,213 |
| 12 | Chaffey ----- | 23,762 | 1960 | 2,973 |
| 13 | Pasadena City----- | 23,000 | 1948 | 10,733 |
| 14 | San Francisco City ----- | 22,160 | 1954 | 7,666 |
| 15 | Los Angeles Valley ----- | 21,845 | 1959 | 6,333 |
| 16 | Bakersfield ----- | 21,582 | 1956 | 4,093 |
| 17 | Fullerton Junior ----- | 20,400 | 1957 | 7,128 |
| 18 | Sequoias----- | 20,144 | 1958 | 2,587 |
| 19 | Los Angeles Pierce----- | 20,000 | 1961 | 4,703 |
| 20 | San Diego Mesa ----- | 19,776 | 1964 | 1,364 |
| 21 | Santa Monica City ----- | 19,500 | 1951 | 3,610 |
| 22 | Hartnell ----- | 19,400 | 1959 | 1,763 |
| 23 | Santa Ana----- | 18,200 | 1958 | 3,075 |
| 24 | Antelope Valley ----- | 17,402 | 1960 | 1,516 |
| 25 | Yuba ----- | 17,132 | 1962 | 2,028 |
| 26 | Compton----- | 16,950 | 1953 | 2,894 |
| 27 | Los Angeles Harbor ----- | 16,694 | 1950 | 2,876 |
| 28 | East Los Angeles----- | 15,914 | 1958 | 4,954 |
| 29 | Monterey Peninsula----- | 15,606 | 1960 | 2,462 |
| 30 | American River ----- | 14,724 | 1958 | 3,877 |
| 31 | San Joaquin Delta----- | 14,391 | 1953 | 4,120 |
| 32 | Orange Coast----- | 13,179 | 1951 | 6,362 |
| 33 | Sacramento City----- | 13,060 | 1937 | 4,969 |
| 34 | Ventura ----- | 12,247 | 1955 | 3,200 |
| 35 | Lassen Junior----- | 12,110 | 1942 | 304 |
| 36 | San Jose City ----- | 11,250 | 1956 | 3,765 |
| 37 | Los Angeles Metropolitan - | 9,630 | 1928 | 1,585 |
| 38 | Marin ----- | 9,549 | 1939, 58 | 2,536 |
| 39 | Palomar----- | 8,944 | 1956 | 1,879 |
| 40 | San Diego City ----- | 8,472 | 1956 | 6,189 |
| 41 | Diablo Valley ----- | 8,468 | 1956 | 4,043 |
| 42 | Barstow ----- | 8,366 | 1964 | 372 |
| 43 | Porterville ----- | 8,000 | 1960 | 606 |
| 44 | Sierra----- | 6,912 | 1961 | 1,578 |
| 45 | Reedley ----- | 6,652 | 1956 | 1,164 |
| 46 | Riverside City ----- | 5,677 | 1924 | 3,440 |
| 47 | Napa Junior----- | 5,538 | 1949 | 1,445 |
| 48 | Grossmont----- | 5,300 | 1964 | 1,848 |
| 49 | Desert ----- | 5,180 | 1962 | 791 |
| 50 | Shasta----- | 5,052 | 1950 | 1,901 |
| 51 | Los Angeles Trade-Technical | 4,733 | 1926 | 6,609, |
| 52 | Glendale----- | 4,654 | 1937 | 3,515 |

Table V-15 -- Continued

**Square Feet Assigned to Library Purposes
in California Junior Colleges--1964**

| Rank | College | Square feet *, † | Date building was constructed | A. d. a. |
|------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 53 | Citrus----- | 4,445 | 1949 | 2,476 |
| 54 | Oakland City -- Merritt ----- | 4,074 | 1925 | 4,616 |
| 55 | Oakland City -- Laney ----- | 3,840 | 1961 | 2,333 |
| 56 | Vallejo Junior----- | 3,409 | 1956 | 1,790 |
| 57 | Siskiyous ----- | 3,375 | 1964 | 484 |
| 58 | Gavilan----- | 3,084 | 1919 | 447 |
| 59 | Chabot ----- | 3,000 | 1861 | 2,600 |
| 60 | Santa Barbara City ----- | 1,900 | 1941 | 2,251 |
| 61 | Victor Valley ----- | 1,860 | 1960 | 486 |
| 62 | Southwestern----- | 1,782 | 1959 | 1,556 |
| 63 | Palo Verde ----- | 960 | ----- | 188 |

* Square footage not reported for the following junior colleges: Coalinga, Hancock, Imperial Valley, Long Beach Business and Technical, Los Angeles City, Merced, Mt. San Jacinto, Oceanside-Carlsbad, Rio Hondo, Santa Rosa, and Taft.

† Median: 13,179 square feet; mean: 15,813 square feet.

Table V-16
Reading Rooms and Seating Capacity in Junior College Libraries

| College | Reading rooms | Square feet per reader | Reading room seating capacity | Percent of enrollment that can be seated in entire library | Number of Conference rooms |
|---|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| American River ----- | 2 | 17 | 350 | 10 | 2 |
| Antelope Valley ----- | 1 | 17 | 175 | 3 | 1 |
| Bakersfield ----- | 2 | 15 | 370 | 12(day) | 1 |
| Barstow ----- | 1 | 25 or more | 90 | 8 | 3 |
| Cabrillo ----- | 1 | 24 | 102 | 23(day) | 7 |
| Cerritos ----- | 2 | -- | 504 | 13 | 2 |
| Chabot ----- | 2 | 15 | 144 | 7 | 0 |
| Chaffey ----- | 2 | 18 | 236 | 10 | 1 |
| Citrus ----- | 2 | 25 or more | 147 | 10 | 1 |
| Coalinga ----- | 1 | 25 or more | 94 | 23 | 0 |
| Compton ----- | 1 | 25 or more | 210 | 10 | 1 |
| Contra Costa ----- | 1 | 25 or more | 385 | -- | 3 |
| Diablo Valley ----- | 2 | 19 | 336 | 10 | 0 |
| Desert ----- | 1 | 25 or more | 96 | 11 | 0 |
| East Los Angeles ----- | 3 | 10 | 300 | 10 | 2 |
| El Camino ----- | 4 | 25 or more | 597 | 5 | 5 |
| Foothill ----- | 2 | 25 or more | 644 | 15(day) | 1 |
| Fresno City----- | 2 | 19 | 385 | 10 | 2 |
| Fullerton Junior----- | 1 | 22 | 385 | 7 | 3 |
| Gavilan----- | 1 | 25 or more | 32 | 10 | 2 |
| Glendale----- | 2 | 16 | 155 | 6 | 0 |
| Grossmont----- | 3 | 25 or more | 398 | 20 | 1 |
| Hancock (Allan) ----- | 1 | 25 or more | 125 | 10 | 1 |
| Hartnell ----- | 1 | 25 or more | 285 | 17 | 1 |
| Imperial Valley ----- | 1 | -- | 100 | 10 | 0 |
| Lassen Junior----- | 1 | less than 25 | 32 | -- | 0 |
| Long Beach City----- | 4 | 25 or more | 319 | 8 | 3 |
| Long Beach Business- Technical ----- | 2 | 23 | 114 | 7(day) | 0 |
| Los Angeles Harbor--- | 2 | 25 or more | 250 | 10(day) | 2 |
| Los Angeles City ----- | 4 | 24 | 516 | 6(day) | 2 |
| Los Angeles Metro- politan ----- | 1 | 4 | 90 | -- | 0 |
| Los Angeles Pierce--- | 3 | 20 | 475 | 5 | 2 |
| Los Angeles Trade- Technical----- | 1 | 10 | 157 | 2 | 0 |
| Los Angeles Valley --- | 3 | 25 or more | 318 | 7 | 1 |
| Marin ----- | 2 | 25 or more | 177 | 16 | 9 |
| Merced----- | 1 | 19 | 44 | 10 | 0 |
| Modesto Junior----- | 4 | 25 or more | 507 | 19 | 4 |
| Monterey Peninsula--- | 1 | 21 | 140 | 10 | 2 |
| Mt. San Antonio ----- | 4 | 25 or more | 600 | 15 | 9 |
| Mt. San Jacinto ----- | 1 | 12 | 34 | 25(ADA) | 0 |
| Napa ----- | 1 | 25 or more | 137 | 13(day) | 1 |
| Oakland City -- Laney | - | 22 | 97 | -- | 0 |
| Oakland City -- Merritt | 2 | 10-12 | 260 | 4 | 0 |
| Oceanside-Carlsbad -- | 1 | -- | --- | -- | 0 |
| Orange Coast ----- | 2 | 19 | 310 | 7 | 4 |
| Palomar----- | 2 | -- | 237 | 12 | 2 |
| Palo Verde ----- | - | -- | 36 | 10 | 0 |

Table V-16 -- Continued

Reading Rooms and Seating Capacity in Junior College Libraries

| College | Reading rooms | Square feet per reader | Reading room seating capacity | Percent of enrollment that can be seated in entire library | Number of Conference rooms |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Pasadena City ----- | 2 | 20 | 600 | 10 | 0 |
| Porterville----- | 1 | -- | 123 | 25 | 1 |
| Reedley----- | 1 | 25 or more | 158 | 15 | 2 |
| Rio Hondo----- | - | -- | -- | -- | - |
| Riverside City ----- | 2 | -- | 140 | 8 | 0 |
| Sacramento City ----- | 3 | 25 or more | 525 | 11 | 1 |
| San Bernardino Valley | 3 | less than 25 | 539 | 9 | 2 |
| San Diego City----- | 1 | 15 | 176 | 6 | 1 |
| San Diego Mesa----- | 1 | 25 or more | 270 | 18(day) | 2 |
| San Francisco City -- | 1 | 25 | 708 | 10 | 0 |
| San Joaquin Delta---- | 2 | 25 or more | 238 | 5 | 0 |
| San Jose City----- | 2 | 20 | 305 | 7(day) | 0 |
| San Mateo----- | 2 | 18 | 600 | 10 | 2 |
| Santa Ana----- | 2 | 25 or more | 235 | 10 | 2 |
| Santa Barbara City-- | - | 15 | 50 | 3 | 0 |
| Santa Monica City---- | 3 | -- | 300 | 5 | 0 |
| Santa Rosa Junior--- | - | 25 or more | 200 | 10 | 0 |
| Sequoias----- | 1 | 25 or more | 250 | 15 | 1 |
| Shasta----- | 1 | 18 | 96 | 8 | 0 |
| Sierra----- | 1 | 16 | 144 | 13 | 1 |
| Siskiyous----- | 1 | 25 or more | 112 | 25 | 1 |
| Southwestern----- | - | less than 25 | 61 | 3 | 0 |
| Taft----- | 1 | 22 | 68 | 20 | 1 |
| Vallejo Junior----- | 1 | 19 | 72 | -- | 0 |
| Ventura----- | 4 | 20 | 237 | 12 | 0 |
| Victor Valley----- | 1 | 25 or more | 36 | 4 | 0 |
| Yuba ----- | 2 | 19 | 312 | 20 | 1 |

Table V-17

Expenditures for Library Purposes in California Junior Colleges--1963-64*

| College | Average expenditure per student | Percent of total expenditure spent for library services |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| American River ----- | \$21 | 3.3 |
| Antelope Valley ----- | 9 | 3.2 |
| Bakersfield ----- | 16 | 3.2 |
| Barstow ----- | 25 | 6.6 |
| Cabrillo ----- | 23 | 5.1 |
| Cerritos ----- | 12 | 2.8 |
| Chabot ----- | 22 | 4.8 |
| Chaffey ----- | 16 | 3.5 |
| Citrus ----- | 17 | 5.0 |
| Compton ----- | 16 | 3.1 |
| Contra Costa ----- | 18 | --- |
| Desert ----- | 64 | 5.9 |
| Diablo Valley ----- | 19 | 4.0 |
| East Los Angeles ----- | 13 | 3.8 |
| Ei Camino ----- | 14 | 2.5 |
| Foothill ----- | 38 | 8.2 |
| Fresno City ----- | 12 | 3.1 |
| Fullerton Junior----- | 15 | 4.1 |
| Gavilan ----- | 74 | 7.6 |
| Glendale ----- | 24 | 2.2 |
| Grossmont ----- | 30 | 4.1 |
| Hartnell ----- | 28 | 4.2 |
| Lassen Junior----- | 27 | 1.3 |
| Los Angeles City ----- | 15 | --- |
| Los Angeles Harbor ----- | 26 | 5.5 |
| Los Angeles Metropolitan ----- | 15 | --- |
| Los Angeles Pierce----- | 16 | 4.0 |
| Los Angeles Valley ----- | 14 | --- |
| Marin ----- | 32 | 4.2 |
| Modesto Junior----- | 37 | 3.6 |
| Monterey Peninsula----- | 21 | 3.6 |
| Mt. San Antonio ----- | 25 | 4.8 |
| Napa College ----- | 25 | 5.7 |
| Oakland City--Merritt ----- | 26 | 2.7 |
| Orange Coast ----- | 9 | 2.6 |
| Palomar ----- | 28 | 5.3 |
| Palo Verde ----- | 54 | 11.7 |
| Pasadena City ----- | 11 | 2.4 |
| Porterville ----- | 26 | --- |
| Reedley ----- | 20 | 1.7 |
| Riverside City ----- | 19 | 3.4 |
| Sacramento City ----- | 13 | 2.4 |
| San Bernardino Valley ----- | 13 | 2.8 |
| San Joaquin Delta----- | 14 | 2.6 |
| San Mateo ----- | 17 | 3.8 |
| Santa Ana ----- | 14 | 1.9 |
| Santa Barbara City ----- | 28 | 5.3 |
| Santa Monica City ----- | 11 | 2.5 |
| Santa Rosa Junior ----- | 14 | --- |
| Sequoias ----- | 17 | 2.4 |
| Shasta----- | 18 | 2.8 |

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Table V-17--Continued

Expenditures for Library Purposes in California Junior Colleges--1963-64*

| College | Average expenditure per student | Percent of total expenditure spent for library services |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Siskiyous----- | \$15 | 6.7 |
| Sierra ----- | 25 | --- |
| Southwestern ----- | 18 | 3.7 |
| Vallejo Junior ----- | 9 | 2.9 |
| Ventura----- | 17 | 2.9 |
| Victor Valley----- | 41 | 6.3 |
| Yuba----- | 21 | 4.1 |
| Average ----- | \$22 | 4.0 |

*Expenditures not reported for the following junior colleges: Coalinga, Hancock, Imperial Valley, Long Beach City, Long Beach Business and Technical, Los Angeles Trade-Technical, Merced, Mt. San Jacinto, Oakland City--Laney, Oceanside-Carlsbad, Rio Hondo, San Diego City, San Diego Mesa, San Francisco City, San Jose City, and Taft.

Table V-18
Three-Year Comparison of Library Expenditures in California Junior Colleges*

| College | 1961-62 | | 1962-63 | | 1963-64 | | Three-year average | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Average expenditure per student | Percent of total college budget | Average expenditure per student | Percent of total college budget | Average expenditure per student | Percent of total college budget | Average expenditure per student | Percent of total college budget |
| American River----- | --- | --- | --- | --- | \$21 | 3.3 | --- | --- |
| Antelope Valley----- | \$12 | 3.1 | \$ 7 | 2.5 | 9 | 3.2 | \$ 9 | 2.9 |
| Bakersfield----- | 17 | 3.4 | 14 | 3.1 | 16 | 3.2 | 16 | 3.2 |
| Barstow----- | 41 | 11.9 | 13 | 8.2 | 25 | 6.6 | 26 | 8.9 |
| Cabrillo----- | 43 | 5.6 | 10 | 3.2 | 23 | 5.1 | 25 | 4.6 |
| Cerritos----- | 13 | 4.1 | 10 | 3.2 | 12 | 2.8 | 12 | 3.4 |
| Chabot----- | 28 | 3.4 | 27 | 3.2 | 22 | 4.8 | 26 | 3.8 |
| Chaffey----- | --- | --- | 31 | 3.5 | 16 | 3.5 | 24 | 3.5 |
| Citrus----- | 10 | 3.5 | 11 | 4.3 | 17 | 5.0 | 13 | 4.3 |
| Coalinga----- | 42 | 3.9 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Compton----- | 10 | 2.7 | 10 | 2.8 | 16 | 3.1 | 12 | 2.9 |
| Contra Costa----- | 9 | 2.4 | 9 | 2.4 | 18 | --- | 12 | --- |
| Desert----- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 64 | 5.9 | --- | --- |
| Diablo Valley----- | 11 | 3.7 | 12 | 3.9 | 19 | 4.0 | 14 | 3.9 |
| East Los Angeles----- | 9 | --- | 10 | 2.1 | 13 | 3.8 | 11 | --- |
| El Camino----- | 10 | 2.3 | 6 | 1.5 | 14 | 2.5 | 10 | 2.1 |
| Foothill----- | 28 | 6.0 | 19 | 5.8 | 38 | 8.2 | 28 | 6.7 |
| Fresno City----- | 19 | 2.9 | 9 | 3.1 | 12 | 3.1 | 13 | 3.0 |
| Fullerton Junior----- | 13 | 2.7 | 14 | 3.9 | 15 | 4.1 | 14 | 3.6 |
| Gavilan----- | 64 | 6.2 | --- | --- | 74 | 7.6 | --- | --- |
| Glendale----- | 14 | 2.2 | 15 | 2.5 | 24 | 2.2 | 17 | 2.3 |
| Grossmont----- | --- | --- | 25 | 6.1 | 30 | 4.1 | --- | --- |
| Hancock (Allan)----- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hartnell----- | 20 | 4.1 | 19 | 3.7 | 28 | 4.2 | 22 | 4.0 |
| Imperial Valley----- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lassen Junior----- | 18 | 1.7 | 13 | 1.7 | 27 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Long Beach Business- Technical----- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Long Beach City----- | 1 | 2.2 | 7 | 2.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Los Angeles City----- | 7 | --- | 9 | --- | 15 | --- | --- | --- |
| Los Angeles Harbor-- | 55 | 6.2 | 33 | 6.8 | 26 | 5.5 | 38 | 6.2 |
| Los Angeles Metro- politan----- | 8 | 4.2 | --- | --- | 15 | --- | --- | --- |
| Los Angeles Pierce-- | 31 | 4.4 | 17 | 4.3 | 16 | 4.0 | 21 | 4.2 |
| Los Angeles Trade- Technical----- | --- | --- | 6 | 1.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Los Angeles Valley-- | 13 | --- | 9 | --- | 14 | --- | 12 | --- |
| Marin----- | 24 | 4.0 | --- | --- | 32 | 4.2 | --- | --- |
| Merced----- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Modesto Junior----- | 31 | 3.8 | 26 | 3.0 | 37 | 3.6 | 31 | 3.5 |
| Monterey Peninsula-- | 14 | 3.6 | 15 | 4.1 | 21 | 3.6 | 17 | 3.8 |
| Mt. San Antonio----- | 23 | 4.2 | 18 | 4.8 | 25 | 4.8 | 22 | 4.6 |
| Mt. San Jacinto----- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Napa Junior----- | 13 | 3.7 | 12 | 3.7 | 25 | 5.7 | 17 | 4.4 |
| Oakland City--Laney----- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.7 | --- | --- |
| Oakland City--Merritt----- | 17 | 4.2 | --- | --- | 26 | 2.7 | --- | --- |
| Oceanside-Carlsbad-- | 7 | 3.3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Orange Coast----- | 10 | 2.0 | 9 | 2.3 | 9 | 2.6 | 9 | 2.3 |

Table V-18--Continued

Three Year Comparison of Library Expenditures in California Junior Colleges*

| College | 1961-62 | | 1962-63 | | 1963-64 | | Three-year average | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Average expenditure per student | Percent of total college budget | Average expenditure per student | Percent of total college budget | Average expenditure per student | Percent of total college budget | Average expenditure per student | Percent of total college budget |
| Palomar----- | \$17 | 4.0 | \$17 | 4.6 | \$28 | 5.3 | \$21 | 4.6 |
| Palo Verde ----- | 31 | 8.3 | 38 | 9.4 | 54 | 11.7 | 41 | 9.8 |
| Pasadena City----- | 11 | 2.3 | 12 | 2.4 | 11 | 2.4 | 11 | 2.4 |
| Porterville----- | 47 | 5.3 | --- | --- | 28 | --- | --- | --- |
| Reedley----- | 29 | 3.0 | 20 | 4.0 | 20 | 1.7 | 23 | 2.9 |
| Rio Hondo----- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Riverside City----- | 14 | 3.5 | 13 | 2.7 | 19 | 3.4 | 15 | 3.2 |
| Sacramento City----- | 10 | 2.4 | 8 | 2.4 | 13 | 2.4 | 10 | 2.4 |
| San Bernardino Valley | 6 | 2.3 | --- | --- | 13 | 2.8 | --- | --- |
| San Diego City----- | 21 | 3.4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| San Diego Mesa----- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| San Francisco City--- | 16 | 2.2 | 9 | 1.8 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| San Joaquin Delta----- | 12 | 2.9 | 10 | 2.8 | 14 | 2.6 | 12 | 2.8 |
| San Jose City----- | 6 | 1.9 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| San Mateo----- | 26 | 3.8 | 27 | 4.0 | 17 | 3.8 | 23 | 3.9 |
| Santa Ana----- | 6 | 1.9 | 7 | 1.9 | 14 | 1.9 | 9 | 1.9 |
| Santa Barbara City--- | 18 | 4.6 | 23 | 6.7 | 28 | 5.3 | 23 | 5.5 |
| Santa Monica City--- | 7 | 2.4 | 7 | 2.3 | 11 | 2.5 | 8 | 2.4 |
| Santa Rosa Junior----- | 21 | --- | --- | --- | 14 | --- | --- | --- |
| Sequoias----- | --- | --- | 11 | 2.9 | 17 | 2.4 | --- | --- |
| Shasta----- | 26 | 2.9 | 17 | 3.0 | 18 | 2.8 | 20 | 2.9 |
| Sierra----- | 31 | --- | 31 | --- | 25 | --- | --- | --- |
| Siskiyous----- | 66 | 8.7 | 60 | 7.6 | 15 | 6.7 | 47 | 7.7 |
| Southwestern----- | --- | --- | 43 | 3.7 | 18 | 3.7 | --- | --- |
| Taft----- | 38 | 4.0 | 32 | 3.7 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vallejo Junior----- | 6 | 3.1 | 6 | 3.1 | 9 | 2.9 | 7 | 3.0 |
| Ventura----- | 12 | --- | 12 | 2.9 | 17 | 2.9 | 14 | --- |
| Victor Valley----- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yuba ----- | 9 | 2.4 | 9 | 4.4 | 21 | 4.1 | 13 | 3.6 |

*Data based on reports submitted to the U. S. Office of Education.

Table V-19
Selected Data for California Public Junior Colleges in 1965*

| College | Enroll- ment† | Number of volumes held, July 1 | Period- ical titles received | FTE salaried staff | | Expenditures for library purposes | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Profes- sional | Non-pro- fessional | Total | Per student |
| American River----- | 7,239 | 27,236 | 483 | 6.0 | 5.0 | \$125,542 | \$17 |
| Antelope Valley----- | 2,534 | 16,800 | 150 | 1.5 | 2.0 | ---- | ---- |
| Bakersfield----- | 6,732 | 33,840 | 273 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 86,443 | 13 |
| Barstow----- | 928 | 9,388 | 157 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 20,170 | 22 |
| Cabrillo----- | 2,802 | 16,437 | 227 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 27,019 | 10 |
| Cerritos----- | 8,790 | 31,375 | 403 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 90,547 | 10 |
| Chabot----- | 4,922 | 20,302 | 378 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 117,842 | 24 |
| Chaffey----- | 5,553 | 31,791 | 412 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 75,745 | 14 |
| Citrus----- | 5,570 | 29,825 | 375 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 85,695 | 15 |
| Coalinga----- | 1,020 | 15,015 | 190 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 29,527 | 29 |
| Compton----- | 4,950 | 26,792 | 270 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 59,670 | 12 |
| Contra Costa----- | 4,630 | 28,843 | 230 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 67,918 | 15 |
| Desert----- | 1,098 | 12,779 | 357 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 64,614 | 59 |
| Diablo Valley----- | 7,947 | 34,471 | 306 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 116,809 | 15 |
| East Los Angeles----- | 11,060 | 51,742 | 566 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 110,166 | 10 |
| El Camino----- | 13,539 | 38,141 | 335 | 4.0 | 9.5 | 127,190 | 9 |
| Foothill----- | 9,399 | 31,860 | 310 | 7.0 | 13.0 | 248,324 | 26 |
| Fresno City----- | 6,537 | 24,592 | 296 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 90,225 | 14 |
| Fullerton Junior----- | 11,370 | 42,842 | 806 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 158,077 | 14 |
| Gavilan----- | 472 | 6,770 | 112 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 25,665 | 54 |
| Glendale----- | 3,286 | 24,918 | 275 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 45,606 | 14 |
| Grossmont----- | 3,703 | 16,418† | 440 | 3.5 | 5.4 | 176,190 | 48 |
| Hancock (Allan)----- | 3,315 | 13,804 | 402 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 61,710 | 19 |
| Hartnell----- | 2,660 | 34,710 | 335 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 57,919 | 22 |
| Imperial Valley----- | 1,663 | 13,000 | ---- | 2.0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Lassen Junior----- | 458 | 5,456 | 45 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 8,800 | 19 |
| Long Beach City----- | 15,695 | 79,995 | 326 | 7.5 | 4.0 | 118,952 | 8 |
| Los Angeles City----- | 16,538 | 115,872 | 870 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 69,620 | 4 |
| Los Angeles Harbor----- | 5,018 | 32,658 | 373 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 110,456 | 22 |
| Los Angeles Metro- politan----- | 4,949 | 21,738 | 259 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 44,423 | 9 |
| Los Angeles Pierce----- | 9,420 | 46,015 | 633 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 117,334 | 12 |
| Los Angeles Trade- Technical----- | 9,995 | 32,426 | 500 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 78,400 | 8 |
| Los Angeles Valley----- | 13,723 | 60,484 | 801 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 149,534 | 11 |
| Marin----- | 3,770 | 25,422 | 375 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 78,795 | 21 |
| Merced----- | 2,069† | 5,500 | 120 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 40,897 | 20 |
| Modesto Junior----- | 3,159 | 47,346 | 580 | 5.7 | 8.0 | 104,097 | 33 |
| Monterey Peninsula----- | 3,688 | 24,575 | 260 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 68,817 | 19 |
| Mt. San Antonio----- | 10,729 | 50,349 | 666 | 8.0 | 16.5 | 228,644 | 21 |
| Mt. San Jacinto----- | 322 | 13,000 | ---- | 0.0 | 2.5 | 24,100 | 75 |
| Napa Junior----- | 2,320 | 15,217 | 192 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 32,304 | 14 |
| Oakland City--Laney----- | 5,006 | 12,721 | 341 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 54,042 | 11 |
| Oakland City--Merritt----- | 7,110 | 28,379 | 396 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 118,352 | 17 |
| Oceanside-Carlsbad----- | 2,125 | 5,865 | 157 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 23,506 | 11 |
| Orange Coast----- | 11,763 | 27,623 | 211 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 91,213 | 8 |
| Palomar----- | 4,009 | 43,310 | 405 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 80,008 | 20 |
| Palo Verde----- | 275 | 4,801 | 85 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 18,870 | 69 |

Table V-19--Continued
Selected Data for California Public Junior Colleges in 1965*

| College | Enroll- ment† | Number of volumes held July 1 | Period- ical titles receive <i>d</i> | FTE salaried staff | | Expenditures for library purposes | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---|---|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Profes- sional | Non-pro- fessional | Total | Per student |
| Pasadena City----- | 12,918 | 74,635 | 485 | 6.5 | 5.5 | \$159,939 | \$12 |
| Porterville ----- | 541 | 13,590 | 175 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 17,000 | 31 |
| Reedley ----- | 1,444 | 11,371 | 190 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 34,195 | 24 |
| Rio Hondo Junior----- | 2,486 | 10,396 | 200 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 115,548 | 65 |
| Riverside City ----- | 7,188 | 34,737 | 378 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 108,287 | 15 |
| Sacramento City ----- | 7,015 | 59,462 | 179 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 71,140 | 10 |
| San Bernardino Valley - | 9,751 | 47,497 | 536 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 145,794 | 15 |
| San Diego City ----- | -----** | 31,970 | 260 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 74,903 | --- |
| San Diego Mesa ----- | -----** | 13,975 | 261 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 185,897 | --- |
| San Francisco City --- | 9,970 | 56,891 | 529 | 6.2 | 1.0 | 82,885 | 8 |
| San Joaquin Delta----- | 5,864 | 28,748 | 328 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 78,493 | 13 |
| San Jose City ----- | 9,915 | 35,483 | 435 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 84,117 | 8 |
| San Mateo ----- | 14,015 | 47,850 | 566 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 210,530 | 15 |
| Santa Ana----- | 5,535 | 30,448 | 226 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 36,065 | 6 |
| Santa Barbara City --- | 2,887 | 18,850 | 436 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 75,360 | 26 |
| Santa Monica City ----- | 11,415 | 40,464 | 380 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 92,766 | 8 |
| Santa Rosa Junior ----- | 5,958 | 37,277 | 253 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 67,153 | 11 |
| Sequoias----- | 4,420 | 29,233 | 273 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 44,620 | 10 |
| Shasta----- | 3,264 | 19,772 | 207 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 37,997 | 12 |
| Sierra----- | 2,305 | 26,164 | 433 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 52,386 | 23 |
| Siskiyous----- | 435 | 6,430 | 92 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 10,150 | 23 |
| Southwestern----- | 3,019 | 15,678 | 370 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 94,879 | 31 |
| Taft----- | 690 | 11,614 | 173 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 20,127 | 29 |
| Vallejo Junior----- | 3,363 | 11,009 | 209 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 32,125 | 10 |
| Ventura ----- | 6,102 | 29,848 | 500 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 66,810 | 11 |
| Victor Valley ----- | 1,220 | 11,630 | 171 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 34,668 | 28 |
| West Valley----- | 2,520 | 7,485 | 175 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 71,441 | 28 |
| Yuba----- | 3,108 | 17,055 | 495 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 49,167 | 16 |

*Based upon data reported in January, 1966, to the California State Department of Education for the annual USOE Survey of College and University Libraries, 1964-65; compiled by the School Library Research Project.

†Gross enrollment for fall, 1964, as reported in the USOE publication, Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1964.

‡Included audio-visual items.

§As reported to Department of Finance for fall, 1964.

**San Diego colleges reported 14,970 enrollment but did not provide separate breakdowns for the two campuses.

Table V-20
Libraries in California Colleges and Universities --
Selected Data -- 1965*

| Type of college | Campuses | | Enroll- ment, fall, 1964† | Held July, 1965 | Volumes | | Added per student |
|---|-----------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Reporting | Not re- porting | | | Average per student | Added during year | |
| California junior colleges | 76 | 0 | 415,860 | 2,110,005 | 5.1 | 247,196 | 0.6 |
| California state colleges | 18 | 0 | 153,685 | 2,738,904 | 17.8 | 412,566 | 2.7 |
| University of California campuses | 7 | 0 | 71,205 | 6,835,469 | 96.0 | 618,156 | 8.7 |
| Private universities | 3 | 0 | 33,267 | 3,819,382 | 114.8 | 238,683 | 7.2 |
| Private liberal arts colleges | 31 | 7 | 37,473 | 2,715,695 | 72.5 | 181,594 | 4.8 |
| Private two-year colleges | 3 | 3 | 850 | 42,227 | 49.7 | 5,186 | 6.1 |
| Technological colleges | 4 | 1 | 5,089 | 185,466 | 36.4 | 13,117 | 2.6 |
| Theological and religious colleges | 17 | 6 | 4,847 | 567,620 | 117.1 | 47,212 | 9.7 |
| Colleges of art | 5 | 3 | 2,461 | 58,173 | 23.6 | ,4,932 | 2.0 |
| Other independent professional colleges | 3 | 3 | 1,036 | 62,617 | 60.4 | 3,311 | 3.2 |
| Total | 167 | 23 | 725,773 | 19,135,558 | --- | 1,771,953 | --- |
| Average | --- | --- | --- | --- | 26.4 | --- | 2.4 |

*As reported January, 1966, to the California State Department of Education for the annual USOE Survey of College and University Libraries; compiled by the School Library Research Project.

†As reported in Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1964. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Office of Education, 1964.

Table V-21
**Professional Staff and Expenditures of California College
and University Libraries -- 1965**

| Type of college | Professional librarians | | Expenditure | |
|--|--|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Number in full-time equivalency | Ratio to enrolled students | For library services† | Per enrolled student |
| California junior colleges | 230.1 | 1:1,807 | \$ 5,880,220 | \$ 14 |
| California state colleges | 369.4 | 1:416 | 9,241,814 | 60 |
| University of California campuses | 419.5 | 1:170 | 13,599,576 | 191 |
| Private universities | 162.6 | 1:205 | 3,982,256 | 120 |
| Private liberal arts colleges | 117.2 | 1:320 | 2,369,573 | 63 |
| Private junior colleges | 2.7 | 1:315 | 57,351 | 67 |
| Technological colleges | 9.0 | 1:565 | 350,278 | 69 |
| Theological and religious colleges | 29.9 | 1:162 | 525,843 | 108 |
| Colleges of art | 4.5 | 1:547 | 51,398 | 21 |
| Other independent professional colleges | 4.0 | 1:259 | 58,247 | 56 |
| Total | 1,348.9 | --- | \$36,116,556 | --- |
| Average | --- | 1:538 | --- | \$ 50 |

*As reported January, 1966, to the California State Department of Education for the annual USOE Survey of College and University Libraries; compiled by the School Library Research Project.

†Including salaries and wages.



Photo by Robert H. Cox

VI

County Organization of School Library Services

In studying the library services employed by California public schools, we must give some attention to those services made available to school districts by both county school libraries and county public libraries. This attention must be directed to (1) the fact that the boundaries of five school districts are coterminous with those of the counties and that in these districts the superintendents of schools are also the county superintendents of schools; and (2) the fact that all of one county is served by a joint unified district of which the district superintendent of schools is also the county superintendent of schools of the county wholly served by the district.

Each of these six school districts, which include the total area of the counties in which they operate, employ library services that might be considered as being provided at the county level and that must be thought of as being provided countywide. However, the services of the six districts are not comparable because of the wide variations in the areas served by the districts. For example, the San Francisco City Unified School District serves a relatively small area with a large population; at the other extreme the Alpine County Unified School District serves a much larger area with a very small population. In fact, the districts are different in so many ways that it would be inadvisable to make any generalizations regarding the library services that the districts employ. Table VI-1 contains data that make these differences apparent. Table VI-2 shows data regarding the library services employed by the six districts.

In studying the other library services that were available to all school districts, investigators found that the services might be secured by contract from three different sources: (1) the county superintendent of schools of the county in which the districts are located; (2) the county superintendents of schools in counties neighboring the county in which the districts are located; and (3) county public libraries. Table VI-3 contains data regarding the availability of the services.

Contract Services Provided by County School Libraries

In the 1965-66 school year, 40 of California's 58 county superintendents of schools maintained county school libraries and made the services of the libraries available to the school districts on a contractual basis. However, this picture was somewhat changed during the next school year. For example, the Marin County Superintendent of Schools established a county school library; the Orange County Superintendent of Schools stopped providing library book service to schools but continued to maintain a professional education library; the San Mateo County Superintendent of schools discontinued direct book service

but maintained the professional education library and continued to make the services of a professional librarian available to school personnel; and the Santa Cruz County Superintendent of Schools began phasing out the services of the county school library to schools.

Although county superintendents of schools that maintain county school libraries have been authorized for a number of years to enter into agreements with school districts in contiguous counties for the provision of school library services, they have made very few contracts for such services. However, it should be noted that the Placer County Superintendent of Schools was providing such services to school districts in three other counties.

Contract Services Provided by County Public Libraries

County public libraries have played an important role in providing schools with library materials. Education Code sections 7201 through 7211 outline the legal provisions under which services are made available. Since 1945, however, legislation enabling the county superintendent of schools to provide library service to school districts on a contractual basis has resulted in a steady decline in the number of county public libraries which offer such services. Most county public libraries, however, continue to provide special library services for teachers.

In 1965-66 library services offered by county public libraries on a contractual basis were being employed by school districts in ten counties. San Bernardino and Santa Clara counties were the most heavily populated counties in this group. In 1966-67 this group was reduced to nine counties when the Marin County Superintendent of Schools began providing library services for the public schools in his county. Other data regarding library services are presented in Table VI-4.

It was difficult to analyze the information given by the nine county public libraries because it was not limited to school library services as requested. One of the largest libraries did not return a completed questionnaire, and another returned its questionnaire too late for use.

In informal interviews school administrators, teachers, and librarians frequently were critical of services received under contract arrangements with county public libraries. Several expressed the opinion that public library personnel did not have sufficient knowledge regarding the educational programs offered by the schools. However, some administrators expressed themselves as thinking that the county public library service was an economical way to meet the library needs of schools and that use of this service should be continued.

Counties where school library services were secured from county public libraries frequently had no one available to provide consultant and coordination services regarding the use of library services. Therefore, communication between the staff of the county public library and the staff of the county superintendent of schools was unsatisfactory. Other factors that made communication poor were these: (1) two independent agencies were involved; (2) neither

of the agencies had primary responsibility for the provision of school library services; and (3) the two agencies frequently were located at some distance from each other.

In a report by the California Public Library Commission to the Legislature in 1959, Edward A. Wight made the following statement regarding action that the county public libraries should take regarding the provision of library services to the schools:

In the early decades of the 1900's the county libraries performed a notable pioneer service in bringing books to schools, particularly those in rural and small-town areas. However, it is the opinion of the research staff that this pioneer period is over and that the county libraries should gradually withdraw from the textbook type of service to schools.

Table VI-1
General Information, Countywide School Districts -- 1965-66

| County | Assessed valuation per pupil unit (adjusted-modified) | | Enrollment | Number of schools | | |
|----------------|---|-------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|-------|
| | Elementary | High school | | Elementary | High school | Total |
| Alpine----- | \$36,305 | \$75,909 | 116 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Del Norte----- | 9,404 | 23,873 | 4,626 | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Mariposa----- | 25,452 | 74,023 | 1,106 | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Plumas----- | 36,833 | 83,916 | 3,224 | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| San Francisco- | 26,961 | 52,434 | 92,857 | 103 | 25 | 128 |
| Sierra----- | 17,254 | 44,724 | 741 | 7 | 3 | 10 |

Table VI-2

Library Information, Countywide School Districts--1965-66

| County | Number of librarians | | Number of books owned | | | | Per student |
|---------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|
| | District level | In schools | Elementary schools | High schools | District center | Total | |
| Alpine----- | 0 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Del Norte---- | 1 | 5* | 25,825 | 8,000 | 2,523 | 36,348 | 7.9 |
| Mariposa---- | 1 | 0 | ----- | 2,893 | 12,000 | 14,893 | 13.5 |
| Plumas----- | 0 | 1† | 12,340 | 15,505 | 3,000 | 30,847 | 9.6 |
| San Francisco | 4 | 50 | 66,950 | 239,898 | ----- | 306,848 | 3.3 |
| Sierra----- | 0 | 0 | 2,300 | ----- | ----- | 2,300 | 3.1 |

*Teacher-librarians, not full time.

†Employed for 1966-67.

Table VI-3
Countywide Library Services -- 1965-66

| Services provided by | Counties | Number of counties | Percent of counties |
|---|--|---|---------------------------|
| A unified school district that serves the total county ----- | Alpine Del Norte Mariposa | Plumas* San Francisco Sierra | 6 |
| County school library ----- | Alameda Butte Calaveras Colusa† Contra Costa El Dorado Fresno Glenn Kern Kings Lake Lassen Los Angeles Madera Mendocino Merced Modoc† Mono† Monterey Napa | Orange† Placer Riverside Sacramento San Diego San Joaquin San Luis Obispo San Mateo† Santa Barbara Santa Cruz† Shasta Sonoma Stanislaus Sutter Tehama Trinity Tulare Ventura Yolo Yuba | 40 |
| County School Library of a neighboring county----- | Inyo \$ | Nevada | 2 |
| County public library ----- | Amador Humboldt Imperial Marin** San Benito | Santa Clara San Bernardino Siskiyou Solano Tuolumne | 10 |

*A portion of Plumas County is served by the Sierra-Plumas Joint Unified School District of Sierra County.

†County school librarians served both as members of the staff of the county superintendent of schools and as librarians of the county public library.

‡These counties were discontinuing contracts for school library services in 1966-67 but continuing to provide professional libraries.

\$Contracted for consultant services and ordering and processing services.

**Transferred contract book service from the county public library to the office of the county superintendent of schools in 1966-67.

Table VI-4
County Public Libraries Providing Contract Library Services --
Selected Data -- 1965-66

| County | Students served | Library books | Books per student | Contracting districts | Library personnel (FTE) | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | Credentialed, professional | Noncredentialed, nonprofessional | Total |
| Amador----- | 2,501 | 14,259 | 5.7 | 3 | --- | --- | --- |
| Humboldt ----- | 12,642 | 79,793 | 6.3 | 34 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 6.1 |
| Imperial ----- | 5,764 | 15,000 | 2.6 | 14 | --- | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Marin ----- | 14,500 | 5,000 * | .3 | 17 | --- | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| San Benito ----- | 1,348 | 17,752 † | 13.2 | 13 | --- | .8 | .8 |
| San Bernardino - | 20,921 | 193,070 ‡ | --- | 29 | 3.0 | --- | 3.0 |
| Santa Clara ----- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Siskiyou ----- | 1,818 | 20,500 | 11.3 | 24 | --- | --- | --- |
| Solano ----- | 7,950 | 10,000 | 1.3 | 9 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| Tuolumne ----- | 840 | 28,339 | 33.7 | 9 | .4 | 1.3 | 1.7 |

*Service mainly consists of providing supplementary textbooks.

†Includes all the juvenile collection of the county library.

‡No breakdown between library books and supplementary textbooks.



A school district librarian confers
with a county school librarian.

VII

County School Libraries

In 1966 county school libraries were maintained by 40 county superintendents of schools. These libraries offered a variety of library services, including provision of library books to elementary schools and high schools and of technical and consultant services needed by school districts in developing libraries and adequate and appropriate library programs. However, in all instances the county school libraries placed major emphasis upon the provision of library books to the schools in their respective counties.

Since the 40 county school libraries apparently considered the provision of books to the schools as being their major responsibility, they had to be giving considerable attention to maintaining book collections sufficiently large to meet the demand. Table VII-1 (page 139) shows the number of books in the collection of each of the county school libraries.

Contract Library Services

Early in this century legislation was passed which allowed county public libraries to supply books on a contractual basis to school districts in the same county. Many of the county public libraries provided this service until 1945, when legislation was passed that permitted county superintendents of schools to provide such services to the schools in their own counties. The first county to take advantage of this authorization was Los Angeles County; the second, Alameda County; and the third, San Diego County. Many other counties soon followed suit.

Prior to the legislation passed in 1945, library services made available on a contractual basis to the schools by county public libraries were partially financed by the libraries. However, they were relieved of this burden when county superintendents of schools were permitted to provide library services needed and to finance these services partially with money from county school service funds.

In addition to providing adequate services to schools, county school libraries provided a new type of service. They usually operated in conjunction with sections responsible for curricular services, and the librarians served as members of the curriculum staffs of their own counties. The result of these developments was that county school library collections were composed largely of books needed to further the educational program. A few county school libraries had collections composed primarily of textbooks that supplemented the state program; other county school libraries had collections with only a few textbooks. In some instances the county school libraries provided collections to be housed by the school districts, which also provided personnel for required library services.

Table VII-2 (page 141) shows the number of volumes of printed material for children in the collections of the 40 county school libraries. In Fresno, Kings, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus, and Tulare counties, the number of supplementary textbooks in the book collections exceeded the number of library books. When certain county public libraries discontinued school library services, they transferred to county school libraries only the textbooks in their collections, thereby increasing greatly the textbook holdings of the county school libraries.

Table VII-3 (page 142) shows the extent to which contract services of the county school libraries were being employed by the schools in their respective counties as of May, 1966. And the data show that most of the services were provided to elementary schools. The Sacramento County School Library led in the number of pupils served; Los Angeles County was second; and Fresno County, third.

The New California Library Standards

The new California standards for school libraries, which will be presented in "A Three-Phase Plan for Development of School Library Programs in California," were not complete when this study was being made. However, the following comparisons of conditions in county school libraries in 1966 are interesting as they apply to the achievement of Phase I, Phase II, or Phase III of the proposed new standards.

In a tentative draft of the "Three-Phase Plan," the following statement is made:

The standards have been specifically designed to allow for advancement through various stages of development. The three-phase approach allows schools to determine the quality of the existing library program and then to define the direction of an improved and expanded program [and] . . . it should be so designed to permit the growth of balanced programs from Phase I through Phase III. Schools already in Phase III are encouraged to improve and expand their programs through the use of new materials and techniques applicable to . . . their education program.

Professional Personnel

In Phase I the standards require one librarian for schools with enrollments up to 5,999 pupils; two librarians for those with enrollments of 6,000 to 9,999 pupils.

Only 16 of the 40 county school libraries met the Phase I standard that required one librarian for each 6,000 or fewer pupils. None of the libraries met the standard of two librarians for 6,000 to 9,999 pupils, and none met the Phase II or Phase III standards suggested for professional personnel. The San Diego County School Library, which served school districts with enrollments of 33,303 pupils, had four librarians, or one librarian for each 8,328 pupils. The Sacramento and Los Angeles county school libraries had

the most unfavorable librarian-enrollment ratios -- Sacramento County, 1 : 48,160 pupils; Los Angeles County, 1 : 49,598 pupils.

Clerical Personnel

For Phase I the standards suggest three clerks for each county school library that serves a school population of any size up to 6,000 pupils and one additional clerk for each 2,000 pupils above 6,000.

Each of 19 of the county school libraries had three or more full-time equivalent clerks. The Kern and Yolo county school libraries met the second standard of Phase I. None of the libraries met the Phase II and Phase III standards for the number of library clerks required. To meet the Phase III standard, the Sacramento County School Library would have had to add 13 professional librarians and 31 clerks to the staff, for it was serving about 64,000 pupils; the Los Angeles County School Library would have had to add ten professional librarians and 24 clerks, for it was serving about 51,000 pupils; the Fresno County School Library would have had to add ten professional librarians and 23 clerks, for it was serving 48,000 pupils; and both the Ventura and San Diego county school libraries would have had to add seven professional librarians and 16 clerks, for each was serving about 34,000 pupils. Table VII-4 (page 143) contains information regarding the extent to which county school libraries are properly staffed.

Books for Pupils

The Phase I standard suggests that each school library collection contain at least ten library books per pupil in the schools served, exclusive of supplementary textbooks; the Phase II standard, 11-29 library books per pupil; and the Phase III standard, at least 30 library books per pupil.

The seven county school libraries that met the Phase I standard of ten books per pupil were the Colusa, Glenn, Madera, Merced, Modoc, Riverside, and Yolo county school libraries. The Madera, Merced, Modoc, Riverside, and Yolo county school libraries also met the Phase II standard of 11-29 books per pupil. None of the county school libraries met the Phase III standard of 30 or more books per pupil.

Professional Books

The Phase I standard suggests a basic collection of 5,000 professional books, depending upon program needs; the Phase II standard, 10,000 books; and the Phase III standard, 15,000 books. The 11 county school libraries that met the collection standard for Phase I were the Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus, and Tulare county school libraries. And seven of these libraries met the Phase II standard -- the Alameda, Fresno, Kern, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, and Stanislaus county school libraries. None of the

county school libraries met the Phase III standard of a collection containing 15,000 volumes. Other information regarding the book collections possessed by the county school libraries is shown in Table VII-5 (page 144).

Professional Periodicals

The Phase I standard suggests that the professional library collection contain 100 professional periodicals; the Phase II standard, 300; and the Phase III standard, 400.

Only 11 county school libraries met the Phase I standard -- the Alameda, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Mateo, and Tulare county school libraries. None of the county school libraries met the Phase II standard. Table VII-5 (page) shows important data regarding various types of publications contained in the collections of the county school libraries.

Physical Facilities

The new California standards recommend (1) adequate storage space for each area of the library; (2) adequate space for housing the entire collection; (3) adequate space for a reading room, listening-viewing rooms, conference rooms, study areas, a workroom, and offices; and (4) adequate space in each of the areas to meet needs caused by growth.

Table VII-6 (page 145) contains data regarding physical facilities of the county school libraries. Study of these data reveals that library facilities were extremely varied and that while those of a library are adequate for one purpose, they are quite inadequate for another purpose.

Organizational Plans of County School Libraries

The organizational plans by which county school libraries make their services available to the schools are numerous. In 19 counties the school library services are operated independent of but parallel with audio-visual services. In 13 counties both of these services are under one director, who holds a position other than that of school librarian, but in seven counties the school librarian is responsible for both services. And three of the county superintendents of schools did not report that they make audio-visual services available through their offices. Some of these differences in the organizational plans may be accounted for by the fact that the financial support of the libraries is not an equivalent amount for each county. Although the Education Code stipulates a minimum of \$100 per each 35 units of a. d. a. as the contract fee, libraries may charge \$80 to \$175. And various amounts are allotted from county school service funds for library purposes.

A number of county school libraries have established permanent or semi-permanent library collections in each of the schools they serve. And sometimes

the collections are limited to a special area, such as supplementary text-books or library books. The collections in the various schools are commonly called "depository libraries." Table VII-7 (page 147) contains data regarding the number of schools that have depository libraries and the grade level of the schools in which the depositories are maintained. Table VII-7 also contains data regarding the counties in which the schools are located.

Each of the 40 county superintendents of schools who maintained a school library also maintained a professional library; however, the services provided were available without cost to all school personnel in the county, for they were funded from the county school service fund. And in some counties the services were available to anyone who wished to have them. The collections of the professional libraries usually included professional books, textbooks, curriculum guides, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, sample tests, and other materials commonly used by teachers for professional purposes.

The Future of County School Library Services

The Orange, San Mateo, and Santa Cruz county school libraries were discontinuing direct library book contract services in 1966-67 but were continuing to provide professional library services. And in certain counties the need for the county school libraries to provide contractual services was being lessened as a result of district unification. However, not all newly unified school districts can provide the necessary library services during their early years of existence and will therefore have to continue to employ contractual services until they have developed their own library services. The future of county school library service depends very much on whether it will be feasible for the county superintendents of schools to provide such supplementary library services as the school districts may desire but are unable to provide for themselves.

Through educational television and automated communication, county school libraries may develop quick reference services. Perhaps these services would include provision of materials used for limited services and so expensive that a school district would not feel free to buy them. The extent to which such services may be needed is unexplored, but they may be of the kind that should be made available through county school libraries.

Some county school libraries are providing technical services designed to help school districts with activities such as classifying and cataloging library materials. However, when a county school library staff assesses the possibility of providing centralized technical library services for school districts, it should consider whether or not another agency could provide this service more efficiently or economically.

The Legislature has declared that it is the responsibility of the office of the county superintendent of schools to provide coordination of education programs offered by school districts under his jurisdiction. As a further responsibility this office is authorized to provide professional services to

districts too small to supply such services for themselves economically and efficiently. Among the professional services recognized as necessary are those relating to instructional materials. However, in all instances these services should be provided in such a manner that impetus is given to the strengthening of each school district's services.

As members of the staff of the county superintendents of schools, county school librarians have important responsibilities in implementing the major functions of that office in relation to the school library services in the school districts of their counties. In many counties the development of self-sufficient school districts has reached a stage at which provision of consultant service is the major responsibility of county school librarians. Many school districts are ready to develop libraries, but their beginning efforts often precede employment of qualified personnel. It is at this time that consultant services are particularly needed in planning and organizing the libraries, developing policies for the provision of library services, and helping teachers to plan ways in which they can make best use of the library services that will be available to them.

The results of this study have made apparent that the need for good school library programs is great and that the county school libraries have provided and can continue to provide library services that will help to meet this need.

Table VII-1

County School Library Services and CASL Standards -- 1966

| County* | Enrollment in schools served | A. d. a. in schools served | Library books needed to meet standard† | Library books reported‡ | Library book deficit | Estimated cost of reaching standard§ |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Alameda----- | 30, 808 | 29, 884 | 290, 840 | 102, 798 | 196, 040 | \$588, 120 |
| Butte----- | 8, 552 | 8, 294 | 82, 940 | 62, 500 | 20, 440 | 61, 320 |
| Calaveras ----- | 1, 786 | 1, 732 | 17, 320 | 11, 548 | 5, 772 | 17, 316 |
| Colusa ----- | 2, 196 | 2, 130 | 21, 300 | 23, 178 | - - - | - - - |
| Contra Costa----- | 3, 406 | 3, 304 | 33, 040 | 25, 000 | 8, 040 | 24, 120 |
| El Dorado ----- | 5, 403 | 5, 241 | 52, 410 | 39, 743 | 12, 667 | 38, 001 |
| Fresno ----- | 48, 483 | 47, 029 | 470, 290 | 244, 385 | 225, 905 | 677, 715 |
| Glenn ----- | 1, 243 | 1, 206 | 12, 060 | 13, 051 | - - - | - - - |
| Kern ----- | 14, 265 | 13, 839 | 138, 390 | 93, 921 | 44, 469 | 133, 407 |
| Kings ----- | 5, 898 | 5, 811 | 58, 110 | 20, 291 | 37, 819 | 113, 457 |
| Lake ----- | 3, 698 | 3, 587 | 35, 870 | 37, 340 | 8, 530 | 25, 590 |
| Lassen ----- | 3, 020 | 2, 929 | 29, 290 | 19, 043 | 10, 247 | 30, 741 |
| Los Angeles ----- | 51, 131 | 49, 598 | 495, 980 | 475, 531 | 20, 449 | 61, 347 |
| Madera----- | 4, 398 | 4, 266 | 42, 660 | 63, 946 | - - - | - - - |
| Mendocino ----- | 7, 898 | 7, 661 | 76, 610 | 45, 000 | 31, 610 | 94, 840 |
| Merced----- | 6, 645 | 6, 446 | 64, 460 | 74, 970 | - - - | - - - |
| Modoc----- | 1, 475 | 1, 431 | 14, 910 | 37, 239 | - - - | - - - |
| Mono----- | 7, 757 | 7, 734 | 7, 340 | 5, 000 | 2, 340 | 7, 020 |
| Monterey ----- | 7, 332 | 7, 112 | 71, 120 | 47, 000 | 24, 120 | 72, 360 |
| Napa ----- | 5, 739 | 5, 567 | 55, 670 | 31, 030 | 24, 640 | 73, 920 |
| Orange ----- | 8, 738 | 8, 476 | 84, 760 | 17, 490 | 67, 270 | 201, 810 |
| Placer ----- | 14, 021 | 13, 600 | 136, 000 | 70, 051 | 65, 949 | 197, 847 |
| Riverside----- | 5, 141 | 4, 987 | 49, 870 | 66, 657 | - - - | - - - |
| Sacramento----- | 64, 544 | 62, 608 | 626, 080 | 375, 654 | 250, 426 | 751, 278 |
| San Diego----- | 34, 323 | 33, 303 | 333, 030 | 271, 848 | 61, 082 | 183, 246 |
| San Joaquin ----- | 17, 064 | 16, 552 | 165, 520 | 75, 000 | 90, 520 | 271, 560 |
| San Luis Obispo ----- | 9, 678 | 9, 388 | 93, 880 | 47, 839 | 46, 041 | 138, 123 |
| San Mateo ----- | 3, 312 | 3, 213 | 32, 130 | 17, 020 | 15, 110 | 45, 330 |
| Santa Barbara----- | 15, 520 | 15, 054 | 150, 540 | 42, 890 | 107, 650 | 322, 950 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 6, 959 | 6, 750 | 67, 500 | 31, 735 | 35, 765 | 107, 295 |
| Shasta ----- | 9, 597 | 9, 309 | 93, 090 | 59, 677 | 33, 413 | 100, 239 |

Table VII-1 -- Continued
County School Library Services and CASL Standards -- 1966

| County* | Enrollment in schools served | A. d. a. in schools served | Library books needed to meet standard† | Library books reported‡ | Library book deficit | Estimated cost of reaching standard§ |
|------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sonoma | 25,009 | 24,259 | 242,590 | 101,929 | 140,365 | \$ 421,995 |
| Stanislaus | 11,274 | 10,936 | 109,360 | 66,637 | 42,723 | 128,169 |
| Sutter | 7,129 | 6,915 | 69,150 | 43,764 | 25,386 | 76,158 |
| Tehama | 2,266 | 2,198 | 21,980 | 11,500 | 10,480 | 31,440 |
| Trinity | 1,422 | 1,379 | 13,790 | 6,394 | 7,396 | 22,188 |
| Tulare | 14,551 | 14,114 | 141,140 | 55,607 | 85,533 | 256,589 |
| Ventura | 34,677 | 33,637 | 336,370 | 167,022 | 169,348 | 508,044 |
| Yolo | 5,066 | 4,925 | 49,250 | 79,514 | --- | --- |
| Yuba | 2,728 | 2,646 | 26,460 | 24,000 | 2,460 | 7,390 |
| Total | 507,152 | 492,050 | 4,920,500 | 3,094,842 | 1,930,305 | \$5,790,915 |

*This list of 40 counties with school libraries (in this chapter) does not include counties contracting with other counties for school library book service, counties composed of a single unified school district, and counties where school contract service is with the county public library.

†The California Association of School Librarians' standard is ten books per unit of average daily attendance.

‡Excludes supplementary textbooks.

§The cost per book is estimated at \$3.

Table VII-2
Printed Materials for Children in County School Libraries*

| County | Library books | | Supple- mentary textbooks | Titles | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------------|
| | Number of Volumes | Volumes per student | | Magazines | Newspapers | Pamphlets | Other items |
| Alameda | 101,798 | 3.3 | 63,858 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Butte | 62,500 | 7.3 | 7,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Calaveras | 11,548 | 6.5 | 9,557 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colusa | 23,178 | 10.6 | 4,897 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contra Costa | 25,000 | 7.3 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| El Dorado | 39,743 | 7.4 | 9,797 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Fresno | 244,385 | 5.0 | 300,795 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Glenn | 13,051 | 10.5 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kern | 93,921 | 6.8 | 23,241 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 |
| Kings | 20,291 | 3.4 | 24,895 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lake | 27,340 | 7.4 | 300 | 5 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Lassen | 19,043 | 6.3 | 5,081 | 0 | 0 | 2,225 | 785 |
| Los Angeles | 475,531 | 9.3 | 150,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madera | 63,946 | 14.5 | 49,431 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 |
| Mendocino | 45,000 | 5.7 | 8,020 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 0 |
| Merced | 74,970 | 11.3 | 13,639 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Modoc | 37,239 | 25.2 | 2,000 | 21 | 0 | 3,281 | 0 |
| Mono | 5,000 | 6.6 | 1,000 | 50 | 10 | 500 | 0 |
| Monterey | 47,000 | 6.4 | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Napa | 31,030 | 5.4 | 10,330 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orange | 17,490 | 2.0 | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Placer | 70,051 | 5.0 | 20,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,500 | 0 |
| Riverside | 66,657 | 13.0 | 18,307 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sacramento | 375,854 | 5.8 | 64,535 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 |
| San Diego | 271,948 | 7.9 | 127,094 | 30 | 0 | 3,000 | 0 |
| San Joaquin | 75,000 | 4.4 | 39,629 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| San Luis Obispo | 47,839 | 4.9 | --- | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| San Mateo | 7,020 | 2.1 | 25,640 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Santa Barbara | 42,890 | 2.8 | 71,276 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 301 |
| Santa Cruz | 31,735 | 4.8 | 2,999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shasta | 59,877 | 6.2 | 7,966 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sonoma | 101,929 | 4.1 | 11,570 | 0 | 0 | 420 | 0 |
| Stanislaus | 66,637 | 5.9 | 77,280 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sutter | 43,764 | 6.1 | 28,087 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tehama | 11,500 | 5.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Trinity | 6,394 | 4.5 | 4,487 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tulare | 55,607 | 3.8 | 67,642 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ventura | 167,022 | 4.8 | 93,390 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yolo | 79,514 | 15.7 | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 |
| Yuba | 24,000 | 8.8 | 8,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Excludes state textbooks and materials in teachers' professional library collections

Table VII-3

Students Served by County School Library Contract Services--1966

| County | Number of students served | Rank among counties | Number receiving contract services | | | | Teachers |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|
| | | | Districts | Elementary schools | High schools | Total schools | |
| Alameda----- | 30,808 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 920 |
| Butte----- | 8,552 | 17 | 17 | 46 | 0 | 46 | 330 |
| Calaveras ----- | 1,786 | 36 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 62 |
| Colusa----- | 2,196 | 35 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 92 |
| Contra Costa--- | 3,406 | 30 | 8 | 25 | 3 | 28 | 169 |
| El Dorado ----- | 5,403 | 25 | 15 | 24 | 0 | 24 | 194 |
| Fresno----- | 48,483 | 3 | 60 | 102 | 15 | 117 | 1,594 |
| Glenn----- | 1,243 | 39 | 11 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 58 |
| Kern----- | 14,265 | 11 | 28 | 60 | 4 | 64 | 528 |
| Kings----- | 5,898 | 23 | 11 | 16 | 1 | 17 | 210 |
| Lake----- | 3,698 | 29 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 172 |
| Lassen----- | 3,020 | 32 | 14 | 19 | 2 | 21 | 108 |
| Los Angeles --- | 51,131 | 2 | 23 | 112 | 0 | 112 | 1,739 |
| Madera----- | 4,398 | 28 | 19 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 185 |
| Mendocino----- | 7,898 | 18 | 7 | 24 | 6 | 30 | 326 |
| Merced----- | 6,645 | 22 | 19 | 26 | 0 | 26 | 240 |
| Modoc----- | 1,475 | 37 | 9 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 57 |
| Mono----- | 757 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 37 |
| Monterey----- | 7,332 | 19 | 19 | 27 | 4 | 31 | 274 |
| Napa----- | 5,739 | 24 | 5 | 23 | 0 | 23 | 205 |
| Orange----- | 8,738 | 16 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 250 |
| Placer----- | 14,021 | 12 | 37 | 58 | 9 | 67 | 634 |
| Riverside----- | 5,141 | 26 | 13 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 197 |
| Sacramento----- | 64,544 | 1 | 15 | 130 | 3 | 133 | 2,038 |
| San Diego----- | 34,323 | 5 | 30 | 85 | 1 | 86 | 1,186 |
| San Joaquin----- | 17,084 | 8 | 55 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 598 |
| San Luis Obispo- | 9,678 | 14 | 31 | 41 | 2 | 43 | 387 |
| San Mateo ----- | 3,312 | 31 | 4 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 134 |
| Santa Barbara--- | 15,520 | 9 | 19 | 41 | 2 | 43 | 623 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 6,959 | 21 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 235 |
| Shasta----- | 9,597 | 15 | 25 | 47 | 0 | 47 | 343 |
| Sonoma----- | 25,009 | 7 | 41 | 76 | 0 | 76 | 746 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 11,274 | 13 | 28 | 35 | 0 | 35 | 424 |
| Sutter----- | 7,129 | 20 | 16 | 31 | 0 | 31 | 290 |
| Tehama ----- | 2,266 | 34 | 14 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 95 |
| Trinity----- | 1,422 | 38 | 13 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 64 |
| Tulare----- | 14,551 | 10 | 46 | 53 | 0 | 53 | 532 |
| Ventura----- | 34,677 | 4 | 22 | 72 | 3 | 75 | 1,209 |
| Yolo ----- | 5,068 | 27 | 6 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 185 |
| Yuba----- | 2,728 | 33 | 12 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 107 |
| All counties --- | 507,152 | ---- | 731 | 1,507 | 64 | 1,571 | 17,807 |

Table VII-4
County School Library Staff Members and Students Served

| County | FTE* librarians | Students per FTE librarian | FTE* clerks | Students per FTE clerk |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Alameda----- | 2.5 | 11,553 | 9.0 | 3,320 |
| Butte----- | 1.3 | 6,380 | 3.1 | 2,677 |
| Calaveras ----- | 0 | ---- | 1.7 | 1,019 |
| Colusa ----- | 1.0 | 2,130 | 1.0 | 2,130 |
| Contra Costa----- | 1.0 | 3,304 | 2.0 | 1,652 |
| El Dorado ----- | 1.0 | 5,241 | 2.8 | 1,872 |
| Fresno----- | 2.0 | 23,515 | 10.0 | 4,703 |
| Glenn ----- | 1.0 | 1,206 | 1.0 | 1,206 |
| Kern----- | 2.0 | 6,920 | 6.2 | 2,232 |
| Kings ----- | 1.0 | 5,811 | 1.4 | 4,151 |
| Lake----- | 1.0 | 3,587 | 2.0 | 1,794 |
| Lassen----- | 1.0 | 2,929 | 1.6 | 1,830 |
| Los Angeles ----- | 1.0 | 49,598 | 10.0 | 4,960 |
| Madera ----- | .60 | ---- | 2.5 | 1,706 |
| Mendocino----- | 1.0 | 7,661 | 2.5 | 3,064 |
| Merced----- | 1.0 | 6,446 | 4.8 | 1,343 |
| Modoc----- | .50 | ---- | 0 | ---- |
| Mono----- | .70 | ---- | .30 | ---- |
| Monterey----- | 1.0 | 7,112 | 4.5 | 1,580 |
| Napa----- | 1.0 | 5,567 | 1.9 | 2,930 |
| Orange----- | 1.0 | 8,476 | 3.0 | 2,805 |
| Placer----- | 1.0 | 13,600 | 5.0 | 2,720 |
| Riverside----- | 1.0 | 4,987 | 1.0 | 4,987 |
| Sacramento----- | 1.3 | 48,160 | 16.7 | 3,749 |
| San Diego ----- | 4.0 | 8,326 | 13.6 | 2,449 |
| San Joaquin----- | 1.0 | 16,552 | 3.8 | 4,356 |
| San Luis Obispo --- | 1.0 | 9,388 | 3.0 | 3,127 |
| San Mateo ----- | 1.0 | 3,213 | 1.0 | 3,213 |
| Santa Barbara----- | 1.0 | 15,054 | 6.0 | 2,509 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 1.2 | 5,625 | 2.3 | 2,935 |
| Shasta----- | 1.0 | 9,309 | 2.4 | 3,879 |
| Sonoma----- | 1.0 | 24,259 | 3.5 | 6,931 |
| Stanislaus----- | 2.0 | 5,468 | 4.1 | 2,667 |
| Sutter----- | .60 | ---- | 2.6 | 2,660 |
| Tehama ----- | 1.0 | 2,198 | 1.0 | 2,198 |
| Trinity----- | 1.0 | 1,379 | 1.0 | 1,379 |
| Tulare----- | 1.0 | 14,114 | 6.8 | 2,076 |
| Ventura----- | 3.0 | 11,212 | 8.8 | 3,822 |
| Yolo ----- | 1.0 | 4,925 | 3.0 | 1,642 |
| Yuba----- | 1.0 | 2,646 | 1.0 | 2,646 |
| Total ----- | 47.7 | ---- | 157.9 | ---- |
| Average ----- | 1.2 | 10,316 | 3.9 | 3,116 |

*Full-time equivalent; excludes time shared with other departments, including audio-visual department.

Table VII-5

Professional Materials for Teachers in
County School Libraries -- 1966

| County | Number of volumes | | Number of Titles | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Professional books | Sample textbooks | Curriculum manuals | Magazines, journals | Newspapers | Pamphlets | Other items |
| Alameda ----- | 14,255 | 4,371 | 9,309 | 250 | 0 | ----- | 1,550 |
| Butte ----- | 1,815 | 600 | 285 | 28 | 7 | 150 | ----- |
| Calaveras ----- | 1,499 | 400 | 50 | 15 | 0 | 100 | ----- |
| Colusa ----- | 230 | 85 | 140 | 5 | 0 | 0 | ----- |
| Contra Costa --- | 6,000 | 1,750 | 900 | 88 | 3 | 600 | 20 |
| El Dorado ----- | 1,617 | 2,225 | 386 | 90 | 1 | ----- | 1,850 |
| Fresno ----- | 10,251 | 1,000 | 400 | 135 | 0 | ----- | ----- |
| Glenn ----- | 337 | 300 | 150 | 15 | - | ----- | ----- |
| Kern ----- | 13,000 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 120 | 0 | 10,000 | 500 |
| Kings ----- | 1,733 | 1,000 | 150 | 52 | 0 | 400 | ----- |
| Lake ----- | 450 | 650 | ----- | 3 | 0 | ----- | ----- |
| Lassen ----- | 1,686 | 1,653 | 190 | 68 | 0 | 641 | 147 |
| Los Angeles --- | 5,597 | 1,208 | 5,245 | 223 | 97 | 110 | ----- |
| Madera ----- | 1,000 | 650 | 75 | --- | 3 | 100 | ----- |
| Mendocino ----- | 750 | 1,050 | 350 | 50 | 7 | ----- | ----- |
| Merced ----- | 2,810 | 2,000 | ----- | 77 | 5 | ----- | ----- |
| Modoc ----- | 900 | 250 | 750 | 15 | 0 | 300 | ----- |
| Mono ----- | 500 | 500 | 75 | 13 | 0 | 250 | ----- |
| Monterey ----- | 1,500 | 1,838 | 300 | 120 | 7 | ----- | ----- |
| Napa ----- | 475 | 350 | 200 | 35 | 0 | 50 | ----- |
| Orange ----- | 6,200 | 1,250 | 7,305 | 110 | 0 | 3,000 | 4,500 |
| Placer ----- | 2,500 | 1,500 | 2,550 | 85 | 2 | 1,500 | ----- |
| Riverside ----- | 2,000 | 420 | 3,662 | 106 | 1 | 500 | ----- |
| Sacramento --- | 4,379 | 2,747 | 1,636 | 97 | 0 | ----- | ----- |
| San Diego ----- | 12,353 | 11,000 | ----- | 200 | 5 | 17,000* | ----- |
| San Joaquin ----- | 4,991* | 750 | ----- | 109 | - | 1,836 | ----- |
| San Luis Obispo | 4,400 | 1,000 | 310 | 90 | 5 | 950 | ----- |
| San Mateo ----- | 12,652 | 4,120 | 2,000 | 103 | 1 | 3,500 | ----- |
| Santa Barbara -- | 11,085 | 390 | 66 | 87 | 0 | 263 | 550 |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 550 | 200 | 200 | 46 | 0 | ----- | ----- |
| Shasta ----- | 2,300† | 0 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 0 | ----- |
| Sonoma ----- | 3,200 | 770 | 700 | 70 | 0 | 420 | ----- |
| Stanislaus ----- | 10,178 | 443 | 300 | 83 | 8 | 0 | ----- |
| Sutter ----- | 995 | 646 | 107 | 16 | 0 | 380 | ----- |
| Tehama ----- | 428 | 1,063 | 25 | 8 | 2 | 3 | ----- |
| Trinity ----- | 300 | 100 | 100 | 7 | 0 | 50 | ----- |
| Tulare ----- | 6,020 | 1,350 | 200 | 104 | 13 | 311 | ----- |
| Ventura ----- | 4,000 | 300 | ----- | 68 | 0 | 322 | ----- |
| Yolo ----- | 2,542 | 1,189 | 246 | 60 | 0 | 500 | ----- |
| Yuba ----- | 700 | 100 | 50 | 26 | 0 | 0 | ----- |
| Total ----- | 158,138 | 52,218 | 39,912 | 2,936 | 167 | 43,236 | 9,117 |
| Average----- | 3,953 | 1,305 | 998 | 73 | 4 | 1,081 | 228 |

* Includes curriculum manuals

† Includes curriculum manuals and pamphlets

Table VII-6
Physical Facilities of County School Libraries in Square Feet *

| County | Reading room and stacks | Listening-viewing area | Conference room | Work and shipping area | Office area | Teachers' professional library | Other areas | Total square feet† |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Alameda | 1,008 | 50 | --- | 2,192 | 120 | 2,200 | 480 | 6,000 |
| Butte | 2,130 | 450 | 150 | 528 | 120 | 240 | --- | 3,068* |
| Calaveras | --- | --- | --- | 150 | 120 | 100 | 1,800 | 2,400 |
| Colusa | 1,200 | --- | --- | 220 | --- | 240 | --- | 2,110 |
| Contra Costa | 1,047 | --- | --- | 853 | 72 | --- | --- | 7,766‡ |
| El Dorado | 1,047 | --- | --- | 3,882 | --- | --- | 3,144 | 11,014 |
| Fresno | 3,988 | --- | --- | 270 | 856 | 300 | --- | 13,000§ |
| Glenn | 1,352 | --- | --- | 1,200 | 120 | 45 | --- | 2,478 |
| Kern | 1,352 | --- | --- | 50 | --- | --- | 1,500 | 1,050 |
| Kings | 835 | 780 | --- | 420 | --- | 216 | --- | 1,416 |
| Lake | 835 | 780 | --- | 888 | 346 | --- | --- | 5,186 |
| Lassen | 3,952 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 529 | 528 | --- | 1,379 |
| Los Angeles | 690 | 4,260 | 462 | 462 | 112 | 825 | 1,032 | 5,362* |
| Madera | 4,260 | --- | --- | --- | 54 | --- | 1,547 | 2,360 |
| Mendocino | --- | --- | --- | 111 | 49 | 12 | 988 | 892 |
| Merced | 1,200 | 120 | 216 | 216 | 100 | 120 | --- | 2,700 |
| Modoc | 1,200 | --- | 200 | 456 | 350 | 800 | 900 | 2,840 |
| Mono | 120 | --- | --- | 300 | 180 | --- | --- | 1,699 |
| Monterey | 2,360 | 504 | 480 | 196 | 99 | 900 | 1,032 | 530† |
| Napa | 2,360 | 504 | 480 | 570 | 465 | 450 | 450 | 12,000* |
| Orange | 504 | --- | --- | 80 | --- | 360 | 1,500 | 24,244* |
| Placer | 504 | 480 | 480 | 480 | 465 | 450 | 450 | 7,750* |
| Riverside | 5,540 | 300 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 442 | 3,442 | 250 | 1,973 |
| Sacramento | 1,056 | 8,808 | 10,496 | 10,496 | 650 | 650 | 216 | 1,960 |
| San Diego | 4,000 | 300 | 200 | 900 | 108 | 108 | 1,760 | 4,8 |
| San Joaquin | 5,100 | 25* | --- | --- | --- | 120 | 800 | 6,113 |
| San Luis Obispo | 1,300 | --- | --- | 45 | 45 | 400 | 400 | 2,894 |
| San Mateo | 1,200 | --- | --- | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 2,078§ |
| Santa Barbara | 5,100 | --- | --- | 96 | 96 | 468 | 468 | --- |
| Santa Cruz | 1,600 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Shasta | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Table VIII-6 -- Continued
Physical Facilities of County School Libraries in Square Feet *

| County | Reading room and stacks | Listening-viewing area | Conference room | Work and shipping area | Office area | Teachers' professional library | Other areas | Total square feet† |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Sonoma | 1,549 | 200 | 200 | 216 | 189 | 180 | --- | 2,534 |
| Stanislaus | 4,169 | --- | --- | 450 | 540 | 600 | --- | 5,750 |
| Sutter | --- | --- | --- | --- | 100 | 200 | 1,600 | 1,900 |
| Tehama | --- | --- | --- | 1,200 | 625 | 100 | --- | 1,925 |
| Trinity | --- | --- | --- | 200 | 100 | 150 | --- | 550 |
| Tulare | 2,738 | --- | --- | 1,020 | 210 | 532 | --- | 4,500 |
| Ventura | 2,310 | --- | 192 | 1,534 | 96 | 250 | --- | 4,382 |
| Yolo | 2,489 | --- | --- | 319 | 143 | 1,028 | --- | 3,979 |
| Yuba | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2,145§ |

*Some space shared with audio-visual department.

† Excludes additional space in area centers.

‡ Space shared with county library.

§ One large room containing all activities.

†† The instructions stated: "Do not count the same area twice; be sure that the columns add up to the total square footage of the quarters. Add footnotes if necessary. Do not include areas in a separate audio-visual department."

Table VII-7
**Schools in Which Depository Libraries Have Been
Set up by County School Libraries***

| County | Number of depository libraries, by level | | | Total |
|--------------------|--|-------------|---------------------------|-------|
| | Elementary | Junior high | Senior and four-year high | |
| Alameda----- | 65 | 0 | 0 | 65 |
| Butte ----- | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Calaveras ----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colusa ----- | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Contra Costa----- | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| El Dorado ----- | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Fresno ----- | 24 | 3 | 0 | 27 |
| Glean ----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kern ----- | 21 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| Kings ----- | 6 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Lake ----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lassen ----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Los Angeles ----- | 24 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Madera----- | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Mendocino ----- | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Merced----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Modoc----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mono----- | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Monterey----- | 13 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Napa ----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Orange ----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Placer ----- | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Riverside----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sacramento----- | 39 | 2 | 0 | 41 |
| San Diego----- | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| San Joaquin----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| San Luis Opispo -- | 20 | 0 | 2 | 22 |
| San Mateo ----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Santa Barbara--- | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 5 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| Shasta----- | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Sonoma----- | 36 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Sutter----- | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Tehama ----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trinity----- | 16 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Tulare ----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ventura----- | 71 | 1 | 2 | 74 |
| Yolo ----- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yuba----- | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Total ----- | 415 | 19 | 4 | 438 |

*"Depository libraries" are centralized libraries in individual schools where books are on long-term loan from the contract agency library.

Table VII-8

Procedures Used by Teachers to Obtain Materials from County School Libraries

| County | Tele-phoned orders | Written orders | Selection at library | Kits sent by library | Selection from bookmobile | Delivery by consultants |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alameda----- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Butte----- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Calaveras --- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Colusa ----- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | x |
| Contra Costa- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| El Dorado --- | x | x | x | x | ---- | ---- |
| Fresno ----- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Glenn ----- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | x |
| Kern ----- | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Kings ----- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | x |
| Lake----- | x | x | x | ---- | x | ---- |
| Lassen----- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | x |
| Los Angeles - | x | x | x | x | ---- | ---- |
| Madera----- | x | x | x | x | ---- | x |
| Mendocino --- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Merced----- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Modoc----- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Mono----- | x | x | x | x | ---- | ---- |
| Monterey----- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Napa----- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Orange----- | x | x | x | x | ---- | ---- |
| Placer ----- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Riverside--- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Sacramento-- | x | x | x | x | ---- | ---- |
| San Diego--- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| San Joaquin-- | x | x | x | x | ---- | ---- |
| San Luis Obispo----- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | x |
| San Mateo --- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Santa Barbara | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | x |
| Santa Cruz--- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Shasta----- | x | x | x | x | ---- | ---- |
| Sonoma----- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | x |
| Stanislaus --- | ---- | x | x | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Sutter----- | x | x | x | x | ---- | ---- |
| Tehama ----- | x | x | x | x | ---- | ---- |
| Trinity----- | x | x | x | x | x | ---- |
| Tulare ----- | x | x | x | x | ---- | ---- |
| Ventura ----- | x | x | x | x | ---- | ---- |
| Yolo ----- | x | x | x | ---- | ---- | x |
| Yuba----- | x | x | x | ---- | x | ---- |
| Total ----- | 39 | 40 | 40 | 14 | 4 | 10 |
| Percent---- | 97.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 35.0 | 10.0 | 25.0 |

VIII

District Organization of School Library Services

One of the most glaring deficiencies in school libraries revealed by the School Library Research Project was the lack of school library personnel at the district level to supervise and coordinate library services. The level of specialized supervision has a direct correlation to the quality of a district's library program. This fact is supported by information reported by districts applying for Title II funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. More libraries in individual schools, better plans for the strengthening of existing libraries and the starting of new ones, and more libraries approaching or meeting American Library Association standards were found in districts that had strong library supervision.

Standards of the American Library Association

Standards for library programs have been described by the American Library Association in its publication Standards for School Library Programs.¹

Standards for School Library Supervision

The American Library Association has formulated the following principles for the organization and administration of the district or system office of school library supervision:

In city school systems, in counties with a unified school system, and in co-operative arrangements involving two or more districts . . . a functional program of school library supervision coordinates school library services, facilitates organizational procedures, and helps schools to reach optimum standards for their school libraries. . . . The focus is always on the student: to help the teacher and the librarian to help the student, and to help the librarian to assist the classroom teacher.

1. In systems having five to seven or more schools with enrollments of 200 or more students, it is advantageous for the schools to have the services and facilities of school library supervision.

¹ Standards for School Library Programs. Prepared by the American Association of School Librarians. Chicago: American Library Association, 1960.

2. Qualified professional and clerical personnel are provided in sufficient number for an effective and efficient program of supervision.

• •

3. The rank and salary of school library supervisors and assistant supervisors are the same as those for other supervisory staff members in the school system of comparable professional education, experience, and responsibility.

4. Sufficient space and modern equipment are provided for the office of supervision.

5. Sufficient funds are provided for the operation of the office²

Responsibilities of the School Library Supervisor

Responsibilities of the school library supervisor have been described in detail in Standards for School Library Programs. In summary, the school library supervisor:

1. Serves as consultant for, and works closely with, the chief school administrators, supervisors, and staff members of other departments of the central school office in such matters as the following:
 - School library instruction
 - Planning and evaluating school library programs
 - Planning and staffing school libraries
 - Administering the school library budget
 - Participating in curriculum study and evaluation
 - Directing the materials center
 - Developing policies, procedures, and standards for the program of library services in the schools as related to all phases of the educational program
2. Provides guidance and leadership for the professional growth of librarians in the school system
3. Maintains a continuous program of evaluation and a program of good public relations³

²Ibid., pp. 42-43.

³Ibid., pp. 43-45.

Standards for a District Materials Center

Standards for School Library Programs states:

. . . a district materials center is essential if a full program of instructional materials and services is to be provided for students, librarians, and teachers in the school.

It must be stated emphatically, however, that the collections and services of district materials centers are not a substitute for the library program, personnel, and resources recommended in this book for schools having 200 or more students.⁴

Some general principles for the administration and organization of the center are also described in Standards for School Library Programs:

1. The most desirable location for the center is in the building where the offices of the curriculum co-ordinators . . . are located.

2. The school library supervisor . . . serves as the director of the collections in the center and of the services relating to the materials that are carried on within and from the center.

The staff members under the direction of the school library supervisor . . . comprise three distinct units: the staff engaged in the program of school library supervision, . . . librarians serving two or more small schools. . . . and the staff for the work of the center itself.

- 3. Sufficient funds and staff are provided for the center.**

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4. The quarters of the center are functional in design and arrangement, with sufficient space and equipment so that the services and activities within the center can be carried on efficiently and effectively.⁵

The materials center operating on a full-scale program contains the following collection of materials:

- ## **1. A professional library for teachers and librarians.**

2. Model collections of books and other materials that teachers and school librarians may examine for the purpose of keeping informed about materials and for guidance in the selection of materials to be purchased or borrowed by their schools.

⁴Ibid., pp. 106-7.

⁵Ibid., pp. 108-9.

3. A "warehouse" or storage collection of books and other materials no longer needed by one or more schools but still not obsolescent, and available for other schools as loans or permanent acquisitions.

4. Depositories of materials to be sent to the schools on short and long-term loans.

• •

5. A core collection of general reference works.⁶

The many services and activities of the district materials center are also described in detail in Standards for School Library Programs.

District Organization in California

Table VIII-1 (page 158) reports data on library supervision in school districts with five or more schools. Heavily populated Los Angeles County, which had the greatest number of school districts, was very weak in library supervision. (This situation could not be attributed to the fact that districts without library supervisors were contracting for services with a county school library or other agency because relatively few of the large districts in Los Angeles County contract for library services.) In contrast, Contra Costa and San Mateo counties were comparatively strong in library supervision.

The survey also found that there is a correlation between the establishment of a library in a school and the leadership provided by the school library supervisor. In the San Francisco Bay area, for example, where there has been a trend toward individual school libraries, 52 large districts had school library supervisors. District library supervisors in the area meet regularly for exchange of ideas, informational programs, and cooperative planning and work toward library improvements.

Supervisory Services to School Libraries

School districts with programs of school library supervision are providing a variety of services. Typically, district programs include services needed in relation to the emphasis placed upon the library program, its stage of development at the local school level, and the number and size of the schools involved. Among the services commonly included are the following:

- Coordination of library programs in individual schools
- Evaluation, selection, acquisition, and processing of materials
- Collection of audio-visual materials to supplement materials available in individual schools

⁶Ibid., pp. 109-110.

- Procurement for teachers of professional materials more extensive than those in an individual school
- Provision for direct library services and materials for schools where libraries have not been established
- Inservice education programs for the librarians and teachers of the district
- Development of materials relating to library programs, such as aids for teaching library skills, courses of study, bibliographies, and handbooks
- Articulation of the library programs in the schools of the district
- Participation in curriculum planning
- Plans for new or remodeled library facilities
- Supervision of library personnel, including full- or part-time librarians, or teacher-librarians, as well as noncredentialed personnel in the district library center
- Preparation, coordination, and administration of a districtwide library budget

Two examples of library supervisory programs leading toward the development of superior elementary and high school libraries are those of the Long Beach Unified School District and the Pittsburg Unified School District. Long Beach is unique in that the district has had, in addition to its highly developed high school libraries, elementary school libraries for over 40 years. Elementary schools with an enrollment over 700 have full-time librarians. Smaller schools have part-time librarians one to four days a week. The library supervision program in Long Beach typifies the application of the principles for organization and administration of district school library supervision described by the American Library Association. Pittsburg began developing its library program in 1953 with the employment of a library supervisor; by 1958 it had library facilities, materials collections, and credentialed librarians in every school in the district.

Although many districts administer library programs separately from audio-visual programs, several districts are developing a combination of library, audio-visual, and other instructional materials services under one administration. Beverly Hills, Jefferson Elementary (Daly City), San Bruno Park, and San Mateo are examples of this administrative integration.

In the list that follows are districts which in 1964 reported school libraries in almost all elementary schools and full-time librarians or multischool librarians or teacher-librarians to serve those libraries. The list does not include those school districts maintaining libraries served by clerks or by teachers on extra duty. Multischool librarians served a number of schools in some districts listed.

| <u>District</u> | <u>County</u> |
|--|---------------|
| Livermore Elementary School District | Alameda |
| San Leandro Unified School District | Alameda |
| Antioch Unified School District | Contra Costa |
| Mt. Diablo Unified School District | Contra Costa |
| Richland Elementary School District | Kern |
| Beverly Hills Unified School District | Los Angeles |
| Santa Monica Unified School District | Los Angeles |
| Rowland Elementary School District | Los Angeles |
| Riverside Unified School District | Riverside |
| Jefferson Elementary School District | San Mateo |
| San Bruno Park Elementary School District | San Mateo |
| San Mateo City Elementary School District | San Mateo |
| Lompoc Unified School District | Santa Barbara |
| Campbell Union Elementary School District | Santa Clara |
| Moreland Elementary School District | Santa Clara |
| Sunnyvale Elementary School District | Santa Clara |
| Hillsborough City Elementary School District | San Mateo |

District Library Centers

For the purpose of this study, the term "district library center" is applied to those centralized collections of library books and materials from which individual teachers check out materials for the classroom or from which schools check out instructional materials for depository libraries. The use of this term is limited to centralized collections that had 6,000 volumes or more.

The district library center is an intermediate level in district library service; it lies between the classroom book collection and the centralized building library. The cost of this type of center is not as great as the cost of building libraries, but neither is its service to teachers and children as good. District library center service is similar to that provided to small rural schools by offices by county superintendents of schools; it is not recommended as more than a stopgap measure for schools too small or districts too impoverished to afford more adequate library service.

In 1966, a total of 81 districts in California had district library centers or centralized collections of 6,000 volumes or more. Of that number, 66 were located in southern California; 15 in northern California. These centers did not include county school libraries, which are operated by the offices of

the county superintendents of schools and which provide direct services to districts contracting for library services (Table VIII-2, page 160).

The largest number of district library centers (31) was found in Los Angeles County. Neighboring Orange County had 12 centers. These counties, which have experienced enormous school population growth in recent years, represent more than half of the examples of this type of service in the state. Other southern counties with several district library centers were Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties.

The northern California counties of Alameda, Fresno, Humboldt, Kings, Marin, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Tulare had district library centers. However, these centers were usually limited to one or two school districts in each county, often the largest city district in the county. In the Bay area counties, for example, where there is a trend toward individual school libraries, only five school district centers existed at the time of the survey.

Although only 81 school district library centers are identified as such in this report, an additional 199 school districts reported small centralized collections from which some materials are circulated (Table VIII-3, page 162). Perhaps the best known of these centers is the one in the Torrance Unified School District. Teachers entering the "educational materials building" there take a shopping cart through the stacks to gather library books, film-strips, films, study prints, kits, supplementary textbooks, models, and other instructional materials. An elevator large enough for the carts goes to the second floor, where additional materials are stored. Several curriculum consultants have offices in the center and are available for advice on the use and selection of materials. Printed materials are provided for use in elementary schools, but both high school and elementary teachers make use of the audio-visual materials. The center also maintains a professional library for use by all teachers.

One of the newest and largest of the district materials centers in southern California is that built for the San Diego City Unified School District. This center, which opened in the summer of 1965, provides shopping carts for teachers and a cable car which loops around the textbook depository area. Materials are stored by type; separate areas are for cataloging library and audio-visual materials. This instructional aids center provides library book services to all 138 elementary schools in the district. The collection includes graded samples of all titles and a classified subject collection for the use of teachers and supervisors. State textbook reserves are also housed in this center. It provides tools to assist teachers and librarians in the selection and acquisition of library materials. All library books are cataloged at the center, including those for high schools. A pool of high school textbooks is also stored in the center.

Library Statistics of Large School Districts

Table VIII-4 (page 164) provides selected data pertinent to library programs in the 175 largest school districts of the state which applied for funds during the initial year of the ESEA, Title II, program. They are included here to provide information frequently needed by districts for making comparisons and for planning library development.

Data provided reflect conditions as of February 15, 1966, the date for applications for Title II funds. The following explanations, by column, should be helpful in interpreting the data presented in Table VIII-4:

- School districts with enrollments of over 5,000. School districts with 5,000 or more students enrolled in kindergarten and grades one through twelve are listed alphabetically by county. The list does not include the six additional districts of this enrollment size which did not apply for Title II funds in 1965-66. Asterisks indicate districts that were contracting for complete or partial library book service with a county agency.
- Assessed valuation per unit of a. d. a. The adjusted and modified assessed valuation per unit of average daily attendance was computed by the Bureau of School Apportionments and Reports, State Department of Education, and the figures given for elementary pupils and high school students were those used in determining entitlements by the formula for Phase I of Title II. The adjusted and modified assessed valuation figures exclude summer school and adult school attendance.
- Enrollment, K-12. Private school enrollment is not included.
- Budgeted expenditure per student. The first figure is the average amount budgeted per student for books only; the second figure is the average amount budgeted per student for all printed and published and audio-visual materials included in the Title II program. Excluded are expenditures for textbooks, library supplies, equipment, salaries and wages, and building alterations. The sums reported by the districts were divided by the enrollments to determine these figures.
- Total books owned. This number includes all library books reported in elementary schools, in high schools, and in district materials centers. Textbooks, periodicals, and pamphlets were not included, nor were library books on loan from a county contract agency.
- Average books per student. This figure indicates the average number of library books per enrolled student. (The national standards are frequently interpreted as requiring a minimum of ten books per student, although the ratio can be much higher for small enrollments.)
- Number of librarians and teacher-librarians. The number of full-time equivalent librarians and teacher-librarians employed by the district is indicated here. Time for personnel working only part time in libraries was reported by decimal fractions representing that part of the average work week that personnel actually devote to library duties. District office librarians and teacher-librarians are included in the totals.

- Students per librarian. The number of students served per librarian (or teacher-librarian) was determined by dividing enrollment by the number of librarians or teacher-librarians. (National standards recommend one librarian for each 300-400 students.)
- Total public schools. The total includes public elementary and high schools but excludes junior colleges.
- Average books per school. The number of books owned by the district was divided by the number of public schools in the district to determine the average number of volumes owned per school. (National standards require a minimum of 6,000 volumes in a school library for either elementary or secondary schools.)

The averages for the 175 school districts are reported at the end of Table VIII-4.

Table VIII-1
School Library Supervision in Sizable California School Districts--1966

| County | Districts with five or more schools | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Districts | Districts with school library supervisors | Districts without school library supervisors |
| Alameda ----- | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| Alpine ----- | 0 | --- | --- |
| Amador ----- | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Butte ----- | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Calaveras ----- | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Colusa ----- | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Contra Costa ----- | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| Del Norte ----- | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| El Dorado ----- | 0 | --- | --- |
| Fresno----- | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Glenn ----- | 0 | --- | --- |
| Humboldt----- | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Imperial ----- | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Inyo ----- | 0 | --- | --- |
| Kern----- | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Kings ----- | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Lake----- | 0 | --- | --- |
| Lassen----- | 0 | --- | --- |
| Los Angeles ----- | 69 | 34 | 35 |
| Madera ----- | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Marin----- | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Mariposa----- | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mendocino----- | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Merced ----- | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Modoc ----- | 0 | --- | --- |
| Mono ----- | 0 | --- | --- |
| Monterey----- | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Napa----- | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Nevada----- | 0 | --- | --- |
| Orange----- | 23 | 14 | 9 |
| Placer ----- | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Plumas ----- | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Riverside ----- | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| Sacramento----- | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| San Benito----- | 0 | --- | --- |
| San Bernardino -- | 16 | 8 | 8 |
| San Diego ----- | 18 | 9 | 9 |
| San Francisco --- | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| San Joaquin----- | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| San Luis Obispo-- | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| San Mateo ----- | 15 | 12 | 3 |
| Santa Barbara --- | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Santa Clara----- | 24 | 18 | 8 |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Shasta ----- | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Sierra ----- | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Siskiyou----- | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Solano ----- | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Sonoma ----- | 4 | 2 | 2 |

Table VIII-1--Continued
School Library Supervision in Sizable California School Districts--1966

| County | Districts with five or more schools | | |
|----------------------|--|--|---|
| | Districts | Districts with school library supervisors | Districts without school library supervisors |
| Stanislaus----- | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Sutter ----- | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Tehama----- | 0 | --- | --- |
| Trinity ----- | 0 | --- | --- |
| Tulare----- | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Tuolumne----- | 0 | --- | --- |
| Ventura----- | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Yolo----- | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Yuba ----- | 0 | --- | --- |
| Total----- | 314 | 166 | 148 |
| Percent ----- | --- | 52.9 | 47.1 |

Table VIII-2
Centralized Book Collections in School Districts--1966*

| County | District | Number of Books |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Alameda----- | Fremont Unified | 17,126 |
| | Hayward Unified | 11,000 |
| Fresno ----- | Fresno City Unified | 65,925 |
| Humboldt ----- | Eureka City | 20,000 |
| Kern ----- | Arvin Union Elementary | 6,881 |
| | Bakersfield City Elementary | 36,727 |
| | China Lake Joint Elementary | 17,500 |
| Kings ----- | Hanford Elementary | 13,363 |
| Los Angeles ---- | ABC Unified | 55,600 |
| | Arcadia Unified | 26,328 |
| | Baldwin Park Unified | 26,580 |
| | Bassett Unified | 14,000 |
| | Bellflower Unified | 39,726 |
| | Claremont Unified | 6,400 |
| | Compton City Elementary | 96,305 |
| | Culver City Unified | 35,876 |
| | Duarte Unified | 11,059 |
| | East Whittier City Elementary | 64,875 |
| | El Monte Elementary | 11,733 |
| | El Rancho Unified | 51,965 |
| | El Segundo Unified | 35,265 |
| | Hudson Elementary | 36,719 |
| | Lancaster Elementary | 21,236 |
| | Lawndale Elementary | 28,610 |
| | Los Angeles Unified | 130,000 |
| | Lowell Joint Elementary | 42,918 |
| | Montebello Unified | 70,680 |
| | Mountain View Elementary | 7,985 |
| | Norwalk-La Mirada City Unified | 170,759 |
| | Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified | 50,000 |
| | Paramount Unified | 30,315 |
| | Pasadena City Unified | 176,587 |
| | Pomona Unified | 52,958 |
| | Santa Monica Unified | 11,220 |
| | South Pasadena Unified | 9,200 |
| | Temple City Unified | 17,345 |
| | Torrance Unified | 300,000 |
| | Valle Lindo Elementary | 14,000 |
| | West Covina Unified | 79,000 |
| Marin ----- | Mill Valley Elementary | 14,000 |
| Mariposa ----- | Mariposa County Unified ^t | 12,000 |
| Merced----- | Merced City Elementary | 21,665 |
| Monterey ----- | Monterey City Elementary | 13,809 |
| Orange ----- | Anaheim City Elementary | 20,118 |
| | Centralia Elementary | 12,000 |
| | Costa Mesa Union Elementary | 40,000 |
| | Fountain Valley Elementary | 15,000 |
| | Fullerton Elementary | 27,375 |
| | Garden Grove Unified | 78,257 |
| | La Habra City Elementary | 23,845 |
| | Los Alamitos Elementary | 14,125 |
| | Ocean View Elementary | 10,000 |

Table VIII-2--Continued
Centralized Book Collections in School Districts--1966*

| County | District | Number of Books |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Riverside----- | Orange Unified Tustin Elementary Westminster Elementary Alvord Unified Banning Unified Hemet Valley Union Elementary Indio Elementary Jurupa Unified Riverside Unified | 35,067 25,000 16,478 21,624 9,000 9,000 20,724 8,754 15,000 |
| Sacramento ----- | North Sacramento Elementary | 10,000 |
| San Bernardino-- | Barstow Union Elementary Bloomington Elementary Colton Joint Elementary Fontana Unified Morongo Unified Ontario Elementary Redlands Unified San Bernardino City Unified Chula Vista City Elementary La Mesa-Spring Valley City Elementary Oceanside Union Elementary San Diego City Unified Jefferson Elementary Santa Barbara City Elementary San Jose City Unified Porterville City Elementary Visalia City Elementary Oxnard Elementary San Buenaventura City Elementary | 17,450 13,285 6,210 95,000 10,000 22,858 16,198 170,009 15,000 91,739 25,000 458,607 32,500 40,400 109,549 6,254 9,105 56,363 23,271 |
| San Diego----- | | |
| San Mateo ----- | | |
| Santa Barbara--- | | |
| Santa Clara ----- | | |
| Tulare ----- | | |
| Ventura ----- | | |

*District library centers or other centralized book collections of over 6,000 volumes for circulation to individual schools or teachers. Eighty-one collections exceeded 6,000 volumes. Source of these data was applications for ESEA, Title II, funds.

[†]One countywide school district.

Table VIII-3

Circulation of Library Books from Centralized District Collections--1966*

| County | Number of districts | | Number of volumes | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| | Reporting | With centralized collections | Total | Range | Average |
| Alameda ----- | 18 | 9 | 40,175 | 200-- 17,126 | 4,464 |
| Alpine ----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Amador ----- | 2 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Butte ----- | 16 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Calaveras ----- | 4 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Colusa ----- | 2 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Contra Costa ----- | 17 | 6 | 8,265 | 254-- 4,066 | 1,378 |
| Del Norte ----- | 1 | 1 | 2,523 | ----- | ----- |
| El Dorado ----- | 17 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Fresno ----- | 55 | 1 | 65,925 | ----- | ----- |
| Glenn ----- | 16 | 1 | 13,051 | ----- | ----- |
| Humboldt ----- | 31 | 2 | 20,050 | 50-- 20,000 | 10,025 |
| Imperial ----- | 10 | 1 | 300 | ----- | ----- |
| Inyo ----- | 8 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Kern ----- | 30 | 8 | 69,371 | 153-- 36,727 | 8,671 |
| Kings ----- | 12 | 2 | 16,228 | 2,865-- 13,363 | 8,114 |
| Lake ----- | 6 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Lassen ----- | 13 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Los Angeles ----- | 72 | 57 | 1,741,010 | 50--300,000 | 31,143 |
| Madera ----- | 19 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Marin ----- | 15 | 4 | 16,664 | 300-- 14,000 | 4,166 |
| Mariposa ----- | 1 | 1 | 12,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Mendocino ----- | 9 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Merced ----- | 17 | 1 | 21,665 | ----- | ----- |
| Modoc ----- | 10 | 1 | 1,900 | ----- | ----- |
| Mono ----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Monterey ----- | 17 | 4 | 18,981 | 120-- 13,869 | 4,745 |
| Napa ----- | 4 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Nevada ----- | 7 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Orange ----- | 24 | 19 | 310,443 | 20-- 78,257 | 16,339 |
| Placer ----- | 19 | 1 | 600 | ----- | ----- |
| Plumas ----- | 1 | 1 | 3,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Riverside ----- | 20 | 9 | 88,083 | 650-- 20,724 | 3,787 |
| Sacramento ----- | 15 | 3 | 12,150 | 650-- 10,000 | 4,050 |
| San Benito ----- | 14 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| San Bernardino ----- | 38 | 12 | 352,692 | 100--170,009 | 29,391 |
| San Diego ----- | 34 | 11 | 584,904 | 120--458,607 | 54,082 |
| San Francisco ----- | 1 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| San Joaquin ----- | 56 | 1 | 4,531 | ----- | ----- |
| San Luis Obispo ----- | 17 | 1 | 2,520 | ----- | ----- |
| San Mateo ----- | 21 | 10 | 44,675 | 360-- 32,500 | 4,468 |
| Santa Barbara ----- | 21 | 4 | 42,792 | 400-- 40,400 | 10,698 |
| Santa Clara ----- | 34 | 15 | 125,487 | 22--109,549 | 8,366 |
| Santa Cruz ----- | 6 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Shasta ----- | 30 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Sierra ----- | 1 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Siskiyou ----- | 14 | 0 | ---- | ----- | ----- |
| Solano ----- | 16 | 2 | 4,625 | 625-- 4,000 | 2,313 |
| Sonoma ----- | 45 | 2 | 6,000 | 2,300-- 3,700 | 3,000 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 32 | 1 | 330 | ----- | ----- |

Table VIII-3--Continued

Circulation of Library Books from Centralized District Collections--1966*

| County | Number of districts | | Number of volumes | | |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|
| | Reporting | With centralized collect. | Total | Range | Average |
| Sutter | 14 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Tehama | 18 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Trinity | 13 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Tulare | 57 | 3 | 19,493 | 4,134-- 9,105 | 6,498 |
| Tuolumne | 16 | 1 | 3,400 | ----- | ----- |
| Ventura | 25 | 5 | 83,785 | 147-- 56,363 | 16,757 |
| Yolo | 8 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Yuba | 6 | 0 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| All districts | 1,048 | 199 | 3,747,618 | 20--458,607 | 18,832 |
| Percent | ----- | 19.0 | ----- | ----- | ----- |

*Although 81 school districts reported district library centers or centralized book collections of 6,000 or more volumes (see Table VIII-2), 199 school districts reported some centralized book collections which circulate to schools. Source of these data was applications for ESEA, Title II, funds.

Table VIII-4
Library Statistics of Larger School Districts Applying for Title II Funds--1966

| School districts with enrollments of over 5,000 | Assessed valuation per unit of a. d. a. | | Budgeted expenditure per student | | Total books owned | Average books per student | Number of librarians and teacher-librarians | Students per librarian | Total public schools | Average books per school |
|---|---|-------------|----------------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Elementary | High school | Enrollment K-12 | Books | | | | | | |
| Alameda County | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alameda City Unified-- | \$11,735 | \$27,234 | 11,328 | \$ 2.19 | \$ 3.19 | 50,852 | 4.5 | 7 | 1,618 | 3,178 |
| Berkeley City Unified-- | 18,795 | 37,796 | 15,698 | 3.25 | 4.40 | 114,572 | 7.3 | 12 | 1,308 | 6,365 |
| Castro Valley Unified-- | 7,018 | 15,454 | 8,245 | 6.79 | 7.07 | 64,164 | 7.8 | 4 | 2,061 | 3,565 |
| Fremont Unified ----- | 7,202 | 26,458 | 28,987 | 4.77 | 7.49 | 127,002 | 4.5 | 5 | 5,617 | 3,175 |
| Hayward Unified ----- | 7,468 | 20,600 | 28,818 | 3.76 | 6.02 | 176,200 | 5.9 | 10 | 2,982 | 3,749 |
| Livermore Elementary ----- | 8,337 | 22,569 | 6,422 | 5.27 | 9.12 | 83,330 | 6.0 | 6 | 1,070 | 10 |
| Newark Unified ----- | 6,442 | 24,044 | 7,074 | 4.72 | 9.54 | 30,574 | 4.3 | 3 | 2,358 | 11 |
| New Haven Unified -- | 7,746 | 43,102 | 5,194 | 2.84 | 7.18 | 22,376 | 4.3 | 2 | 2,597 | 2,779 |
| Oakland City Unified-- | 16,298 | 43,102 | 61,943 | 2.88 | 3.39 | 815,124 | 13.2 | 40.5 | 1,529 | 9,263 |
| San Leandro Unified -- | 22,862 | 41,942 | 10,770 | 2.99 | 4.07 | 87,424 | 8.1 | 10 | 1,077 | 5,464 |
| San Lorenzo Unified -- | 6,164 | 13,816 | 17,659 | 2.55 | 5.01 | 156,687 | 8.9 | 7 | 2,523 | 6,026 |
| Butte County | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chico Unified | 12,266 | 28,903 | 9,488 | 3.59 | 5.98 | 53,646 | 5.7 | 5 | 1,898 | 21 |
| Contra Costa County | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acalanes Union High-- | --- | 27,138 | 6,300 | 2.87 | 4.89 | 49,200 | 7.8 | 5 | 1,260 | 5 |
| Antioch Unified ----- | 25,002 | 59,613 | 6,302 | 1.94 | 3.02 | 67,439 | 10.7 | 6 | 1,050 | 7,493 |
| Martinez Unified ----- | 14,384 | 33,945 | 5,063 | 3.78 | 5.41 | 29,952 | 5.9 | 3 | 1,688 | 10 |
| Mt. Diablo Unified --- | 7,003 | 19,426 | 43,794 | 2.52 | 5.23 | 276,093 | 6.3 | 33 | 1,327 | 49 |
| Pittsburg Unified ----- | 27,781 | 76,734 | 6,378 | 4.35 | 7.39 | 79,644 | 12.5 | 10 | 638 | 11 |
| Richmond Unified ----- | 12,215 | 31,429 | 43,390 | 1.95 | 2.83 | 206,008 | 4.7 | 19.8 | 2,191 | 59 |
| San Ramon Valley Unified ----- | 12,095 | 28,408 | 5,881 | 11.52 | 13.76 | 40,112 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 862 | 10 |
| Fresno County | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clovis Unified ----- | 8,132 | 24,980 | 7,265 | 2.51 | 4.81 | 14,368 | 2.0 | 1 | 7,265 | 11 |
| Fresno City Unified -- | 9,364 | 24,823 | 54,953 | 5.28 | 6.86 | 176,760 | 3.2 | 27 | 2,035 | 73 |
| Humboldt County | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eureka City Elementary and High ----- | 13,461 | 18,844 | 8,143 | 2.28 | 3.64 | 41,393 | 5.1 | 5 | 1,629 | 13 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3,184 |

Table VIII-4--Continued
Library Statistics of Larger School Districts Applying for Title II Funds--1966

| School districts with enrollments of over 5,000 | Assessed valuation per unit of a. d. a. Elementary | Enroll- ment, K-12 | Budgeted expenditure per student Books | Total books owned | Average books per student | Number of librarians and teacher-librarians | Students per librarian | Total public schools | Average books per school |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Kern County Bakersfield City Elementary----- | \$ 7,189 | \$ ----- | \$.90 | \$ 2,201 | 2.2 | 2 | 12,132 | 34 | 1,535 |
| Kern County Joint Union High----- | ----- | 32,892 | 17,442 | 2,23 | 4.73 | 108,114 | 6.2 | 1,163 | 11 |
| Kern County Bakersfield City Elementary----- | 7,585 | 26,139 | 14,499 | 1.53 | 3.35 | 70,056 | 4.8 | 3,900 | 22 |
| Kern County Joint Union High----- | 19,585 | 35,707 | 16,558 | 4.49 | 7.03 | 64,008 | 3.9 | 5,519 | 16 |
| Los Angeles County ABC Unified----- | ----- | 29,604 | 5,439 | 2.76 | 4.23 | 21,133 | 3.9 | 4 | 7,044 |
| Alhambra City High----- | 17,065 | 35,557 | 9,856 | 3.51 | 5.50 | 60,080 | 6.1 | 1,971 | 11 |
| Antelope Valley Union High----- | 6,659 | 21,877 | 12,669 | 1.52 | 2.83 | 72,887 | 6.8 | 4,223 | 17 |
| Arcadia Unified----- | 4,775 | 16,051 | 11,896 | 2.72 | 3.70 | 51,014 | 4.3 | 2,974 | 16 |
| Azusa Unified----- | 5,001 | 35,310 | 7,569 | 2.19 | 3.71 | 29,200 | 3.9 | 7,569 | 11 |
| Baldwin Park Unified----- | 8,818 | 19,959 | 12,700 | 2.17 | 2.88 | 54,226 | 4.3 | 1,588 | 18 |
| Bassett Unified----- | 8,364 | 23,534 | 5,686 | 3.28 | 4.36 | 20,500 | 3.6 | 2,843 | 13 |
| Bellflower Unified----- | ----- | 32,088 | 6,708 | 6.26 | 7.53 | 33,287 | 5.0 | 4 | 8,322 |
| Bonita Unified----- | ----- | 17,527 | 8,437 | 2.55 | 5.23 | 46,869 | 5.6 | 4,218 | 15 |
| Centinela Valley Union High----- | 5,161 | 10,705 | 6,603 | 4.63 | 6.80 | 45,435 | 6.8 | 2,218 | 9 |
| Charter Oak Union High----- | 7,979 | ----- | 17,718 | 1.35 | 2.41 | 96,305 | 5.6 | 1,342 | 6 |
| Claremont Unified----- | ----- | 10,893 | 8,054 | 5.94 | 8.82 | 60,059 | 7.5 | 17,178 | 20 |
| Compton City Ele- mentary----- | ----- | 22,565 | 17,933 | 2.80 | 4.73 | 131,220 | 7.3 | 4,483 | 25 |
| Compton Union High - Covina-Valley Unified----- | 8,167 | 21,937 | 46,892 | 7,214 | 6.56 | 74,479 | 10.3 | 2,405 | 11 |
| Culver City Unified----- | 21,937 | 27,135 | 19,948 | 2.80 | 4.61 | 99,778 | 5.0 | 2,850 | 25 |
| Downey Unified----- | 12,760 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 7 | 3,991 | ----- |
| East Whittier City Elementary----- | 7,621 | ----- | 12,717 | 2.11 | 3.57 | 102,520 | 8.1 | 12,717 | 16 |
| EI Monts Elementary----- | 10,785 | ----- | 9,264 | 5.57 | 3.29 | 36,677 | 4.0 | (10,785) | 23 |
| EI Monts Union High----- | ----- | 25,358 | 6,678 | 1.43 | 1.62 | 48,921 | 7.3 | 1,670 | 3 |
| EI Rancho Unified----- | 7,430 | 20,137 | 13,590 | 5.43 | 6.61 | 80,612 | 5.9 | 2,265 | 17 |
| Garvey Elementary----- | 6,206 | ----- | 5,758 | 2.04 | 3.75 | 23,828 | 4.1 | 2,879 | 9 |
| Glendale Unified----- | 13,702 | 39,116 | 23,907 | 3.11 | 4.13 | 113,295 | 4.7 | 2,988 | 31 |

Table VIII-4--Continued
Library Statistics of Larger School Districts Applying for Title II Funds--1966

| Assessed valuation per unit of a. d. a. | | Budgeted expenditure per student | | Total books owned | Average books per student | Number of librarians and teacher-librarians | Students per librarian | Total public schools | Average books per school | | |
|---|------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----|--------|
| School districts with enrollments of over 5,000 | Elementary | High school | Enrollment, K-12 | Books | All materials | | | | | | |
| Glendora Unified----- | \$ 7,551 | \$19,860 | 6,892 | \$ 4.18 | \$ 7.49 | 60,800 | 6.1 | 15 | 1,455 | i.3 | 4,677 |
| Hawthorne Elementary----- | 14,710 | --- | 5,443 | .92 | 5.83 | 2,014 | .4 | 0 | (14,710) | 9 | 224 |
| Hudson Elementary----- | 5,072 | --- | 19,447 | 3.66 | 4.89 | 88,404 | 4.5 | 1 | 19,447 | 32 | 2,763 |
| Inglewood Unified----- | 20,950 | 41,049 | 13,267 | 4.28 | 7.51 | 72,644 | 5.5 | 17 | 780 | 17 | 4,273 |
| Lancaster Elementary----- | 9,140 | --- | 6,981 | 4.33 | 5.48 | 21,238 | 3.0 | 1 | 6,981 | 10 | 2,124 |
| La Puente Union High----- | 20,546 | --- | 8,599 | 7.77 | 9.31 | 42,039 | 4.9 | 4 | 2,150 | 4 | 10,510 |
| Lawndale Elementary----- | 5,984 | --- | 6,803 | .22 | 1.39 | 45,784 | 6.7 | 4 | 1,701 | 11 | 4,162 |
| Little Lake City Elementary----- | 5,294 | --- | 6,932 | 1.21 | 4.24 | 29,362 | 4.2 | 2 | 3,466 | 11 | 2,669 |
| Long Beach Unified----- | 15,755 | 34,903 | 70,591 | 2.60 | 3.76 | 862,055 | 12.2 | 69.8 | 1,023 | 75 | 11,494 |
| Los Angeles Unified----- | 14,373 | 39,154 | 619,447 | 1.90 | 3.12 | 1,933,596 | 3.1 | 177 | 3,500 | 564 | 3,426 |
| Lowell Joint Elementary----- | 8,784 | --- | 6,653 | 2.76 | 3.90 | 68,025 | 10.2 | 1 | 6,653 | 11 | 6,184 |
| Lynwood Unified----- | 12,205 | 24,795 | 6,717 | 2.00 | 4.46 | 26,796 | 4.0 | 2 | 3,359 | 10 | 2,680 |
| Manhattan Beach City Elementary----- | 11,394 | --- | 5,042 | 3.61 | 4.28 | 48,177 | 9.6 | 2 | 2,521 | 10 | 4,818 |
| Monrovia Unified----- | 13,799 | 31,582 | 7,043 | 6.18 | 8.69 | 52,481 | 7.5 | 2 | 3,522 | 9 | 5,831 |
| Montebello Unified----- | 21,077 | 61,296 | 24,544 | 2.15 | 4.26 | 139,417 | 5.7 | 8 | 3,068 | 25 | 5,577 |
| Mountain View Elementary----- | 7,081 | --- | 5,572 | 1.30 | 3.01 | 10,377 | 1.9 | 1 | 5,572 | 9 | 1,153 |
| Norwalk-La Mirada City Unified----- | 5,366 | 17,049 | 32,310 | 1.65 | 3.16 | 217,868 | 6.7 | 6 | 5,385 | 36 | 6,052 |
| Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified----- | 14,293 | 36,904 | 13,259 | 6.49 | 7.85 | 91,400 | 6.9 | 7 | 1,894 | 17 | 5,376 |
| Paramount Unified----- | 9,269 | 29,208 | 9,867 | 3.67 | 4.70 | 55,387 | 5.6 | 3 | 3,289 | 13 | 4,261 |
| Pasadena City Unified----- | 17,500 | 42,080 | 31,638 | 3.76 | 4.72 | 265,687 | 8.4 | 13 | 2,434 | 38 | 6,992 |
| Pomona Unified----- | 10,280 | 29,417 | 20,084 | 3.79 | 5.39 | 108,021 | 5.4 | 8 | 2,511 | 27 | 4,038 |
| Redondo Beach City Elementary----- | 14,410 | --- | 9,395 | 2.13 | 2.80 | 67,640 | 7.2 | 5 | 1,880 | 17 | 3,979 |
| Rowland Elementary----- | 5,052 | --- | 11,033 | 4.35 | 5.75 | 56,528 | 5.1 | 3 | 3,678 | 17 | 3,325 |
| Santa Monica Unified----- | 37,160 | 78,676 | 12,118 | 6.89 | 8.99 | 141,521 | 11.7 | 17 | 713 | 14 | 10,109 |
| South Bay Union High----- | --- | 35,030 | 6,672 | 1.69 | 2.55 | 48,577 | 7.3 | 4 | 1,668 | 4 | 12,144 |
| Torrance Unified----- | 11,297 | 30,858 | 33,221 | 5.79 | 6.15 | 385,506 | 11.6 | 9 | 3,691 | 38 | 10,145 |
| West Covina Unified----- | 6,501 | 17,085 | 13,848 | 3.44 | 4.56 | 107,000 | 7.7 | 6 | 2,308 | 19 | 5,632 |
| Whittier Union High----- | --- | 21,098 | 14,176 | 5.63 | 5.63 | 11,288 | 7 | 7 | 2,025 | 7 | 11,288 |

Table VIII-4--Continued
Library Statistics of Larger School Districts Applying for Title II Funds--1966

| School districts with enrollments of over 5,000 | Assessed valuation per unit of a.d.a. | | | Budgeted expenditure per student | | | Total books owned | Average books per student | Number of librarians and teacher- librarians | Students per librarian | Total public schools | Average books per school |
|---|--|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Ele- mentary | High school | Enroll- ment, K-12 | Books | All materials | | | | | | | |
| Marin County Novato Unified----- | 8,053 | 28,386 | 9,236 | 2.84 | 6.75 | 56,024 | 6.1 | 6 | 1,539 | 14 | 4,002 | |
| San Rafael City Ele- mentary and High- Tamalpais Union High----- | 21,717 | 40,200 | 8,445 | 4.73 | 6.68 | 48,043 | 5.7 | 4 | 2,111 | 15 | 3,203 | |
| Merced County Merced City Ele- mentary ----- | --- | 41,074 | 5,472 | 6.57 | 9.78 | 31,603 | 5.8 | 6 | 912 | 3 | 10,534 | |
| Monterey County Monterey City Ele- mentary and Union High----- | 16,970 | 18,564 | 2.58 | 3.73 | 119,570 | 6.4 | 20 | 928 | 26 | 4,599 | | |
| Salinas City Ele- mentary ----- | 15,203 | --- | 5,928 | 1.96 | 3.74 | 14,034 | 2.4 | 0 | (5,928) | 12 | 1,170 | |
| Salinas Union High - | --- | 40,335 | 7,171 | 3.76 | 5.33 | 36,665 | 5.1 | 5 | 1,434 | 5 | 7,333 | |
| Napa County Napa Valley Unified | 9,743 | 23,343 | 13,890 | 1.56 | 4.96 | 67,300 | 4.8 | 10.8 | 1,286 | 29 | 2,321 | |
| Orange County Anaheim City Ele- mentary ----- | 15,201 | --- | 15,276 | .47 | 1.13 | 20,118 | 1.3 | 4 | 3,819 | 22 | 914 | |
| Anaheim Union High Centralia Elemen- tary ----- | 15,362 | 26,023 | 3.57 | 3.95 | 132,000 | 4.7 | 19 | 1,475 | 19 | 6,947 | | |
| Costa Mesa Union Elementary ----- | 7,001 | --- | 7,443 | 1.88 | 3.46 | 22,000 | 3.0 | 1 | 7,443 | 10 | 2,200 | |
| Cypress Elementary Fountain Valley Elementary ----- | 11,023 | --- | 11,910 | 2.71 | 4.37 | 40,000 | 3.4 | 5 | 2,382 | 24 | 1,667 | |
| Fullerton Elementary Fullerton High----- | 6,354 | --- | 5,367 | 2.91 | 4.85 | 4,256 | .8 | 1 | 5,367 | 8 | 501 | |
| | 6,440 | --- | 5,414 | 1.63 | 6.87 | 15,000 | 2.8 | 0 | (5,414) | 8 | 1,875 | |
| | 11,878 | --- | 13,355 | 2.76 | 4.35 | 35,364 | 2.6 | 3 | 4,452 | 20 | 1,768 | |
| | --- | 29,159 | 12,428 | 5.88 | 9.42 | 76,230 | 6.1 | 6 | 2,071 | 6 | 12,705 | |

Table VIII-4--Continued
Library Statistics of Larger School Districts Applying for Title II Funds-1966

| School districts with enrollments of over 5,000 | Assessed valuation per unit of a.d.s | | Enroll- ment, K-12 | | Budgeted expenditure per student | | Total books owned | Average books per student | Students per librarian | Total public schools | Average books per school |
|---|---|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Ele- mentary | High school | Books | All materials | \$ | 5.08 | | | | | |
| Garden Grove Unified----- | \$ 5,856 | \$18,893 | 47,117 | \$ 3.89 | \$ 5.08 | 151,545 | 3.2 | 19 | 2,480 | 66 | 2,296 |
| Huntington Beach Union High----- | ---- | 37,730 | 6,994 | 13.29 | 15.01 | 55,542 | 6.2 | 4 | 2,249 | 4 | 13,886 |
| La Habra City Elementary----- | 9,635 | --- | 5,985 | 2.51 | 4.00 | 32,217 | 5.4 | 3 | 1,895 | 11 | 2,929 |
| Newport Harbor Union High----- | --- | 42,453 | 6,959 | 7.78 | 9.58 | 34,831 | 5.0 | 4 | 1,740 | 4 | 8,706 |
| Ocean View Elementary----- | 5,984 | --- | 10,003 | 1.30 | 2.16 | 10,000 | 1.0 | 1 | 10,003 | 29 | 345 |
| Orange Unified----- | 9,526 | 29,467 | 22,402 | 4.24 | 5.39 | 113,149 | 5.1 | 8 | 2,800 | 27 | 4,191 |
| Placentia Unified----- | 13,906 | 49,870 | 7,788 | 2.44 | 4.08 | 29,513 | 3.8 | 2 | 3,894 | 11 | 2,663 |
| Tustin Elementary----- | 10,648 | --- | 8,227 | 2.29 | 3.46 | 100,000 | 12.2 | 2 | 4,114 | 15 | 6,667 |
| Westminster Elementary----- | 5,835 | --- | 12,432 | 1.85 | 2.80 | 26,005 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 3,552 | 22 | 1,182 |
| Riverside County | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alvord Unified----- | 6,082 | 20,998 | 7,836 | 5.85 | 7.89 | 37,262 | 4.8 | 4 | 1,959 | 11 | 3,387 |
| Corona Unified----- | 10,965 | 34,389 | 11,120 | 4.17 | 4.65 | 42,574 | 3.8 | 1 | 11,120 | 17 | 2,504 |
| Jurupa Unified----- | 7,107 | 23,178 | 7,676 | 3.87 | 5.27 | 24,739 | 3.2 | 2 | 3,838 | 11 | 2,249 |
| Palm Springs Unified----- | 41,897 | 98,757 | 5,620 | 3.61 | 5.77 | 50,636 | 9.0 | 4 | 1,405 | 9 | 5,826 |
| Riverside Unified----- | 10,985 | 26,446 | 25,685 | 3.31 | 4.48 | 150,130 | 5.8 | 18 | 1,427 | 36 | 4,170 |
| Sacramento County | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elk Grove Unified----- | 11,397 | 33,707 | 7,006 | 1.97 | 6.34 | 17,500 | 2.5 | 3 | 2,335 | 14 | 1,250 |
| Grant Joint Union High----- | --- | 12,348 | 12,129 | 1.17 | 2.86 | 67,400 | 5.6 | 6 | 2,022 | 13 | 5,185 |
| North Sacramento Elementary----- | 12,542 | --- | 5,791 | .62 | .70 | 40,000 | 6.9 | 0 | (5,791) | 13 | 3,077 |
| Rio Linda Union Elementary----- | 6,795 | --- | 9,404 | .47 | 4.04 | 6,000 | .6 | 1 | 9,404 | 18 | 333 |
| Sacramento City Unified----- | 12,548 | 29,836 | 49,738 | 1.38 | 2.51 | 229,806 | 4.6 | 25.3 | 1,974 | 71 | 3,237 |
| San Juan Unified----- | 8,247 | 20,875 | 50,029 | 2.22 | 6.17 | 162,129 | 3.2 | 3 | 6,254 | 71 | 2,284 |

Table VIII-4--Continued
Library Statistics of Larger School Districts Applying for Title II Funds--1966

| School districts with enrollments of over 5,000 | Assessed valuation per unit of a. d. a. | | Budgeted expenditure per student | | Total books owned | Average books per student | Number of librarians and teacher-librarians | Students per librarian | Total public schools | Average books per school | |
|---|---|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | Elementary | High school | Books | All materials | | | | | | | |
| | Enrollment, K-12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Bernardino County | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bearstow Union Elementary----- | \$ 7,241 | \$ ---- | 5,182 | \$.28 | \$ 5.88 | 25,950 | 5.0 | 2 | 2,591 | 9 | |
| Chaffey Union High----- | 30,693 | 8,802 | 3,72 | 4.82 | 67,356 | 7.7 | 4 | 2,200 | 4 | 16,839 | |
| Chino Unified----- | 29,521 | 7,225 | 1,72 | 2.41 | 3,122 | 4 | 1 | 7,225 | 10 | 312 | |
| Fontana Unified----- | 36,865 | 11,685 | 3,71 | 6.69 | 145,000 | 12.4 | 2 | 5,843 | 16 | 9,063 | |
| Ontario Elementary----- | 7,572 | --- | 16,624 | 3.08 | 3,65 | 30,194 | 1.8 | 1 | 16,624 | 27 | 1,118 |
| Redlands Unified----- | 12,468 | 30,506 | 11,358 | 4.33 | 5,31 | 47,966 | 4.2 | 8 | 1,420 | 18 | 2,665 |
| Rialto Unified----- | 6,691 | 19,605 | 10,613 | 4.56 | 5,93 | 89,498 | 8.4 | 4 | 2,653 | 12 | 7,458 |
| San Bernardino City Unified----- | 9,317 | 24,758 | 36,971 | 3.33 | 3,85 | 340,018 | 9.2 | 12 | 3,081 | 53 | 6,415 |
| Upland Elementary----- | 9,509 | ---- | 5,136 | .97 | 2.40 | 18,136 | 3.7 | 0 | (5,136) | 9 | 3,189 |
| San Diego County | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cajon Valley City Elementary----- | 8,976 | ---- | 10,754 | 1.39 | 3.47 | 74,402 | 6.9 | 4 | 2,689 | 19 | 3,916 |
| Chula Vista City Elementary----- | 12,079 | ---- | 11,809 | 1.52 | 3.30 | 50,000 | 4.2 | 6 | 1,968 | 20 | 2,500 |
| Escondido City Elementary----- | 10,781 | ---- | 5,884 | 4.46 | 6.31 | 27,885 | 4.7 | 3 | 1,961 | 9 | 3,098 |
| Grossmont Union High----- | 19,064 | 15,098 | 2,89 | 4.90 | 107,286 | 7.1 | 11 | 1,373 | 10 | 10,729 | |
| La Mesa Spring Valley Elementary----- | 8,153 | ---- | 13,696 | 2.41 | 4.89 | 128,436 | 9.2 | 5 | 2,738 | 20 | 6,322 |
| National Elementary----- | 10,211 | ---- | 5,137 | .19 | 5.55 | 280 | .1 | 0 | (5,137) | 8 | 35 |
| Oceanside Union Elementary----- | 8,950 | ---- | 6,357 | 2.73 | 5.18 | 36,809 | 5.8 | 3 | 2,119 | 12 | 3,067 |
| San Diego City Unified----- | 11,946 | 31,838 | 118,653 | 3.07 | 6.11 | 787,632 | 6.6 | 34 | 3,490 | 147 | 5,358 |
| Sweetwater Union High----- | ---- | 13,624 | 14,822 | 4.72 | 7.52 | 90,578 | 6.1 | 12 | 1,235 | 24 | 3,774 |
| San Francisco County | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Francisco Unified | 26,961 | 52,434 | 92,857 | 1.13 | 1.99 | 306,848 | 3.3 | 50 | 1,857 | 128 | 2,397 |

Table VIII-4--Continued
Library Statistics of Larger School Districts Applying for Title II Funds--1966

| School districts with enrollments of over 5,000 | Assessed valuation per unit of a. d. s. | Budgeted expenditure : per student | | | Total books owned | Average books per student | Number of librarians and teacher- librarians | Students per librarian | Total public schools | Average books per school |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Enroll- ment, K-12 | Books | All materials | | | | | | |
| San Joaquin County Stockton City Unified----- | \$ 9,179 | \$24,053 | 31,411 | \$ 1.59 | \$ 2.93 | 162,440 | 5.2 | 13.9 | 2,260 | 46 |
| San Luis Obispo County San Luis Coastal Unified----- | --- | --- | 6,898 | 3.49 | 6.96 | 41,480 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 1,533 | 20 |
| San Mateo County Jefferson Elementary----- | 9,648 | 26,606 | 9,558 | 7.59 | 8.89 | 72,950 | 7.6 | 7 | 1,365 | 20 |
| Jefferson Union High Laguna Salada Union Elementary----- | 5,204 | --- | 8,365 | 3.44 | 5.03 | 37,500 | 4.5 | 0 | 1,580 | 4 |
| Rancho Cotate Elementary----- | 8,522 | --- | 5,689 | 3.39 | 4.67 | 48,100 | 8.5 | 1 | (8,365) | 12,097 |
| Redwood City Elementary----- | 16,262 | --- | 10,750 | 3.07 | 4.22 | 84,239 | 7.8 | 4 | 5,689 | 13 |
| San Mateo City Elementary----- | 15,868 | --- | 12,002 | 3.17 | 5.58 | 87,467 | 7.3 | 9 | 5,689 | 2,885 |
| San Mateo Union High----- | --- | 42,339 | 10,760 | 6.43 | 9.27 | 75,201 | 7.0 | 8 | 1,345 | 11 |
| Sequoia Union High - South San Francisco Unified----- | --- | 38,386 | 11,958 | 5.32 | 7.02 | 96,516 | 8.1 | 6 | 1,993 | 6 |
| Santa Barbara County Goleta Union Ele- mentary----- | 15,089 | 41,550 | 11,778 | 6.05 | 8.21 | 55,692 | 4.7 | 8 | 1,472 | 6 |
| Lompoc Unified----- | 16,172 | --- | 5,236 | 8.16 | 13.07 | 21,656 | 4.1 | 5 | 1,047 | 16 |
| Santa Barbara City Elementary and High Santa Maria City Elementary----- | 8,927 | 33,030 | 13,554 | 11.36 | 12.86 | 101,520 | 7.5 | 11 | 1,323 | 17 |
| Santa Clara County Alum Rock Union Elementary----- | 4,898 | --- | 6,283 | 4.85 | 5.95 | 36,439 | 6.9 | 9 | 1,817 | 5,653 |
| | | | | | | | | | 3,142 | 11 |
| | | | | | | | | | 3,313 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1,180 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3,295 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 21 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 4 |

Table VIII-4--Continued
Library Statistics of Larger School Districts Applying for Title II Funds--1966

| School districts with enrollments of over 5,000 | Assessed valuation per unit of a.d.a. Elementary High school | Enrollment, K-12 | Budgeted expenditure per student Books All materials | Total books owned | Average books per student | Number of librarians and teacher-librarians | Students per librarian | Total public schools | Average books per school |
|--|---|------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Cambrian Elementary----- | \$ 6,544 \$ ---- | 5,444 | \$ 1.52 | \$ 3.59 | 15,759 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 3,403 | 9 1,751 |
| Campbell Union Elementary----- | 10,468 ---- | 11,141 | 6.22 | 7.34 | 89,315 | 8.0 | 5 | 2,228 | 19 4,701 |
| Campbell Union High----- | ---- 24,038 | 11,171 | 3.13 | 5.50 | 45,807 | 4.1 | 6 | 1,862 | 6 7,635 |
| Cupertino Union Elementary----- | 7,523 ---- | 20,804 | 2.78 | 4.04 | 120,000 | 5.8 | 8 | 2,601 | 37 3,243 |
| East Side Union High----- | 28,717 | 8,829 | 1.54 | 2.60 | 45,172 | 5.1 | 7 | 1,261 | 6 7,529 |
| Fremont Union High----- | 30,129 | 10,019 | 9.57 | 13.92 | 52,836 | 5.3 | 5 | 2,004 | 6 8,806 |
| Los Altos Elementary----- | 14,983 ---- | 5,980 | 5.02 | 9.41 | 63,364 | 10.6 | 4.5 | 1,329 | 14 4,526 |
| Moreland Elementary----- | 6,709 ---- | 6,190 | 4.20 | 6.06 | 43,939 | 4.8 | 5 | 1,838 | 16 2,746 |
| Palo Alto City Unified----- | 19,211 43,198 | 15,710 | 9.92 | 12.43 | 194,061 | 12.4 | 14 | 1,122 | 29 6,692 |
| San Jose City Unified----- | 15,668 39,638 | 30,916 | 2.91 | 4.01 | 226,271 | 7.3 | 12.5 | 2,473 | 43 5,262 |
| Santa Clara Unified High School Level----- | --- 29,152 | 5,612 | 8.37 | 10.93 | 33,817 | 6.0 | 4 | 1,403 | 4 8,454 |
| Sunnyvale Elementary----- | 13,184 ---- | 10,280 | 2.73 | 4.42 | 89,256 | 8.7 | 14 | 734 | 18 4,959 |
| Union Elementary----- | 5,162 ---- | 9,027 | .53 | 1.59 | 34,156 | 3.0 | 2 | 4,514 | 15 2,277 |
| Santa Cruz County Pajaro Valley Unified----- | 10,578 31,434 | 10,036 | 2.81 | 6.31 | 35,471 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2,867 | 17 2,087 |
| Santa Cruz City----- | 22,607 29,354 | 7,290 | 5.05 | 10.81 | 40,091 | 5.5 | 1 | 7,290 | 11 3,645 |
| Solano County Vallejo City Unified | 8,114 20,974 | 15,975 | 2.04 | 3.14 | 101,053 | 6.3 | 6 | 2,663 | 23 4,394 |
| Sonoma County Petaluma City Elementary and High-Santa Rosa City Elementary and High----- | 12,379 16,426 | 5,020 | 6.10 | 9.44 | 29,600 | 5.9 | 7 | 717 | 10 2,960 |
| 21,545 17,849 | 15,096 | 2.73 | 3.50 | 55,468 | 3.7 | 6 | 2,516 | 16 3,467 | |

Table VIII-4--Continued
Library Statistics of Larger School Districts Applying for Title II Funds--1966

| School districts with enrollments of over 5,000 | Assessed valuation per unit of a. d. a. | | Budgeted expenditure per student | | Total books owned | Number of librarians and teacher- librarians | Students per librarian | Total public schools ^a | Average books per school ^a | | |
|--|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|--|----|-------|
| | Ele- mentary | High school | Enroll- ment, K-12 | Books | | | | | | | |
| Stanislaus County Modesto City Ele- mentary and High- Union High----- | \$10,082 | \$27,595 | 18,890 | \$ 2.17 | \$ 3.88 | 143,326 | 7.6 | 6 | 3,148 | 29 | 4,942 |
| Tulare County Visalia City Ele- mentary and Union High----- | 10,241 | 26,056 | 9,184 | 2.50 | 4.02 | 32,781 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 1,670 | 18 | 1,821 |
| Ventura County Hueneme Elemen- tary----- | 6,095 | --- | 6,655 | 13.12 | 17.52 | 26,935 | 4.3 | 1 | 6,655 | 10 | 2,894 |
| Oxnard Elementary Oxnard Union High- San Buenaventura City Elementary-- | 14,522 | --- | 8,157 | 3.00 | 4.62 | 69,002 | 6.5 | 3 | 2,719 | 13 | 3,308 |
| Simi Valley Unified Ventura Union High | --- | 35,556 | 9,441 | 5.27 | 6.97 | 48,187 | 5.1 | 5 | 1,888 | 5 | 9,637 |
| Yolo County Washington Unified Woodland Joint Unified----- | 27,872 | --- | 5,974 | 2.42 | 4.61 | 23,271 | 3.9 | 1 | 5,974 | 12 | 1,939 |
| Average for 175 districts | \$11,608 | \$30,828 | 17,881 | \$ 3.55 | \$ 5.51 | 97,041 | 5.4 | 7.7 | 2,312 | 23 | 4,235 |

**It is in the elementary school that
lifetime habits and attitudes toward
reading are developed--Francis Keppel**
Photo by Jim Henderson





IX

Cooperation of Community Libraries and School Libraries

Student use of libraries other than those in schools is difficult to measure because the focus of inquiry lies outside the normal interest of the public schools. However, there is a wealth of evidence that a problem exists in this area.

The "Student Problem" in Community Libraries

Before 1960 only a few communities in urban areas felt the pressure of students filling reading rooms in public libraries and seeking materials not available in schools. With the advent of Sputnik and the much-chronicled space age, a full-fledged student problem began to emerge.

Curricula were changed to encompass the explosion of scientific knowledge. Summer institutes were sponsored to enable teachers to become acquainted with new subject matter to teach and new materials to use. First concerned with science, mathematics, and foreign languages, these institutes have since been expanded to include all the social sciences, language arts, and humanities. Experimental curricula in biology, physics, chemistry, mathematics, linguistics, economics, and anthropology -- to name a few -- have created vast new fields of reading to explore. Armed with bibliographies from inservice education courses and teaching guides to the new textbooks, teachers have often automatically included listed references in the required reading for students. An increased emphasis upon college attendance and the learning of study skills to enable students to meet increased competition for college admission have been added to this expansion of subject matter. And renewed emphasis upon research has created difficult assignments in a great variety of subjects.

Another factor increasing the demand for learning materials is the emphasis upon challenging gifted students. The Project on the Academically Talented Student, under the sponsorship of the National Education Association, has produced a series of study guides for gifted high school students in each academic area. Accelerated programs were created to allow students with high academic potential to proceed as rapidly as possible. Honors courses have become a separate curriculum track in many junior high schools and senior high schools.

Coupled with the new materials are new methods of teaching. An explosion in the number of students together with a shortage of teachers has stimulated a number of studies in better staff utilization. Out of these have emerged variations of student grouping called by such names as the Trump Plan, Newton Plan, Nongraded Plan, Dual Progress Plan, and many others. Features

common to all are the use of master teachers for groups larger than traditional classes, discussion and analysis in smaller groups, and much research, inquiry, and discovery.

In California as elsewhere in the nation, new schools were being built to house the growing numbers of students. Between 1957 and 1964, enrollment in grades one through fourteen increased from 2,950,705 to 4,381,290. Many districts opened two or more new schools each term and were hard put to stock library shelves adequately, for it takes a minimum of five years to build an adequate collection for a high school. Thus, the inevitable time lag created a deficiency in school library resources even where sufficient funds and personnel were allocated. Rapidly expanding districts were pressed for funds in all areas, and in many places the library was not high on the priority list for expenditures. It was not until 1964 that funds for a basic book collection were included in the expenditures allowed under state aid. Elsewhere in this survey, statistics show that school libraries have not kept up with either instructional programs or student populations in California.

These, then, are some of the factors contributing to the condition known as the student problem, which emerged full blown in reading rooms of public libraries all over the nation. Main components of the problem are reflected in statements by school and public library administrators who met in California communities beginning in 1959:

- Public libraries cannot buy materials specifically for students. School people do not realize that demands made on the public library are from all age levels and that book budgets make it impossible for most libraries to buy materials specifically to fill the needs of school students.
- Teachers are unfamiliar with public library materials. Many teachers have never visited the library and are not familiar with the collections in the libraries which their students use.
- School assignments are often unrealistic. Unrealistic school assignments are a big headache for librarians. Teachers do not verify availability of material before making specific assignments; they give extra credit for illustrations for papers; and they require stated numbers of references in books, periodicals, and pamphlets.
- Materials are sometimes inadequate for use by large numbers of students. Teachers should inform the library of assignments requiring the use of the same materials by a large number of students.
- Student discipline can be a problem. The problem of student discipline in the library is a problem not for school personnel but for the librarian to solve.
- "Outside" students can overload a library. The crowding in some libraries is caused by students from other cities on a "roam for research" assignment. Apparently, no consideration is given by the teacher to the load of work imposed on another library which is already overloaded by its own patrons.

Community Library Services for Students

In trying to cope with the student problem, many California community libraries have issued policy statements defining their areas of service. Common points in these are reflected in the policy adopted by the Public Library Section of the California Library Association at its state conference in 1960:

1. The public library serves as a center of informal education for "all ages and groups in the population." It has an obligation to students as an important segment of its clientele. Public library service to students, however, is necessarily different from that given to them by the schools: the "materials, services, personnel, and physical facilities" of the public library are available to students as one part, not the whole, of the library's community.
2. The public library's role in meeting student needs is to be a resource for extending, enlarging, and enriching the student's school experience; to meet the student's individual interests; and to stimulate his awareness of books as a help in enlarging his own inner resources and capacities so that he can mature into creative adulthood. It is not the public library's role to serve as a study hall, a social meeting place, or a source of textbook and mass assignment materials.
3. It is the mutual responsibility of the public library and the public school to recognize the needs of students and to implement the particular service which each agency provides in meeting these needs. To strengthen such student services, close cooperation between the school and public library at all levels should be a major policy.

Discipline Policies for Public Libraries

The following discipline policy is typical of those adopted by many libraries:

The facilities of the public library exist to serve all ages and groups in the community. To enable all persons to use the library properly, the following rules will be enforced:

1. As the library is not a study hall or a social meeting place, no talking, studying together, eating, smoking, or any noisy activity will be permitted.
2. All persons using the library will be expected to use the library's resources and materials for serious purposes. Students not using the public library materials may be asked to leave during busy periods. Violators of these rules will be asked to leave the library.

These policy statements were issued under titles such as "Notice to Students," "A Message to Students in the Library," "Statement of Policy,"

"Letters to Parents of Offenders." Adult monitors, some of whom act as study counselors, and uniformed policemen have become familiar figures in libraries in populous areas.

National attention focused on the student problem on July 16-18, 1963, at the annual conference of the American Library Association in Chicago. In a "conference within a conference," librarians from all over the United States took part in intensive discussions of the student problem and explored approaches to possible solutions. The results of these talks were summarized by Lowell A. Martin in ten recommendations for positive action:

- First find out just what is needed by students in your locality and just what is already available.
- Communicate to clarify the student demand for reading materials, to decide upon action, and to meet the need in the period ahead.
- Define the respective functions of the several kinds of libraries in serving students.
- Develop cooperative joint action cutting across types of libraries.
- Increase financial support in order to bring all libraries up to standard.
- Review, strengthen, and apply all legislation and regulations concerning libraries to help meet this growing student need.
- Intensify recruitment of librarians.
- Make more effective use of library personnel through review of library positions and a search for new personnel plans.
- Seek to apply technical and mechanical advances more fully in libraries.
- Make fresh approaches to instruction in the use of libraries on the part of students.

Communication Between School Libraries and Public Libraries

The necessity for communication and clarification was soon recognized by many community libraries. In 1964 the Black Gold District of the California Library Association appointed a committee to investigate what forms such communication had taken. The committee gathered materials from major cities in the United States, including those in California. The collection in its final form included the following: 37 policy statements embodying the major points of the statement issued by the California Library Association, previously quoted; 19 statements to students; 17 statements to teachers; seven statements to parents; and only one instruction to teachers from a school administrator. The last figure, surprisingly out of proportion, must be considered in relation to the fact that the study was a public library effort. However, since any communication to teachers regarding public library use presumably would be known to the public library concerned, we must conclude that this kind of communication seems not to have been utilized adequately.

Questions on communications between schools and public libraries were included in the questionnaire on high school libraries which was used in the School Library Research Project. The following summaries of the four questions dealing directly with cooperative discussions regarding services, hours, and mutual problems (such as assignments) showed a consistent lack of action on the part of school librarians and teachers:

101. Have the school librarian and representatives of the public library met together during the past to discuss common problems or library services for young people?

| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Those who replied yes | 203 | 22.2 |
| Those who replied no | <u>710</u> | <u>77.8</u> |
| Total of those replying | 913 | 100.0 |

102. Does the school librarian notify community librarians concerning materials needed by students?

| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Those who replied yes | 184 | 20.7 |
| Those who replied no | <u>706</u> | <u>79.3</u> |
| Total of those replying | 890 | 100.0 |

103. Do teachers discuss with the school librarian assignments that may involve heavy use by students of the school or community libraries?

| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Usually | 301 | 37.2 |
| Occasionally | 366 | 45.2 |
| Rarely | 85 | 10.5 |
| Never | <u>57</u> | <u>7.1</u> |
| Total of those replying | 809 | 100.0 |

Note: Many respondents stated that their answers did not apply to both types of libraries. Teachers tended to discuss assignments with the school librarian but did not usually discuss assignments that involved community libraries.

104. Do teachers notify community librarians concerning materials needed by students?

| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Those who replied yes | 180 | 21.9 |
| Those who replied no | <u>641</u> | <u>78.1</u> |
| Total of those replying | 821 | 100.0 |

Failure of school personnel to recognize the need for communication and cooperation with community libraries, as indicated in this survey, has contributed to indictments of public school efforts to provide adequate library services for students in California.

Cooperation Between School Libraries and Public Libraries

Under the Public Library Development Act, a number of studies on the establishment of cooperative systems for public libraries were conducted in California in 1964 and 1965 by firms specializing in management surveys. Adequacy of school library collections and length of time these materials were available to students were included in studies of total community library needs and present abilities to meet these needs. Some conclusions indicated serious doubts that the schools were assuming their fair share of responsibility for library services.

Conclusions from CLA Conference

In December, 1965, the California Library Association included in its state conference program a panel discussion on the topic "School and Public Libraries--Is There a Need for Both?" Speaking to an overflow audience, representatives of school libraries and public libraries aired their views and concerns, as did many librarians from the audience. Conclusions drawn from this discussion were that there is a need for both school libraries and public libraries but that much must be done to improve the school's ability to take care of the needs it creates. Moreover, mutual understanding of student needs and concern for each other's problems are required.

Conclusions reached in the CLA discussion were influenced in large part by a report issued by Lowell A. Martin and Roberta Bowler shortly before the conference began.¹ Their report was a study of public library service in California -- how it has developed; the adequacy of its resources; the goals that should be achieved to meet present and emerging needs; the program required to meet these needs; and the costs of the program. In a section of the report entitled "Provision of School Libraries," these comments were made:

To meet the substantial and significant demand for reading material from students, both school libraries and community libraries are needed. The school library should be a genuine reference and reading center within the school building, with professional direction and a collection designed to provide immediate support for the school instructional program. Readings

¹ Lowell A. Martin and Roberta Bowler, Public Library Service Equal to the Challenge of California: A Report to the State Librarian. Sacramento: California State Library, 1965.

regularly assigned, titles on reading lists, and reference sources needed frequently must be available within the school to support its daily round of work. As the student ranges wider in his reading, either for specific school projects or under the general stimulus of school instruction, and finds that the working collection in the school does not have the range or depth he needs, he naturally turns to community library facilities. It is not feasible or economical to have in every school building a large collection of 25,000 titles, or more at the secondary level, in order to serve these ever-widening student demands.

Public libraries are needed for students even if school libraries are well developed -- and school libraries are needed even if the community facilities are strong. In fact, if both facilities do not come up to standard, not only do young people fail to get what they need, but as they make undue demands on the community facility they diminish service for all by exhausting the book resources and preempting seating space in the library. It is a mistake to think of the thirst for knowledge as occasional and limited so that it can be satisfied at one well; reading today calls for a modern distribution system that reaches into both the community and the school.

The evidence available indicates that school libraries have not kept up with educational levels or instructional programs in California. Students are currently making extraordinary demands upon public libraries. They will continue to do so in the future, but school libraries should catch up rapidly so that the facility within the school can serve the immediate instructional function and the public library in the community can be the resource for students, as well as for other residents, as they range wider in reading and reach more deeply into subject fields.

* * * * *

Unless progress is made in school libraries, advances in public library provision will in substance amount to maintenance of facilities for schools, a kind of substitute for the school library. More basic than the issue of the distribution of service load between school and public libraries is the question of the consequences of limited development of this arm of education. It is hard to see how California can knowingly continue weaknesses in its public and school libraries which cannot help but have the effect of making its residents, both students and adults, less well-read and less well-informed than they should be.²

Examples of Successful Cooperation

What positive efforts are being made to meet these challenges? Since resources and personnel are considered elsewhere in this survey, it is now advisable to concentrate on exemplary programs of cooperation between school libraries and public libraries and to give recommendations for action by the schools in California.

²Ibid., pp. 28-29.

In the spring of 1966, the California Association of School Librarians scheduled a preconference workshop to bring into practical focus the points agreed upon in the CLA conference of the previous winter. A vigorous effort was made to find communities or school districts which have made headway in cooperation.

Some positive efforts. Many school districts have provided evening service in high school libraries. Some areas have established community study halls in which college students act as tutors. These study halls serve students who would otherwise go to the community library to have a place to study or to meet friends. Communities such as Woodlake in Tulare County and Martinez in Contra Costa County are building or are planning to build facilities that will house library collections for persons of all ages. Careful planning must precede these efforts because of the many problems that must be solved to the satisfaction of school libraries and public libraries.

Homework assignments in Newport Beach. The city of Newport Beach in Orange County has an excellent program of cooperation designed to alleviate the problems arising from homework assignments. The public libraries found themselves inundated each evening by students from the four high schools of the Newport Harbor Union High School District. Often some library shelves were stripped the day after an assignment was made to a very large class or to classes from two or more of the schools. Consequently, representatives from the city staff and the district English teachers joined to develop a three-page brochure entitled "Local Library Resources." The school district duplicated the brochure and distributed it to the heads of all English and social science departments. It is the responsibility of these department heads to make sure that the teachers in their departments follow the suggestions outlined in the brochure. These suggestions include the following:

- Check your school library resources (books, periodicals, and pamphlets) before making assignments.
- Make reasonable assignments in terms of number, type, and conditions of library resources.
- Give advance notice to the librarian of assignments requiring library materials. [A form is included which is described later.]
- Alert your students to the variety of materials available in libraries and help them to develop skill in using these materials.
- Train your students to exhaust school sources before going elsewhere and to respect the proper channels and rules when going to other libraries.

The brochure also lists the addresses, hours of service, and special restrictions of all local public libraries.

The advance notice form suggested previously asks teachers to submit information on the nature of the assignment, the date due, the number of students, their ability level, and the library resources needed. This notice

is given to the school librarian before the assignment is given to the class. If students are expected to use local public libraries, the notice must be submitted two weeks before the assignment is made. (Public libraries usually have a two-week loan period, and it may take that much time to gather and reserve needed materials.) The school library then passes this information on to the public library; thus, both are able to serve the students better. When an assignment requires specialized research or unusual materials, the public library writes to the teacher, giving a list of possible sources and branch libraries where the sources can be found. Thus, when the teacher gives an assignment to the class, he knows that adequate material is available in a convenient place.

At the beginning of the school year, each public library holds an "open house" at which teachers have an opportunity to discuss plans, survey collections, and make suggestions for purchase. The plan of cooperation on library assignments is introduced in a short talk, and members of the library staff are presented informally. In addition, the city librarian sends each high school teacher a welcoming letter, asking his assistance in using the assignment notice and offering cooperation in making materials available.

The success of the Newport Harbor Union High School District plan depends largely upon making department chairmen responsible for teacher participation. The director of instructional services for the district has reported that when the plan is followed by the teachers, the problem faced by the local librarians is reduced significantly and the students are benefited by having access to more materials.

The Whittier cooperative program. The city of Whittier in Los Angeles County has developed an outstanding program of cooperation. On November 14, 1963, a group of school board members and superintendents from the Whittier area met with representatives of the Whittier City government, including the library trustees and chief librarian. (Note that members of the governing boards of both school and public agencies were involved.) Their evaluation of the problem of overcrowded libraries revealed the same basic causes discussed earlier in this section -- population and knowledge explosions have resulted in a third explosion, the demand for library services.

Upon the recommendation of those present, a committee was appointed to discover ways in which cooperative effort might bring about solutions. This committee was composed of school administrators and supervisors; city, county, and school librarians; and representatives of a number of citizens groups ranging from the Parent-Teacher Association to the Chamber of Commerce. The committee planned a study to find out what people felt were the most serious needs in library services and in what areas there seemed to be the greatest shortages. The Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools provided consultant service to the committee on the basis that the result of the study might be of help to other areas in Los Angeles County that are faced with the same problems. A series of questionnaires was designed; separate questions were submitted to students, teachers, supervisors, school librarians, public librarians, parents, and the public. Approximately 60 groups were contacted, and almost 3,000 individuals responded to

the questionnaires. The findings were summarized. Detailed suggestions for materials and services were included in the summary, including those that would require increased budgets and those that would require improvement of services through greater cooperative efforts.

Listed here, these suggestions present a complete plan for interaction that could well be followed by other communities:

- Joint planning by school and public librarians to acquire additions that will fill gaps in the current collections in terms of patrons' needs
- Strengthening of communication between teachers and school librarians so that librarians will be informed of reading lists and major assignments that require extensive library resource material
- Strengthening of communication between school librarians and teachers so that teachers will know what is available and what additions are being made to the library collection
- Strengthening of communication between school district supervisors and public librarians so that librarians will be informed in advance of major needs created by many student requests
- Evaluation of present policies that pertain to loan periods, renewals, limitations on number of books loaned at one time, type of services being rendered, hours which the libraries are open, and the like
- Preparation of aids (bulletins, filmstrips) and lessons on library usage
- Planning for reciprocity
- Joint planning on the part of students, librarians, parents, recreation leaders, and citizens toward improving the conditions in the public library during evening hours

The roles of the following in implementing the above recommendations were defined: school boards and administrators, including county superintendents of schools; city councils, boards of supervisors, library boards of trustees; school supervisors and consultants; school and public librarians; teachers and students; and parents and the general public.

The study was completed and was published in February, 1965, by the Division of Secondary Education, Office of the Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools, under the title Whittier Area Public Library-School Library Study.

A student library committee was formed and has been active in discussing solutions to the problems students encounter. Among student committee suggestions implemented were the following:

- Opening of high school libraries in the evenings
- Providing of security guards
- Providing of high school teachers (paid from the public library budget) in the public library in the evening and on Saturday to assist students

Since May, 1965, the public librarians and school librarians have met monthly to continue consideration of common problems and solutions to these problems. These efforts contribute to improved communication and understanding, and to an atmosphere of total community involvement.



X

Librarians for California Schools

Development of the art of communicating is the underlying purpose of all education. Without the ability to utilize the media of communication, boys and girls in formal education programs will not be able to meet the challenges presented by the technological developments of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. To enable all students in California to evaluate and utilize the vast array of modern communication media, organized library programs must be planned and developed in every school at every level. Communication materials and services necessary to implement and enrich the curriculums of modern schools in California cannot be provided without adequate and proper library materials, facilities, and personnel.

The purpose of the School Library Research Project was to determine the extent to which California has provided the communication resources necessary to make the educational program of the state the best possible. Since the statistics dealing with library materials and facilities appear elsewhere in this report, this chapter is devoted to consideration of personnel in the school library programs of the state, taking into account both the qualitative and quantitative factors relating to the persons serving as school librarians in the California public schools.

Personnel Serving as School Librarians

From statistics gathered in this study and from later figures provided in the applications for Title II Elementary and Secondary Education Act funds, it is evident that the school libraries of California are staffed at levels far below the national standard. The situation is even more alarming than that shown by the data, because many persons counted as librarians are not professionally trained; in many cases they are clerks with less than four years of college training. Later in this section, statistics will be provided to show the extent to which professionally trained personnel are being utilized in California's school library programs.

An analysis of statistics gathered in the School Library Research Project and a comparison of these figures with the national percents presented in a study by the U. S. Office of Education in 1962-63 reveal that the lack of library personnel in California schools is monumental. Only 7 percent of California elementary schools employed full-time or part-time library personnel in 1963-1964 as compared with 50.8 percent at the national level. High school employment of librarians was slightly better, with 65.8 percent in California as compared to 92.6 percent nationwide. The national employment average for elementary and high schools combined was approximately four times greater than California's average; 68.1 percent of the nation's schools were served by librarians, compared with California's 16.6 percent (Table X-1).

Table X-1
Public Schools Served by Credentialed Librarians--1963-64

| Type of school* | Number of schools | Number served by credentialed librarians† | Percent served by credentialed librarians |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| Elementary schools‡--- | 5,150 | 360 | 7.0 |
| Junior high schools ----- | 360 | 251 | 69.7 |
| Senior high schools ----- | 641 | 408 | 63.6 |
| Total ----- | 6,151 | 1,019 | ----- |
| Percent ----- | ----- | ----- | 16.6 |

*Excludes schools for the handicapped.

†Includes K-8 and 7-8 schools in elementary school districts.

‡Full or part time; excludes personnel with general teaching credential and assigned to serve as school librarian. School librarians, especially elementary school librarians, frequently serve more than one school.

Personnel in Elementary Schools

Data gathered by the School Library Research Project also showed that of the 5,150 elementary schools in the state, 145, or 2.8 percent, had full-time librarians. In addition, 215 had part-time librarians, and 177 had either full-time or part-time teacher-librarians in charge. Additional analysis of the elementary school figures shows not only that 1,230 schools were without personnel to serve the needs of pupils but also that 3,234 elementary schools had no school libraries (Table III-8, page 33). Thus, approximately 87 percent of the elementary schools in the state had neither librarians nor libraries to serve the needs of their students.

Personnel in High Schools

The high schools of California ranked almost 30 percent below the national average of libraries staffed with librarians; only 659 of the 1,001 high schools had full-time librarians (Table IV-1, page 48). Including all professional personnel -- full-time and part-time librarians as well as full-time and part-time teacher-librarians -- the figures showed that 79 high schools in the state either did not provide the services of professional personnel or did not have school libraries. And 19 high schools reported having no libraries (Table IV-2, page 53).

Standards for School Library Personnel

Information required as part of the application for ESEA, Title II, funds provided figures giving the ratio of librarians to public school enrollment in California (in February, 1966). This information indicated that in schools served by a credentialed person, the number of students served by a librarian or teacher-librarian was far above the number recommended as a maximum by the national standards. The school library standards prepared by the American Association of School Librarians in 1960 require that one certified (credentialed) school librarian be provided for each 300 students or major fraction thereof, with an added librarian for each additional 400 students.

Although the ESEA application statistics did not show the ratio of the number of librarians to students on an individual school basis, the figures were provided on a district basis. According to the data taken from the ESEA applications, the ratio of students to each librarian employed on a full-time equivalency basis ran from a high of 5,065 students per librarian to a low of 558 per librarian. No school district in the state met ALA standards on a district-wide basis.

The average number of librarians in schools participating in ESEA programs was 33.2. The average aggregate enrollment of the participating schools in each county was 69,699. These figures indicated that on a countywide basis the ratio of students to fulltime equivalent librarians was 2,102 to one, which was far above the national level. In six California counties the ratio of students to librarians was over 3,000 to one; in 13 counties, over 2,000 to one; and in 25 counties, over 1,000 to one. Only seven counties had fewer than 1,000 students for each librarian. All seven of these were counties which had small populations and in which only a few districts participated -- counties such as Del Norte, Sierra, and Mariposa, with only one participating district each; and Colusa County, with only two participating districts.

Approximately 65 percent of the high schools in California had either full-time or part-time librarians serving their students. Less than two-thirds, or 63.6 percent, of the persons serving as librarians in high schools held California librarianship credentials. At the junior high school level, 251 of the 360 junior high librarians, or 69.7 percent, held credentials authorizing such service. In 16 California counties not one credentialed librarian was employed in 266 elementary and high schools.

Section 13289 of the Education Code provides:

No person shall be employed as a librarian for more than two hours a day in any elementary or secondary school, unless he holds a valid credential of proper grade authorizing service as a librarian, or a valid elementary school teacher's credential if he is employed to serve in an elementary school, or a secondary school credential if he is employed to serve in a secondary school, or a valid standard teaching credential with a specialization in elementary teaching, secondary teaching, or junior college teaching if he has completed the specialized area of librarianship.

In December, 1966, a clarification of Section 13289 by the Administrative Adviser of the Department of Education stated:

Such a person [not holding a credential authorizing services as a librarian] may be in charge of a school library for a maximum of two hours a day. Even then, if the library is used by students for study or supervised research, the noncredentialed person may not be an "intermediary" between the teacher and the students if credit toward a. d. a. is to be earned by those students.

Training of School Library Personnel

The lack of trained and credentialed librarians in California is due in part to the shortage of qualified school librarians throughout the United States. This shortage has become increasingly acute each year as public school curriculums, continuing to be developed in greater depth and scope, require that more communication materials be provided through well-organized facilities operated by skilled communication specialists, such as librarians.

Additional personnel needs have also been created by federal programs like the National Defense Education Act and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which have provided funds for the purchase of instructional materials. Although these acts have provided little or no funds for hiring personnel, they have permitted schools to acquire great quantities of materials requiring the establishment of organized libraries. In many California schools, particularly at the elementary level, these libraries have been set up with little or no professional direction from trained library personnel and have continued to exist without professional direction.

The national shortage of professionally trained library specialists has also resulted from the inability of library schools to train the large number of school librarians needed to fill vacant positions and to replace unqualified persons now serving as school librarians. Provisions for professional training are inadequate primarily because of the shortage of funds for the development of library science departments. The facilities required for specialized curriculums such as librarianship are expensive. Because the courses require many resource materials, they are costly to maintain. And because the program is usually offered at the graduate level, the faculty-student ratio must be low. Low salaries have also handicapped the library schools in recruiting staff. As a result of all these factors, the number of well-developed library schools remains limited.

The small number of professional programs available has made it necessary for many students to travel long distances to library schools. Because of the cost of travel and of living away from home, many students interested in librarianship change to fields for which preparation is more readily available. Only since the passage of the Higher Education Act of 1965 have substantial fellowship and scholarship funds been made available to persons wishing to pursue graduate study in librarianship.

Many library schools have also failed to attract more students because of their rigid admission requirements and regulations, which in some cases discourage people wishing to specialize in school librarianship. Some library schools have tended to deemphasize programs for the special preparation of school librarians because the integration of graduate-level professional education requirements with the librarianship program requirements has caused difficulties.

Librarianship Programs in California

Most of the problems facing librarianship educators at the national level are also evident at the state level. As a result, California has only three library schools accredited by the American Library Association. It also has five other colleges and universities that offer sufficient coursework for students to complete the 24 semester hours of work required for full credential status in California. Only one state college and one private college offer master's degree programs in addition to the credential sequence. Several other state colleges offer various courses in library science but have not developed full programs.

The California Coordinating Council for Higher Education is studying school librarianship training in California. It is attempting to define the roles of state college programs in relation to the curriculums offered at the University of California and at the University of Southern California. The Council hopes that through its findings it will be able to provide guidelines for the development of additional librarianship programs in the state.

Both associations of professional librarians in the state -- the California Association of School Librarians and the California Library Association -- have active professional committees that are constantly studying the increased needs for library training programs. These organizations have stressed the importance of quality in the new programs and have prepared official statements in this regard.

Inservice Training Needs of School Librarians

The School Library Research Project study revealed that of the 982 high school librarians who returned the project questionnaire, 508 (52 percent) indicated that they would be interested in taking library science courses if courses were offered in convenient locations. Of those giving affirmative replies to a question concerning their desire to have library courses offered in their region, 200 indicated that they would take the courses to fulfill the state credential requirements, and 288 indicated an interest in courses designed to give inservice enrichment. An additional 214 expressed an interest in those courses that could be used to attain a higher academic degree. The project questionnaire further revealed that, of 982 librarians replying, 307 were most interested in short-term workshops, and 212 expressed an interest in the availability of extension courses. The rest indicated that their chief interest was in regular on-campus librarianship courses.

Credential Requirements

Requirements for librarianship credentials have been changed in accordance with revised standards prescribed for all California teaching credentials. Prior to the passage in 1961 of the Licensing of Certificated Personnel Law (the Fisher Bill), persons could qualify as school librarians by completing requirements for a bachelor's degree that included at least 15 semester hours in professional education courses and 24 semester hours in library science courses. Completion of this work entitled the candidate to receive the Special Credential in Librarianship.

New regulations for credentials mandated by the Fisher Bill require that all persons wishing to be fully credentialed as school librarians must complete the work required for a standard teaching credential at either the elementary or secondary level. In addition, they must have 24 semester hours of specialized coursework in library science. Since students have found it necessary to take most coursework in education and librarianship as graduate students, they need more than one year to complete requirements for a standard teaching credential with specialized preparation in librarianship. The need to qualify as a teacher as well as a librarian has discouraged some candidates from becoming school librarians. During the long period of negotiations prior to the passage of the Fisher Bill, the California Association of School Librarians supported the inclusion of librarianship specialization within the framework of standard teaching credential options. CASL justified its stand on the basis that a school library program is so closely related to the activities of the classroom that a school librarian must acquire as much knowledge of what goes on in a classroom as a teacher does.

Library Science Degree and Credential Programs

Library science degree and credential programs are offered in the following California colleges and universities:

Master's Degree Programs

School of Librarianship
University of California
Berkeley 94720

School of Library Service
University of California
326 College Library
Los Angeles 90024

School of Library Science
University of Southern California
University Park
Los Angeles 90007

Department of Librarianship
San Jose State College
San Jose 95112

Department of Library Science
Immaculate Heart College
2021 North Western Avenue
Los Angeles 90027

Credential Programs

**Library Science Program
Sacramento State College
6000 J Street
Sacramento 95819**

**Library Science Program
University of San Francisco
Fulton and Parker Streets
San Francisco 94117**

**Department of Library Science¹
San Diego State College
San Diego 92115**

**Library Science Program¹
Chico State College
First and Normal Streets
Chico 95926**

¹The college offered a minor only in library science at the time this report was prepared.

Table X-2

Ratio of Librarians to California Public School Students--1966*

| County | Participants in ESEA, II, program | | Librarians employed (full-time equivalency)† | Aggregate enrollment in participating public schools | Number of students per FTE librarian |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | School districts | Other public school agencies‡ | | | |
| Alameda | 18 | 2 | 136 | 216,249 | 1,590 |
| Alpine | 0 | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Amador | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1,476 | 1,476 |
| Butte | 16 | 2 | 12 | 22,860 | 1,905 |
| Calaveras | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2,860 | 2,860 |
| Colusa | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1,201 | 600 |
| Contra Costa | 17 | 0 | 95.6 | 136,750 | 1,430 |
| Del Norte | 1 | 0 | 5 | 4,626 | 925 |
| El Dorado | 17 | 1 | 4 | 10,841 | 2,711 |
| Fresno | 55 | 1 | 50.5 | 126,355 | 2,502 |
| Glenn | 16 | 0 | 6.1 | 5,219 | 856 |
| Humboldt | 31 | 2 | 10.5 | 25,019 | 2,383 |
| Imperial | 13 | 1 | 10.7 | 20,765 | 1,941 |
| Inyo | 8 | 1 | .5 | 3,063 | --- |
| Kern | 30 | 1 | 25.7 | 81,829 | 3,184 |
| Kings | 12 | 1 | 9.3 | 15,478 | 1,664 |
| Lake | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3,432 | 858 |
| Lassen | 13 | 0 | 2.1 | 4,188 | 1,994 |
| Los Angeles | 75 | 2 | 511.5 | 1,359,064 | 2,657 |
| Madera | 19 | 1 | 5 | 10,634 | 2,127 |
| Marin | 15 | 1 | 28 | 40,580 | 1,449 |
| Mariposa | 1 | 0 | 1.3 | 1,106 | 851 |
| Mendocino | 9 | 1 | 4.5 | 8,340 | 1,853 |
| Merced | 17 | 1 | 16 | 26,981 | 1,686 |
| Modoc | 10 | 0 | 1.5 | 1,741 | 1,161 |
| Mono | 0 | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Monterey | 18 | 1 | 37 | 51,658 | 1,396 |
| Napa | 4 | 1 | 12.3 | 15,913 | 1,294 |
| Nevada | 7 | 0 | 1.1 | 5,571 | 5,065 |
| Orange | 27 | 0 | 92.5 | 255,804 | 2,765 |
| Placer | 1 | 0 | 14.1 | 19,585 | 1,389 |
| Plumas | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3,224 | 3,224 |
| Riverside | 21 | 2 | 47.6 | 93,396 | 1,962 |
| Sacramento | 15 | 0 | 104 | 144,188 | 1,386 |
| San Benito | 14 | 1 | 1 | 4,087 | 4,087 |
| San Bernardino | 32 | 1 | 55.1 | 154,862 | 2,811 |
| San Diego | 34 | 1 | 98.4 | 245,985 | 2,500 |
| San Francisco | 1 | 0 | 50 | 92,857 | 1,857 |
| San Joaquin | 56 | 1 | 55.3 | 65,619 | 1,187 |
| San Luis Obispo | 17 | 1 | 11 | 18,889 | 1,717 |
| San Mateo | 21 | 1 | 68.3 | 111,457 | 1,632 |
| Santa Barbara | 21 | 1 | 38 | 54,878 | 1,444 |
| Santa Clara | 34 | 1 | 135.1 | 232,145 | 1,718 |
| Santa Cruz | 6 | 0 | 6.5 | 23,352 | 3,593 |
| Shasta | 30 | 1 | 12 | 19,980 | 1,665 |
| Sierra | 1 | 0 | 0 | 740 | --- |
| Siskiyou | 14 | 0 | 14.1 | 7,863 | 558 |

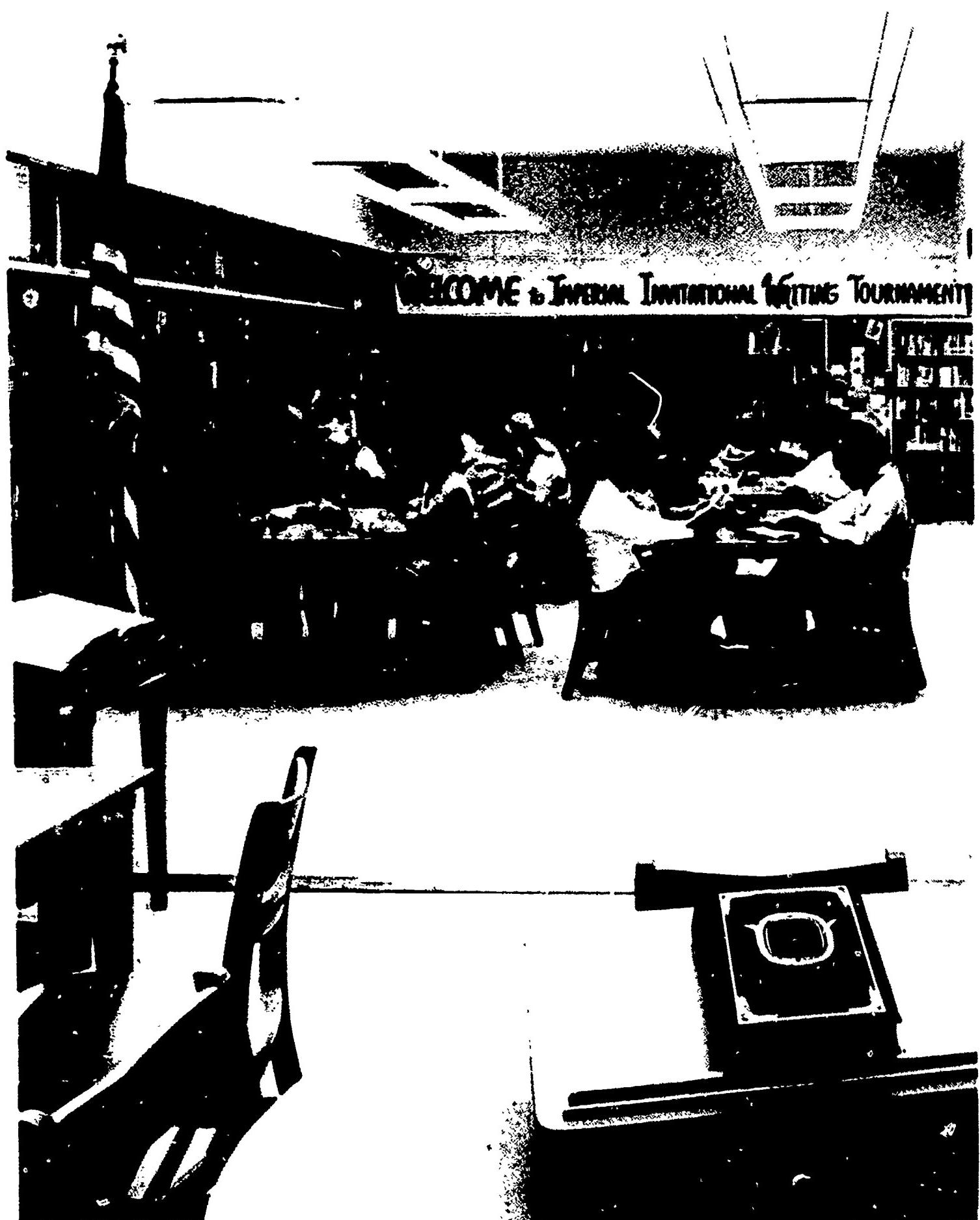
Table X-2--Continued
Ratio of Librarians to California Public School Students--1966*

| County | Participants in ESEA, II, program | | Librarians employed (full-time equivalency)† | Aggregate enrollment in participating public schools | Number of students per FTE librarian |
|------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | School districts | Other public school agencies‡ | | | |
| Solano | 16 | 0 | 38 | 54,878 | 2,031 |
| Sonoma | 45 | 2 | 26 | 41,614 | 1,601 |
| Stanislaus | 32 | 1 | 15.7 | 37,886 | 2,413 |
| Sutter | 14 | 1 | 2.1 | 8,866 | 4,222 |
| Tehama | 18 | 1 | 3 | 6,821 | 2,274 |
| Trinity | 13 | 0 | 1.5 | 1,301 | 867 |
| Tulare | 57 | 1 | 20.3 | 46,912 | 2,311 |
| Tuolumne | 16 | 0 | 2.5 | 4,186 | 1,674 |
| Ventura | 25 | 1 | 25.6 | 84,340 | 3,295 |
| Yolo | 7 | 1 | 11.2 | 21,349 | 1,951 |
| Yuba | 77 | 0 | 2 | 4,596 | 2,298 |
| Total | 1,102 | 43 | 1,923.6 | 4,042,558 | --- |
| Average | 19 | 0.7 | 33.2 | 69,700 | 2,102 |

*As reported on application blanks for Title II, ESEA, February, 1966.

†Includes special schools operated by county superintendents of schools, state college demonstration schools, state schools for the handicapped, and the like.

‡Includes teacher-librarians but excludes librarians employed by county library agencies which serve school districts under contract arrangements.



Imperial Junior High School
La Habra City School District
Photo by Aaron D. Freeman

XI

The Education Code and School Libraries

Assembly Bill 2259, which established this study of California school libraries, mandated a study of "the appropriateness of provisions of the Education Code to the present needs and usages of school libraries" (Appendix A).

The sections of the Education Code pertaining to school library services contain obsolete terms and phrases. For example, several references are made to "membership dues" for school libraries and to the Department of Public Instruction rather than to the Department of Education. And some of the sections, especially those relating to personnel and financing, are subject to different interpretations.

Several changes in the Education Code sections pertaining to library services were enacted in the 1965 Legislative Session on the basis of initial findings of the school library study. One change provided that annual reports on school libraries be made to the State Department of Education rather than to the State Librarian; another authorized school districts to open school libraries at night or on weekends, provided that a credentialed person was in charge and that he was paid in accordance with the district's salary schedule for certificated employees.

Recommended Changes in the Education Code

The study of the Education Code mandated by Assembly Bill 2259 has resulted in the following recommendations:

1. It is recommended that Education Code sections pertaining to school library services be recodified and that cross-references be added.
2. It is recommended that obsolete provisions and terminology be eliminated from Education Code sections pertaining to school library services.

Education Code Sections Relating to School Libraries

Not all of the Education Code sections included on the following list refer specifically to school libraries; some are included because they touch upon some aspect of school library service.

Special Classes and Courses of Instruction

5920. Establishment of Evening Study Halls; Supervision

School Libraries

- 7051. Establishment and Maintenance
- 7052. Libraries Open to Teachers and Pupils

Books

- 7101. Adoption of List of Books and Apparatus
- 7102. Exclusion of Books by Governing Board
- 7103. Stamping of Books Placed in Library

Management

- 7151. Appointment and Qualification of District Librarian
- 7152. Duties and Liabilities of Librarian
- 7153. Duties of Trustees
- 7154. Annual Report by Governing Board to Department of Education
- 7155. Duties of District Clerk or Secretary Where No Librarian

Affiliation with County and City Libraries

- 7201. Agreement to Make School Library Branch of County Library
- 7202. Transfer of Property and Funds
- 7202.1 Purchase of Books by School Districts
- 7203. Use of Transferred Funds
- 7204. Disposal of Books and Materials
- 7205. Agreement with City
- 7206. Limitation on Stamping of Books
- 7207. Transfer of Fund
- 7208. High School District Agreement with County for Use of County Free Library
- 7209. Care of Property
- 7210. Termination of Affiliation
- 7211. Proceedings for Termination of Library Services

District Library Fund

- 7251. Annual Apportionment of Sum as Library Fund
- 7252. Written Request to be Filed
- 7253. Minimum Transfer to Library Fund
- 7254. Failure to File Request in Writing

Library Fund in Cities

- 7301. Annual Apportionment of Sums as Library Fund
- 7302. Request for Apportionment; Form and Filing
- 7303. Minimum Amount of Apportionment
- 7304. Deduction of Apportionment from County School Fund
- 7305. Failure to File Request in Writing
- 7306. Limitation of Expenditure

Use of Library Fund

- 7351. Expenditure of Library Fund
- 7352. Itemized Bill Required
- 7353. Approval Required Prior to Purchase

Special Elementary School Reading Instruction Program

- 7770- Miller-Unruh Basic Reading Act of 1965. See particularly
- 7825. sections 7771 and 7805. This act was added by Stats. 1965, Ch. 1233.

Moral and Religious Instruction

- 8202. Use of Religious References and Literature Not Excluded

Prohibited Instruction

- 8451. Instruction or Entertainment Reflecting Upon Citizens Because of Race, Color, Creed, or National Origin or Ancestry
- 8452. Means of Instruction Reflecting Upon Citizens Because of Race, Color, Creed, or National Origin or Ancestry

County School Service Fund Services

- 8501. Legislative Declaration; Uses
- 8502. Use of Fund
- 8503. Co-ordination by County Superintendent

Provision of Library Services

- 8801. Provision of Library Services
- 8802. Establishment and Maintenance of County School Library Service
- 8803. Transfer of Funds to Purchase Books
- 8804. Agreement to Establish Branch County Libraries in Emergency Elementary Schools
- 8805. Establishment and Operation of County Teachers' Library
- 8806. Annual Report to State Department of Education

Instructional Materials

- 9254. Report on Supplementary Books or Textbooks
- 9551. Adoption by County Boards of Education

Average Daily Attendance

- 11251. Method for Computing Average Daily Attendance

Certificated Employees

- 13197.55 Issuance of Credential with Specialization in Librarianship or Exceptional Children
- 13289. Qualification for Employment as Librarian
- 13290. Librarian to Rank as Teacher

Management and Control of School Property and Equipment

- 15958. Purchase without Estimates or Bids; Lease of Educational Materials
- 16502. Purchases by District Governing Board

State Financial Support and Management

**17503. Apportionments for the Payment of Salaries of Classroom Teachers;
Definitions**

Libraries

27269. School and Teachers' Libraries

**28001-
28652. [Chapter 6, Unified School District Public Libraries and Union
High School District Public Libraries]**

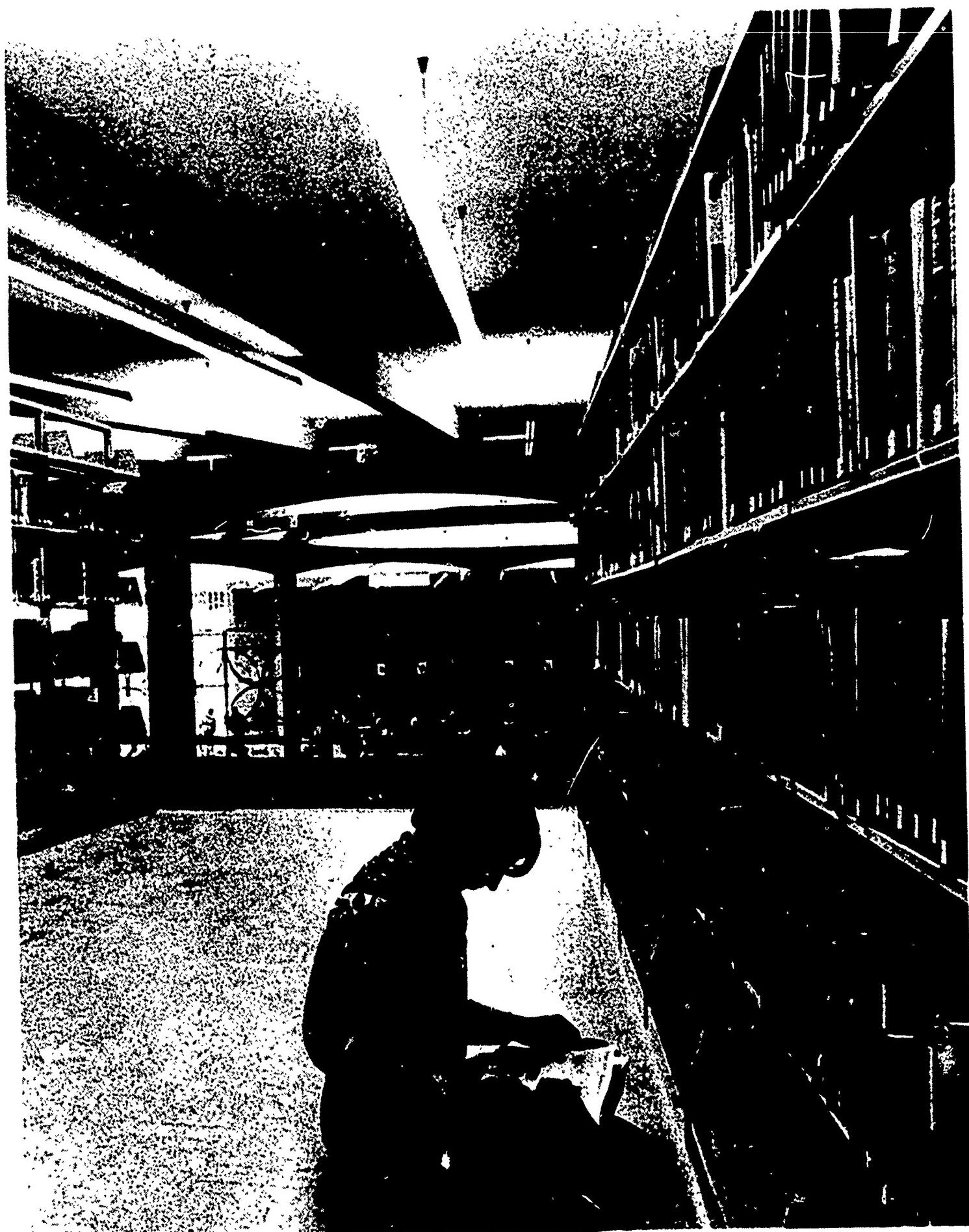


Photo by Leo Cohen

XII

The Effect of Federal Aid on School Libraries

California's Title II program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (PL 89-10) was launched in December, 1965, shortly after assurance had been given by the U. S. Office of Education that California's State Plan was acceptable. Seven regional meetings were held in which State Department of Education staff members outlined the provisions of the new School Library Resources measure.

Federal guidelines for ESEA, Title II, stated:

Title II recognizes that, at all levels of education, teaching programs have become increasingly dependent upon effective school library materials and services, high quality, up-to-date textbooks, and a variety of other instructional resources. Basic courses in nearly all areas of instruction depend upon good school libraries and instructional materials.

A few months after Public Law 89-10 was passed, the U. S. Office of Education published the results of a survey which revealed that both school libraries and school librarians were needed and that only a small quantity of books and audio-visual materials was available in America's schools. Almost 70 percent of all public elementary schools and 56 percent of all private elementary schools did not have school libraries.

The Phase I Program

The Title II plan in California includes two phases or programs. Under Phase I, funds for the first two years were allotted to school districts according to a formula based on the adjusted and modified assessed valuation per unit of average daily attendance. Each school district's entitlement was based upon the average daily attendance in both public and private schools within the district's borders.

Federal regulations require that school library resources be made available on an equitable basis for the pupils and teachers of both public and private schools. Materials for pupils and teachers in private schools are provided on a loan basis. All materials purchased under Phase I remain the property of the public school agency and must be selected in accordance with materials selection policies approved by the governing boards of the school districts.

Phase I Program in Public Schools

Approximately \$6,800,000 was allotted for the Phase I program for the first year. For a school district to receive its entitlement, the district was required to submit an application before February 15, 1966, for the first year's program, and before November 1, 1966, for the second year's program.

Among other things the Phase I application required assurance that federal funds for the purchase of school library resources would supplement, and in no way supplant, local funds for school library resources. The application also asked districts to provide a summary of immediate and long-range plans for meeting or approaching the program suggested by the American Library Association's Standards for School Library Programs, which was adopted in the California State Plan as the guide for quality instructional materials programs. Table XII-1 contains data reported in the applications submitted. Data in Table XII-2 show the number of new libraries that federal funds would enable school districts to establish and the number of existing libraries that these funds would enable the district to improve. Table XII-3 shows the number of schools, both public and private, that would profit from the assistance provided by federal funds. Table XII-4 and Table XII-5 contain data regarding the types of library materials that were to be purchased.

Many new libraries have been established and many existing libraries have been improved through the Phase I program of Title II and through the increased interest in libraries that the program has created. For example, about 1.5 million books have been added to the collections in the California school libraries. Thus, a big step has been taken toward erasing the deficit of 12,167,853 library books that had existed.

Table XII-6 shows the library book holdings reported on applications made by school districts and by county superintendents of schools in 1966. Although public school agencies in California reported about 24 million volumes, they needed over 2 million more books to meet the American Library Association's standard of ten books per student.

Some of the regulations of the California plan for the strengthening of school libraries under ESEA, Title II, follow:

1. All material purchased with Title II funds must be "school library resources," which in terms of ESEA, Title II, regulations refers to all book and nonbook materials that must be cataloged and processed and be circulated from libraries.
2. "Textbooks" (except for secondary school textbooks for the visually handicapped available under a special three-year project for a state depository library of such materials) are excluded.
3. "Other printed and published materials," which for this act refers to book and nonbook materials that are not cataloged, processed, and circulated from libraries, were excluded.

Table XII-1
Applications Data for Phase I Entitlements
ESEA, Title II, in California -- 1966

| County | Amount of entitlement* | Average allotment per student | Percent of funds requested for | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Printed materials | Audio-visual materials |
| Alameda----- | \$ 433,181 | \$2.00 | 79.5 | 20.5 |
| Alpine----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Amador ----- | 1,794 | 1.22 | 92.2 | 7.8 |
| Butte----- | 36,640 | 1.60 | 89.1 | 10.9 |
| Calaveras ----- | 2,884 | 1.01 | 96.2 | 3.8 |
| Colusa ----- | 1,718 | 1.43 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Contra Costa----- | 252,003 | 1.84 | 76.2 | 23.6 |
| Del Norte----- | 9,473 | 2.05 | 75.9 | 24.1 |
| El Dorado ----- | 14,191 | 1.31 | 96.3 | 3.7 |
| Fresno ----- | 203,042 | 1.61 | 83.3 | 16.7 |
| Glenn ----- | 6,786 | 1.30 | 77.6 | 22.4 |
| Humboldt ----- | 62,704 | 2.51 | 77.5 | 22.5 |
| Imperial----- | 51,704 | 2.49 | 94.7 | 5.3 |
| Inyo----- | 2,941 | .96 | 87.9 | 12.1 |
| Kern----- | 189,406 | 2.31 | 83.5 | 16.5 |
| Kings----- | 26,945 | 1.74 | 89.1 | 10.9 |
| Lake----- | 3,184 | .93 | 89.7 | 10.3 |
| Lassen----- | 9,471 | 2.26 | 95.5 | 4.5 |
| Los Angeles ----- | 2,392,651 | 1.76 | 78.1 | 21.9 |
| Madera----- | 21,418 | 2.01 | 95.5 | 4.5 |
| Marin----- | 61,608 | 1.52 | 95.8 | 4.2 |
| Mariposa----- | 801 | .72 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Mendocino----- | 24,768 | 2.97 | 81.9 | 18.1 |
| Merced----- | 52,239 | 1.94 | 95.7 | 4.3 |
| Modoc----- | 2,692 | 1.55 | 84.7 | 15.3 |
| Mono----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Monterey----- | 82,030 | 1.59 | 86.0 | 14.0 |
| Napa----- | 25,264 | 1.59 | 76.6 | 23.4 |
| Nevada----- | 7,271 | 1.31 | 37.4 | 62.6 |
| Orange----- | 568,517 | 2.22 | 80.2 | 19.8 |
| Placer----- | 30,588 | 1.56 | 84.6 | 15.4 |
| Plumas----- | 1,775 | .55 | 91.0 | 9.0 |
| Riverside----- | 159,519 | 1.71 | 78.7 | 21.3 |
| Sacramento----- | 331,611 | 2.30 | 78.7 | 21.3 |
| San Benito----- | 4,920 | 1.20 | 82.3 | 7.7 |
| San Bernardino----- | 296,973 | 1.92 | 84.7 | 15.3 |
| San Diego----- | 496,998 | 2.02 | 84.3 | 15.7 |
| San Francisco----- | 80,333 | .87 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| San Joaquin----- | 183,539 | 3.80 | 88.6 | 11.4 |
| San Luis Obispo--- | 30,737 | 1.63 | 90.3 | 9.7 |
| San Mateo----- | 174,401 | 1.56 | 85.1 | 14.9 |
| Santa Barbara----- | 79,867 | 1.46 | 87.3 | 12.7 |
| Santa Clara----- | 465,510 | 2.01 | 78.6 | 21.4 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 37,904 | 1.58 | 92.5 | 7.5 |
| Shasta----- | 40,496 | 2.03 | 91.2 | 8.8 |
| Sierra----- | 853 | 1.15 | 76.6 | 23.4 |
| Siskiyou----- | 15,867 | 2.02 | 91.1 | 8.9 |
| Solano----- | 70,544 | 2.24 | 86.0 | 14.0 |
| Sonoma----- | 93,480 | 2.25 | 85.8 | 14.2 |
| Stanislaus----- | 85,725 | 2.26 | 77.1 | 22.9 |
| Sutter----- | 14,192 | 1.60 | 90.5 | 9.5 |

Table XII-1 -- Continued

**Applications Data for Phase I Entitlements
Title II, ESEA, in California -- 1966**

| County | Amount of entitlement* | Average allotment per student | Percent of funds requested for | |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Printed materials | Audio-visual materials |
| Tehama----- | 10,072 | 1.48 | 96.7 | 3.3 |
| Trinity ----- | 2,515 | 1.93 | 93.7 | 6.3 |
| Tulare----- | 94,209 | 2.01 | 83.8 | 16.2 |
| Tuolumne ----- | 4,888 | 1.17 | 93.8 | 6.2 |
| Ventura----- | 146,145 | 1.73 | 92.6 | 7.4 |
| Yolo----- | 28,901 | 1.32 | 84.3 | 15.7 |
| Yuba ----- | 11,916 | 2.59 | 82.5 | 17.5 |
| Average | ----- | \$1.87 | 81.6 | 18.4 |

*Public schools only.

Table XII-2

**Public School Libraries to be Established or Improved
by ESEA, Title II, Funds--1965-66**

| Grade levels | Total schools participating | New libraries to be established* | Existing libraries to be improved* | Total libraries to be affected |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| K-6, K-8 -- | 4,970 | 503 | 3,159 | 3,662 |
| 7-8, 9-12-- | 1,457 | 39 | 970 | 1,009 |
| Total ---- | 6,427 | 542 | 4,129 | 4,671 |

*"Libraries," as reported here, was used broadly by the respondents to include both district and individual school libraries as well as centralized book collections in spaces other than library rooms and classroom book collections.

Table XII-3
Schools and Students Participating in ESEA, Title II, Phase I, 1965-66

| Category | Schools | Students |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Public schools | | |
| Elementary (K-8)----- | 5,704 | 3,089,509 |
| High (9-12)----- | 723 | 1,009,938 |
| Total----- | 6,427 | 4,099,447 |
| Private schools | | |
| Elementary (K-12)----- | 847 | 305,241 |
| High (9-12)----- | 188 | 84,772 |
| Total----- | 1,035 | 390,013 |
| All schools | | |
| Elementary (K-8)----- | 6,551 | 3,394,750 |
| High (9-12)----- | 911 | 1,094,710 |
| Total----- | 7,462 | 4,489,460 |

Table XII-4
**Number of Items Requested Under ESEA, Title II,
Phase I, by Type of Schools -- 1965-66**

| Items | Number requested for use of students and teachers of | | |
|---|--|-----------------|-------------|
| | Public schools | Private schools | All schools |
| Books----- | 1,553,548 | 136,792 | 1,690,340 |
| Periodicals and other printed materials----- | 57,682 | 600 | 58,282 |
| Audio-visual materials ----- | 141,822 | 9,964 | 151,786 |
| Textbooks for visually handicapped (secondary schools only) ----- | 729 | 0 | 729 |

Table XII-5

**Books to be Acquired with ESEA, Title II, Phase I,
Funds, by Type of School**

| For use by | Books to be ordered | Estimated cost |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Public school students and teachers | | |
| Elementary schools----- | 1,119,761 | \$4,280,650 |
| High schools ----- | 433,787 | 1,658,292 |
| Subtotal ----- | 1,553,548 | \$5,938,942 |
| Private school students and teachers | | |
| Elementary schools----- | 113,245 | \$ 432,916 |
| High schools ----- | 23,547 | 90,016 |
| Subtotal ----- | 136,792 | \$ 522,932 |
| Total ----- | 1,690,340 | \$6,461,874 |

4. All materials purchased with Title II funds must be selected in accordance with criteria and procedures established by an instructional materials selection policy adopted by the school district governing board.
5. Each school district applying for funds is required to indicate in the application its immediate and long-range plans for meeting or approaching the level of service outlined in ALA's Standards for School Library Programs.
6. Not less than 75 percent of a school district's entitlement shall be spent for books and other printed materials, and not more than 25 percent shall be spent for audio-visual materials -- thus placing a priority on erasing the huge book deficit in California school libraries before using the funds to build up film libraries, purchase television kinescopes and video tapes, and provide other nonbook materials.
7. The regular consultant services provided in the library and audio-visual fields are to be augmented by special ad hoc consultants made available to districts and county offices upon requests.

Title II Program in Private Schools

The eligibility of a private school to participate in the Title II program was determined by data furnished by the Department of Education in a "participation statement" completed by the school. The conditions to be met were outlined in the statement as follows:

- A. Accurate attendance figures for periods corresponding to the periods in which attendance figures are collected by public schools
- B. Assurance of compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- C. Statement of willingness to comply with all regulations of the Title II State Plan as reflected in the manual, including assurance that materials and resources secured on a loan basis from a public school district will supplement, and in no case supplant, local expenditures for such materials and resources
- D. Meet the provisions of Section 12154 of the California Education Code, which requires the following:
 - (1) Full-time day school attendance
 - (2) Teachers "capable of teaching" ("The standards to be used will be comparable to those required for public school teachers except for credential requirements." -- Attorney General's Opinion, N. S. 3965)
 - (3) Teaching in the English language

Table XII-6

Library Books Reported by Public School Agencies in California--1966

| County | Number of library books | | | Enrollment, K-12 | Books per student |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | Reported by school districts | In county school libraries* | Total | | |
| Alameda----- | 1,783,022 | 101,798 | 1,884,820 | 243,116 | 7.8 |
| Alpine----- | --- | --- | --- | 104 | --- |
| Amador----- | 11,405 | --- | 11,405 | 2,509 | 7.7 |
| Butte----- | 112,764 | 62,500 | 175,264 | 24,027 | 7.3 |
| Calaveras----- | 7,605 | 11,548 | 19,153 | 2,560 | 7.5 |
| Colusa----- | 8,000 | 23,178 | 31,178 | 3,008 | 10.4 |
| Contra Costa----- | 914,196 | 25,000 | 939,196 | 146,789 | 6.4 |
| Del Norte----- | 36,348 | --- | 36,348 | 4,479 | 8.1 |
| El Dorado----- | 36,098 | 39,743 | 75,841 | 10,704 | 7.1 |
| Fresno----- | 523,204 | 244,385 | 767,589 | 116,544 | 6.6 |
| Glenn----- | 36,978 | 13,051 | 50,029 | 5,045 | 9.9 |
| Humboldt----- | 90,107 | --- | 90,107 | 28,801 | 3.1 |
| Imperial----- | 83,618 | --- | 83,618 | 21,993 | 3.8 |
| Inyo----- | 6,024 | 22,500 | 28,524 | 3,592 | 7.9 |
| Kern----- | 318,259 | 93,921 | 412,180 | 95,422 | 4.3 |
| Kings----- | 72,491 | 20,291 | 92,782 | 16,486 | 5.6 |
| Lake----- | 29,036 | 27,340 | 56,376 | 3,684 | 15.3 |
| Lassen----- | 12,103 | 19,043 | 31,146 | 4,418 | 7.0 |
| Los Angeles----- | 7,200,645 | 475,531 | 7,676,176 | 1,645,949 | 4.7 |
| Madera----- | 29,010 | 63,946 | 92,956 | 10,746 | 8.7 |
| Marin----- | 276,094 | --- | 276,094 | 45,789 | 6.0 |
| Mariposa----- | 14,893 | --- | 14,893 | 1,041 | 14.3 |
| Mendocino----- | 55,499 | 45,000 | 100,499 | 12,304 | 8.2 |
| Merced----- | 143,048 | 74,970 | 218,018 | 30,874 | 7.1 |
| Modoc----- | 6,184 | 37,239 | 43,413 | 1,804 | 24.1 |
| Mono----- | 5,200 | 5,000 | 10,200 | 617 | 16.5 |
| Monterey----- | 273,915 | 47,000 | 320,915 | 55,843 | 5.7 |
| Napa----- | 79,528 | 31,030 | 110,558 | 16,478 | 6.7 |
| Nevada----- | 10,313 | --- | 10,313 | 4,614 | 2.2 |
| Orange----- | 986,820 | 17,490 | 1,004,310 | 311,437 | 3.2 |
| Placer----- | 54,533 | 70,051 | 124,584 | 20,104 | 6.2 |
| Plumas----- | 30,845 | --- | 30,845 | 3,114 | 9.9 |
| Riverside----- | 366,904 | 66,657 | 433,561 | 98,632 | 4.4 |
| Sacramento----- | 577,627 | 375,654 | 953,281 | 168,245 | 5.7 |
| San Benito----- | 18,451 | --- | 18,451 | 4,078 | 4.5 |
| San Bernardino----- | 930,102 | --- | 930,102 | 173,672 | 5.4 |
| San Diego----- | 1,457,839 | 271,948 | 1,729,787 | 296,050 | 5.8 |
| San Francisco----- | 306,848 | --- | 306,848 | 128,938 | 2.4 |
| San Joaquin----- | 288,958 | 75,000 | 363,958 | 67,997 | 5.4 |
| San Luis Obispo-- | 75,431 | 47,839 | 123,270 | 22,477 | 5.5 |
| San Mateo ----- | 845,495 | 17,020 | 862,515 | 134,429 | 6.4 |
| Santa Barbara--- | 326,305 | 42,890 | 369,195 | 65,340 | 5.7 |
| Santa Clara----- | 1,383,977 | --- | 1,383,977 | 256,313 | 5.4 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 103,132 | 31,735 | 134,867 | 26,526 | 5.1 |
| Shasta----- | 59,203 | 59,677 | 118,880 | 20,584 | 5.8 |
| Sierra----- | 2,300 | --- | 2,300 | .732 | 3.1 |
| Siskiyou----- | 57,832 | --- | 57,832 | 9,636 | 6.0 |
| Solano----- | 164,843 | --- | 164,843 | 40,471 | 4.1 |
| Sonoma----- | 123,820 | 242,590 | 366,410 | 48,884 | 7.5 |
| Stanislaus ----- | 215,792 | 109,360 | 325,152 | 50,031 | 6.5 |

Table XII-6--Continued
Library Books Reported by Public School Agencies in California--1966

| County | Number of library books | | | Enrollment, K-12 | Books per student |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | Reported by school districts | In county school libraries* | Total | | |
| Sutter----- | 59,630 | 69,150 | 128,780 | 10,026 | 12.8 |
| Tehama----- | 26,751 | 21,980 | 48,731 | 7,525 | 6.5 |
| Trinity----- | 8,944 | 13,790 | 22,734 | 1,915 | 11.9 |
| Tulare----- | 139,626 | 141,140 | 280,766 | 50,190 | 5.6 |
| Tuolumne ----- | 22,372 | ---- | 22,372 | 4,054 | 5.5 |
| Ventura----- | 400,251 | 336,370 | 736,621 | 87,869 | 8.4 |
| Yolo----- | 78,383 | 49,250 | 127,633 | 18,690 | 6.8 |
| Yuba----- | 15,283 | 26,460 | 41,743 | 11,527 | 3.6 |
| All counties--- | 21,303,884 | 3,570,065 | 24,873,939 | 4,698,827 | 5.2 |

*These are libraries maintained by the Office of the County Superintendent of Schools.

- (4) Instruction offered in the several branches of study required to be taught in the public schools of the state (Education Code Section 7604)
- (5) Maintain attendance of pupils in a register that shows every absence of a pupil from school for half a day or more during each day that school is maintained during the year

E. Provide all information required by the State Department of Education to carry out its responsibilities in the administration of the Title II program

Private schools operating in California and offering elementary instruction, high school instruction, or both, were identified (1) by utilizing the directory of private schools published by the California Association of Independent Schools; (2) by requesting the various religious organizations to report schools they maintained; and (3) by requesting each county superintendent of schools to report private schools that were being operated in his county. These procedures were employed because no directory of private schools operating in California was available. The types and numbers of private elementary and high schools that were identified are shown in Table XII-7.

Of the parochial schools, 836, or 50.8 percent, were Catholic, and 437, or 26.6 percent, were those of other religions. Although the Seventh-Day Adventist schools make up the second largest group of church-affiliated schools, none of the 147 Seventh-Day Adventist schools elected to participate in the Title II program.

Table XII-8 provides a breakdown by denominational affiliation of the private schools identified. And Table XII-9 (page 216) shows a county-by-county breakdown of schools responding to the questionnaire ("participation statement"), the number of schools qualified to participate in the program, and the grade levels maintained by the schools. More than 85 percent of the private schools that returned completed questionnaires were eligible to participate.

**Table XII-7
Private Schools in California--1966**

| Type | Number | Percent |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Parochial (all denominations)-- | 1,272 | 77.3 |
| Independent----- | 289 | 17.6 |
| Not determined ----- | 84 | 5.1 |
| Total ----- | 1,645 | 100.0 |

Table XII-8
Denominational Affiliations of Private Schools in California

| Affiliation | Number | Percent |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| Roman Catholic | 836 | 50.8 |
| Seventh-Day Adventist | 147 | 8.9 |
| Lutheran | 136 | 8.3 |
| Episcopal | 51 | 3.1 |
| Baptist | 33 | 2.0 |
| Other Protestant | 15 | 0.9 |
| Methodist | 13 | 0.8 |
| Assembly of God | 10 | 0.6 |
| Hebrew | 8 | 0.5 |
| Brethren | 5 | 0.3 |
| Nazarene | 5 | 0.3 |
| Church of Christ | 5 | 0.3 |
| Church of God | 3 | 0.2 |
| Armenian Apostolic | 3 | 0.2 |
| Foursquare | 2 | 0.1 |
| Mennonite Brethren | 1 | 0.1 |
| Not determined | 84 | 5.1 |
| Independent | 289 | 17.6 |
| Total | 1,646 | |

The Phase II Program

Although the Phase I program, which established an entitlement for each school district, gave great impetus to the development of school libraries, the Phase II program has probably been more effective. Under the Phase II program, several pilot project libraries were opened to visitors in the 1966-67 school year, and 86 were opened during 1967-68. These projects are developed to demonstrate the value of school instructional materials centers that have full complements of library and audio-visual materials. Table XII-10 shows the number of schools, according to grade levels, that participated in Phase II projects for the 1965-66 and 1966-67 school years.

Prior to this time there had been no outstanding school library programs in many areas of the state. In these areas many parents, members of governing boards of school districts, school administrators, teachers, and other citizens had expressed their interest in the schools' having good libraries. However, few had enjoyed an opportunity to observe good library programs in operation or to know how such programs might be established.

Under the Phase II program, \$2 million will be made available each year for creating model school instructional materials centers. In approving the Phase II program, members of the Federal Aid Subcommittee of the State Board of Education called for a "dramatic program" that would develop a maximum number of such libraries each year to demonstrate the impact of adequate instructional resources on California education.

In 1966 priorities for the approval of Phase II projects were determined in relation to the following considerations:

1. The potential effectiveness that the project will have in improving library and audio-visual services in an area
2. The provision of a maximum number of elementary school libraries or instructional materials centers in which programs of service can be rapidly developed to meet national standards
3. The provision of an adequate number of secondary school libraries or instructional materials centers in which programs of service can be rapidly developed to meet national standards
4. The provision of a wide geographic distribution of pilot projects
5. The effectiveness of the library and audio-visual programs already developed in a school district

Table XII-10

**Schools in Which Phase II Projects Were Designated --
1965-66 and 1966-67**

| Year | Elementary or intermediate schools* | Junior high schools† | Senior and four-year high schools | Combined elementary-high schools | Total |
|---------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1965-66 | 26 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 48 |
| 1966-67 | 23 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 38 |
| Total | 49 | 9 | 26 | 2 | 86 |

*Schools which have grades 7 and 8 and are maintained by elementary school districts cannot legally be classed as junior high schools, so they are included in the elementary-intermediate column.

†The Phase II project list included at least three schools which are locally called junior high schools, but which do not meet the Education Code requirements for this designation.

6. The provision by the district of qualified professional personnel to administer and supervise the program
7. The location of projects in or near demonstration and teacher-training schools of state colleges and state universities
8. The location of projects in public schools used by other colleges and universities for teacher training
9. The coordination of projects with other titles of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and with other state and federal programs

In selecting the schools to receive Phase II grants, 20 educators in 1965-66 and 25 educators in 1966-67 assisted in the evaluation process. In each instance, the group contained school administrators, curriculum specialists, library science specialists, and audio-visual specialists.

The 48 projects chosen in 1965-66 were distributed among 29 counties, and the 38 projects added in 1966-67 extended this distribution to include 39 counties. Of the 19 counties that did not have projects, 12 did not submit applications; the applications submitted by the seven other counties were not approved.

Information regarding the assignment of projects, the type of materials requested for projects, and the personnel requested for operating the library projects is shown in tables XII-11, XII-12, XII-13, XII-14, XII-15, and XII-16, which appear on the following pages.

Table XII-9
Private School Response to ESEA, Title II, Program--1966

| County | Total schools reported | Schools responding to questionnaire | Schools qualifying to participate | Grade level of schools qualifying to participate | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|----------|
| | | | | Elementary | High School | Combined |
| Alameda----- | 67 | 58 | 55 | 44 | 9 | 2 |
| Alpine----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Amador----- | 1 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Butte----- | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Calaveras----- | 1 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Colusa----- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Contra Costa----- | 33 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 2 | 0 |
| Del Norte----- | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| El Dorado----- | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresno----- | 26 | 20 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 0 |
| Glenn----- | 1 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Humboldt----- | 12 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Imperial----- | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Inyo----- | 2 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kern----- | 15 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| Kings----- | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Lake----- | 2 | 1 | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Lassen----- | 1 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Los Angeles----- | 679 | 451 | 385 | 285 | 59 | 41 |
| Madera----- | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Marin----- | 26 | 21 | 28 | 15 | 3 | 2 |
| Mariposa----- | 2 | 1 | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Mendocino----- | 8 | 6 | 3 | 3 | --- | --- |
| Merced----- | 9 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Modoc----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mono----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Monterey----- | 18 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| Napa----- | 12 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Nevada----- | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Orange----- | 81 | 51 | 40 | 34 | 5 | 1 |
| Placer----- | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Plumas----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Riverside----- | 43 | 21 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 2 |
| Sacramento----- | 48 | 39 | 39 | 30 | 7 | 2 |
| San Benito----- | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| San Bernardino----- | 51 | 33 | 25 | 21 | 1 | 3 |
| San Diego----- | 99 | 77 | 68 | 50 | 8 | 10 |
| San Francisco----- | 97 | 78 | 73 | 51 | 14 | 8 |
| San Joaquin----- | 21 | 19 | 13 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| San Luis Obispo----- | 9 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| San Mateo----- | 44 | 37 | 34 | 27 | 4 | 3 |
| Santa Barbara----- | 44 | 23 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 1 |
| Santa Clara----- | 52 | 47 | 42 | 33 | 7 | 2 |
| Santa Cruz----- | 10 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Shasta----- | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sierra----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Siskiyou----- | 0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Solano----- | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Sonoma----- | 15 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Stanislaus----- | 10 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Table XII-9--Continued
Private School Response to ESEA, Title II, Program--1966

| County | Total schools reported | Schools responding to questionnaire | Schools qualifying to participate | Grade level of schools qualifying to participate | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Elementary | High School | Combined |
| Sutter----- | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Tehama ----- | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Trinity----- | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Tulare----- | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Tuolumne----- | 2 | 2 | 0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Ventura----- | 30 | 24 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 0 |
| Yolo----- | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Yuba----- | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 1,645 | 1,160 | 993 | 754 | 153 | 86 |
| Percent | ---- | 70.5 | 85.6 | 75.9 | 15.4 | 8.7 |

Table XII-11
Schools Designated in 1966 for Pilot Project Libraries
Under ESEA, Title II, Phase II

| County | District | School | Grades |
|-----------------|---|---|--------------------|
| Alameda | Amador Valley Joint Union High Berkeley City Unified Livermore Valley Joint Unified | Amador Valley High Columbus Elementary Emma C. Smith Elementary | 9-12 K-6 1-4 |
| Fresno | Fresno City Unified | Holland Elementary | K-6 |
| Glenn | Orland Joint Union High | Orland Joint Union High | 9-12 |
| Humboldt | Arcata Union High | Arcata High | 9-12 |
| Imperial | El Centro Elementary | Wilson Elementary | 7-8 |
| Kern | Kern County Joint Union High Mojave Unified | East Bakersfield High Mojave Elementary | 9-12 K-6 |
| Lassen | Richland Elementary | Richland Intermediate | 4-6 |
| Los Angeles | Lassen Union High Compton City Elementary | Lassen High George Washington Elementary | 9-12 K-6 |
| Madera | East Whittier City Elementary | Mulberry Elementary | K-6 |
| Marin | Long Beach Unified | Lincoln Elementary | K-6 |
| Mendocino | Santa Monica Unified | John Adams Junior High | 7-9 |
| Merced | Oakhurst Union Elementary | Oakhurst Elementary | K-8 |
| | Tamalpais Union High | Sir Francis Drake High | 9-12 |
| | Fort Bragg Unified | Fort Bragg Junior High | 7-9 |
| | Livingston Union Elementary | Selma Herndon Elementary | 4-8 |
| | Los Banos Unified | Los Banos High | 9-12 |
| | Merced City Elementary | Donn B. Chenoweth Elementary | K-6 |
| Monterey | Monterey Peninsula Unified | Monterey High | 10-12 |
| Nevada | Salinas City Elementary | Sherwood Elementary | K-6 |
| Riverside | Ready Springs Union Elementary | Ready Springs Elementary | K-8 |
| Sacramento | Hemet Unified | Hemet Senior High | 9-12 |
| | Thermal Union Elementary | Westside Elementary | 1-6 |
| | Elk Grove Unified | James Rutter Junior High | 7-9 |
| | Folsom-Cordova Joint Unified | Folsom Senior High | 9-12 |
| | Rio Linda Union Elementary | Rio Linda Elementary | K-6 |
| San Bernardino | Rialto Unified | Frisbie Junior High | 7-9 |
| San Diego | Carlsbad City Elementary | Valley Intermediate | 7-8 |
| | Chula Vista City Elementary | Fred H. Rohr Elementary | 1-6 |
| | Poway City Unified | Poway High | 9-12 |
| San Joaquin | Manteca Unified | Sequoia Elementary | K-6 |
| San Luis Obispo | Stockton City Unified | Fremont Junior High | 7-9 |
| San Mateo | Atascadero Unified | Lewis Avenue Elementary | K-8 |
| Santa Barbara | Jefferson Elementary | George Washington Elementary | 4-6 |
| | Santa Barbara City Elementary and City High | Goleta Valley Junior High | 7-8 |
| Santa Clara | Santa Ynez Valley Union High | Santa Ynez High | 9-12 |
| | Cupertino Union Elementary | Cupertino Intermediate | 7-8 |
| | Franklin-McKinley | McKinley Elementary K-6 | K-6 |
| | Fremont Union High | Homestead High | 9-12 |
| Santa Cruz | Pajaro Valley Unified | Watsonville High | 9-12 |
| Shasta | Enterprise Elementary | Parsons Elementary | 7-8 |
| Solano | Fairfield Elementary | David A. Weir Elementary | K-8 |
| Tuolumne | Sonora Union High | Sonora High | 9-12 |
| Ventura | Valley Oaks Union Elementary | Waverly Elementary | K-8 |
| Yolo | Davis Joint Unified | Oliver Wendell Holmes Junior High | 7-9 |

Table XII-12

**Schools Designated in 1967 for Pilot Project Libraries
Under ESEA, Title II, Phase II**

| County | District | School | Grades |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| Alameda | Pleasanton Joint Elementary | Black Avenue Elementary | K-8 |
| Butte | Chico Unified | Neal Dow Elementary | K-6 |
| Contra Costa | San Ramon Valley Unified | Monte Vista High | 9-12 |
| El Dorado | Lake Tahoe Unified | South Tahoe High | 9-12 |
| Fresno | | Fresno State College | |
| | | Laboratory School | K-6 |
| Imperial | San Pasqual Valley Unified | San Pasqual Valley Elementary | K-8 |
| Lake | Middletown Unified | San Pasqual Valley High | 9-12 |
| Lassen | Janesville Union Elementary* | Middletown Elementary | K-12 |
| Los Angeles | Arcadia Unified | Janesville Elementary | 1-8 |
| | Beverly Hills Unified | Arcadia High | 10-12 |
| | Charter Oak Unified | Beverly Vista Elementary | K-8 |
| | South Pasadena Unified | Royal Oak High | 9-12 |
| | Temple City Unified | South Pasadena Junior High | 7-9 |
| Marin | Marin County Schools | Longden Elementary | K-6 |
| | | Loma Alta (Juvenile Hall) High | 7-12 |
| Mendocino | Reed Union Elementary | Del Mar Elementary | 7-8 |
| Orange | Anderson Valley Unified | Anderson Valley Elementary | K-7 |
| Riverside | Newport-Mesa Unified | Estancia High | 9-12 |
| | Orange Unified | Fairhaven Elementary | K-6 |
| | Coachella Elementary | Dateland Elementary | 6-8 |
| | Coachella Valley Joint Union High | Coachella Valley High | 9-12 |
| Sacramento | Oasis Joint Elementary* | Oasis Elementary | K-8 |
| | Sacramento City Unified | American Legion Continuation | 10-12 |
| San Bernardino | San Juan Unified | Sylvan Intermediate | 6-8 |
| San Diego | Apple Valley Elementary* | Yucca Loma Elementary | K-6 |
| San Francisco | Cajon Valley City Elementary | Madison Avenue Elementary | K-6 |
| San Luis Obispo | Paso Robles Union Elementary | San Francisco State College | |
| San Mateo | Belmont Elementary | Frederic Burk School | K-6 |
| Santa Barbara | Lompoc Unified | Winifred Pifer Elementary | K-5 |
| Santa Clara | Solvang Elementary | Benjamin Fox Elementary | 1-6 |
| Santa Cruz | Alum Rock Union Elementary* | Lompoc High | 9-12 |
| Shasta | San Lorenzo Valley Unified | Solvang Elementary | K-8 |
| Solano | Shasta Union High | Joseph George Elementary | K-6 |
| Sutter | Vallejo City Unified | San Lorenzo Valley Junior High | 7-8 |
| Trinity | Yuba City Unified | Shasta Union High | 10-12 |
| Tulare | Weaverville Elementary | Lincoln Elementary | K-6 |
| Yuba | Woodlake Union High | Barry Elementary | K-8 |
| | Yuba City Unified | Weaverville Elementary | K-8 |
| | | Woodlake High | 9-12 |
| | | Ella Elementary | K-5 |

*To be funded during fiscal year 1968.

Table XII-13

**Items to be Acquired Under ESEA, Title II, Phases I and II,
by Number and Cost -- 1965-66**

| Items | Items Requested | Amount of funds requested* |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Books | | |
| Phase I----- | 1,690,340 | \$6,461,874 |
| Phase II----- | 134,708 | 646,455 |
| Subtotal----- | 1,825,048 | \$7,108,329 |
| Periodicals and other printed materials | | |
| Phase I----- | 58,282 | \$ 139,514 |
| Phase II----- | 28,799 | 63,213 |
| Subtotal----- | 87,081 | \$ 202,727 |
| Audio-Visual materials | | |
| Phase I----- | 151,786 | \$1,461,412 |
| Phase II ----- | 39,785 | 222,817 |
| Subtotal----- | 191,571 | \$1,684,229 |
| Textbooks for the Visually Handi- capped ----- | 729 | \$ 14,072 |
| Total ----- | 2,104,429 | \$9,009,357 |

*Includes the cost of cataloging, processing, and delivery.

Table XII-14

**Summary of Funds Requested Under ESEA,
Title II, Phase I -- 1965-66**

| Items | For public schools | | For use by students and teachers of private schools | | For all schools | |
|---|--------------------|---------|---|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent | Amount | Percent |
| Books----- | \$5,938,942 | 79.6 | \$522,932 | 84.3 | \$6,461,874 | 80.0 |
| Periodicals and other printed material----- | 138,077 | 1.9 | 1,437 | 0.2 | 139,514 | 1.7 |
| Audio-visual material ----- | 1,365,478 | 18.3 | 95,934 | 15.5 | 1,461,412 | 18.1 |
| Textbooks for visually handicapped (secondary schools only) --- | 14,072 | .2 | 0 | 0.0 | 14,072 | .2 |
| Total----- | \$7,456,569 | 100.0 | \$620,303 | 100.0 | \$8,076,872 | 100.0 |

Table XII-15

**Number of Librarians and Teacher-Librarians in Public
Schools Participating in ESEA, Title II, 1965-66**

| Type of schools | FTE* credentialed librarians | FTE teacher- librarians |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Elementary----- | 843.5 | 1,329.8 |
| High school----- | 545.8 | 126.5 |
| Total----- | 1,389.3 | 1,456.3 |

*Full-time equivalent.

Table XII-16

Ratio of Library Personnel to Public School Students

| Library personnel (FTE) | | | Students | Ratio of library personnel to students |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------|--|
| Credentialed librarians | Teacher- librarians | Total | | |
| 1,389.3 | 1,456.3 | 2,845.6 | 4,089,447 | 1:1,439.9 |



Henry M. Gunn Senior High School
Photo by William C. Eymann

XIII

New California Programs for School Libraries

The significance of school libraries and librarians in the educational program has been recognized recently in two important state programs. In 1964 the State School Building Aid program was amended to allow the State Allocation Board to provide apportionments for initial book collections in school libraries constructed under the aid program. And in 1965 the Miller-Unruh Basic Reading Act provided an allowance for partial payment of a librarian's salary, to be based upon the number of special reading teachers assigned to a school.

State Allocation Board Apportionments

For several years school officials had urged the State Allocation Board to make apportionments for library book collections as part of state-aided building programs. In 1963 the Attorney General of California ruled that school district bond funds may be used for initial library collections and for major additions to book collections, and that the State Allocation Board could make apportionments for such purposes if it desired to do so.

Study by General Services

To assist the State Allocation Board in reaching a decision in this matter, the research staff of the Office of Local Assistance, State Department of General Services, analyzed the size, cost, and other characteristics of libraries in state-aided and non state-aided school districts in California. The staff also conferred with the Library Book Committee of the California Association of School Administrators and with the School Library Consultant of the Department of Education concerning the findings of the study. The report of the study submitted to the State Allocation Board by the Director of General Services included suggested schedules of allowances developed from survey data.

That portion of the study report dealing with high schools was based upon analysis of original questionnaires received by the State Library from high school librarians in the latter part of 1962. These data covered approximately one-half of the high school enrollment in the state. That portion dealing with elementary schools was based upon responses from a questionnaire sent to 832 elementary and unified school districts or to all districts with an a. d. a. of 150 or more. The findings on elementary libraries were based upon a response to the questionnaire of more than 80 percent.

Both high school and elementary school questionnaires inquired into the size of book collections, the year a library was established, and book transactions during the preceding year. The elementary questionnaire also inquired into the cost and extent of other types of library book services, such as those offered by county superintendents of schools. The resultant data were classified into significant groupings, such as the grade span of a school and the size of enrollment.

Generalizations were drawn by the Office of Local Assistance of the Department of General Services from an analysis of data presented in Table XIII-1 (page 227) and Table XIII-2 (page 229). Table XIII-1 shows that the size and cost of maintaining library collections varied among school districts of the same type and enrollment. The cost of library book services per pupil was considerably greater for small districts than for large ones, regardless of the type of service. Table XIII-2 shows that few schools met the minimum standards of the American Library Association for size of book collections. Book costs in terms of annual outlay per pupil were not greatly different for long established libraries in state-aided districts. The number of volumes averaged significantly less for state-aided schools of a given type and size than for smaller schools in nonstate-aided districts.

Allowances for School Libraries

The study by the Department of General Services found that most school-book collections were financed initially by a special outlay over the first year to five years of a library's existence. In addition, an annual maintenance amount was contributed which, although not necessarily constant, tended to level out over a period of years.

When book collections were capitalized for purposes of state aid, it was assumed that a school district would contribute each year, beginning with the establishment of a library, an amount sufficient to maintain an ultimate collection equal in size to the average for a nonstate-aided district with the same enrollment. In essence then, the approach was that state aid plus district contributions, beginning with the establishment of a library, would result in book collections in state-aided schools equal to the average size of collections in long established libraries in nonstate-aided districts. The estimated cost was \$1,560,000 for the first year, and \$780,000 for each year thereafter. The schedule of allowances for each type of school may be found in Table XIII-3 (page 230).

Part III of the "Furniture and Equipment Manual" describes furniture and equipment allowances (cost standards) of the State Allocation Board. Included are cost standards of allowances for school libraries:

The allowance applies only to attendance centers having full-functioning school libraries. The term "full-functioning" means a library where pupils have ready access to the collection, may charge books from the library, and the space contains reasonable provision for reading, reference work and study. The term applies to the manner in which the

library functions, not to the elaborateness or physical condition of the facilities, or the fact that the space may be used as an emergency classroom or for other purposes during part of the day. The term excludes so-called libraries which are primarily book repositories.

The total amount of the allowance applies to projects which involve the initial establishment of libraries in attendance centers. Projects adding to the pupil capacity or estimated ADA of existing attendance centers may receive an allowance based on the difference, if any, between the allowance computed for the school excluding the addition and the amount computed including the addition (Type II Calculation). The provisions of Section H of Part III of this manual (p. 16) relating to a procedure for completing the equipping of existing facilities, are not applicable to allowances for library book collections.

• •

The allowance shall not apply to any project where the initial apportionment for construction was made prior to December 10, 1961. In all cases where the allowance is to be "backed in" to an application, the district must be currently qualified to receive an apportionment or there must be available funds previously apportioned which can be transferred for such use.

The allowance shall be used only for reference volumes and the permanent general book collection. The allowance may not be used for library book services by other agencies or for the purchase of current periodicals, pamphlets, textbooks, supplementary texts, or other materials that are not usually a part of the general book collection or standard reference volumes of a school library. Any part of the library book allowance not used as herein specified, shall be returned to the State. The financing of library books is separate from any other allowance; unused funds from other furniture and equipment allowances may not be used for the purchase of library books.

The desire of the State Allocation Board and the Department of Education is to provide as much breadth as possible to the library book collection, within the limitations of the funds available. School districts should, therefore, limit the number of copies of each title to a minimum.¹

Miller-Unruh Basic Reading Act

The basic purpose of the Miller-Unruh Basic Reading Act (1965) was to improve the elementary school reading program. This legislation also recognized the importance of school libraries and school librarians to the

¹"Furniture and Equipment Manual." Prepared by the Office of Local Assistance, Department of General Services. Sacramento: California State Department of General Services, January 1, 1964, p. 15 (mimeographed).

success of the reading program. Funds were provided, to be made available under certain circumstances, to help pay for the salaries of school librarians. Since this allowance could pay for only part of the salary for a full-time librarian, and since during the first year few school districts were able to qualify for the amount allowed, it would appear that possibly the greatest significance of the Miller-Unruh Act to the school library program lay in its declaration of intent:

It is the intent and purpose of the Legislature that the elementary school reading instruction program provided for by this chapter shall be directed to the prevention of reading disabilities, and the correction of reading disabilities at the earliest possible time in the educational career of the pupil. The instruction program shall be provided in grades one, two, and three in the elementary schools.

. . . The Legislature further recognizes that early development of reading ability enhances the opportunity of each pupil for success in school and for success in a career upon leaving school. The Legislature further recognizes that to achieve its intent and purpose it will be necessary to provide means to employ teachers trained in the teaching of reading, to provide incentives to encourage such training, and to stimulate the establishment and maintenance of school libraries. To carry out its intent and purpose, the Legislature has enacted this chapter to provide salary payments for specialist teachers in reading, scholarships to encourage the development of skills in the teaching of reading, and salary payments for the employment of professional librarians in school districts.²

For further information concerning the Miller-Unruh Basic Reading Act of 1965, and to obtain forms for applying for funds, school districts may get in touch with the following bureaus in the California State Department of Education:

Bureau of School Apportionments and Reports (applications for funds)

Bureau of Educational Programs and Subject Specialists (program)

Bureau of Teacher Education and Certification (qualifications and education of specialist teachers)

Bureau of Administrative Research and District Organization (testing of children)

²Education Code Section 7771.

Table XIII-1
District Expenditures for Elementary School Library Services, 1962*

| Type of district and enrollment range | Number of districts reporting | Total enrollment, March, 1963 | Expenditures by source | | | Total expenditures per pupil | Expenditures per pupil by source |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Library book fund | Other | Other | | |
| K-6 state-aided districts | | | | | | | |
| Under 500 pupils | 4 | 938 | \$ 3,050 | \$ 150 | \$ 2,900 | \$3.25 | \$3.09 |
| 500-999 | 6 | 3,998 | 10,925 | 200 | 10,725 | 2.73 | 2.68 |
| 1,000-4,999 | 15 | 34,863 | 37,133 | 50,041 | 47,092 | 1.44 | 1.35 |
| 5,000-9,999 | 5 | 31,817 | 74,953 | 36,164 | 38,789 | 1.14 | 1.22 |
| 10,000-19,999 | 0 | | | | | | |
| 20,000 or more | 0 | | | | | | |
| All | 29 | 71,616 | \$ 186,061 | \$ 86,555 | \$ 99,506 | \$2.60 | \$1.39 |
| K-8 state-aided districts | | | | | | | |
| Under 500 pupils | 16 | 4,606 | \$ 14,035 | \$ 500 | \$ 13,535 | \$3.05 | \$2.94 |
| 500-999 | 22 | 16,722 | 48,890 | 13,572 | 35,318 | 2.92 | 2.11 |
| 1,000-4,999 | 63 | 171,200 | 574,410 | 289,385 | 285,025 | 3.36 | 1.66 |
| 5,000-9,999 | 21 | 153,244 | 294,867 | 278,967 | 15,900 | 1.92 | .10 |
| 10,000-19,999 | 7 | 88,493 | 161,804 | 161,804 | 0 | 1.83 | .00 |
| 20,000 or more | 4 | 98,497 | 311,783 | 213,635 | 98,148 | 3.17 | 1.00 |
| All | 133 | 532,762 | \$1,405,789 | \$ 957,863 | \$447,926 | \$2.64 | \$.84 |
| K-6 nonstate-aided districts | | | | | | | |
| Under 500 pupils | 28 | 6,785 | \$ 29,013 | \$ 7,843 | \$ 21,170 | \$4.28 | \$3.12 |
| 500-999 | 18 | 12,122 | 45,220 | 7,882 | 37,338 | 3.73 | 3.08 |
| 1,000-4,999 | 26 | 62,423 | 146,390 | 113,440 | 32,950 | 2.35 | .53 |
| 5,000-9,999 | 13 | 85,933 | 156,683 | 136,483 | 20,200 | 1.82 | .24 |
| 10,000-19,999 | 10 | 136,608 | 110,750 | 0 | 0 | .81 | .00 |
| 20,000 or more | 5 | 482,859 | 472,177 | 0 | 0 | .98 | .00 |
| All | 100 | 786,730 | \$ 960,233 | \$ 848,575 | \$111,658 | \$1.22 | \$.14 |

Table XIII-1 -- Continued
 District Expenditures for Elementary School Library Services, 1962*

| Type of district and enrollment range | Number of districts reporting | Total enrollment, March, 1963 | Expenditures by source | | | Total expenditures per pupil | Expenditures per pupil by source |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Total expenditures | Library book fund | Other | | |
| <u>K-8 nonstate-aided districts</u> | | | | | | | |
| Under 500 pupils-- | 179 | 53,726 | \$ 203,385 | \$ 45,693 | | \$ 157,692 | \$ 2.94 |
| 500-999----- | 83 | 59,277 | 196,769 | 64,893 | | 131,876 | 2.22 |
| 1,000-4,999----- | 101 | 220,168 | 602,797 | 419,358 | | 183,439 | 3.32 |
| 5,000-9,999----- | 13 | 81,840 | 250,222 | 228,347 | | 21,875 | 2.74 |
| 10,000-19,999----- | 5 | 64,447 | 146,096 | 146,096 | | 0 | 1.90 |
| 20,000 or more----- | 2 | 92,953 | 161,950 | 161,950 | | 0 | .83 |
| All----- | 383 | 572,411 | \$1,561,219 | \$1,066,337 | | \$ 2.73 | \$ 1.86 |
| | | | | | | | \$.86 |

*Source of data was replies of 645 elementary, high school, and unified school districts to a questionnaire sent in September, 1963, by the Office of Local Assistance of the California State Department of General Services.

Table XIII-2
Average (Median) Number of Volumes in School Libraries*

| Type of school and enrollment | Average number of volumes in school libraries established | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Five or more years | | Less than five years | |
| | State-aided districts | Nonstate-aided districts | State-aided districts | Nonstate-aided districts |
| K-6 schools | | | | |
| Under 200----- | ----- | 400† | ----- | 479 |
| 200-399----- | 2,500† | 3,174 | 1,747 | 1,888 |
| 400-599----- | 2,305 | 3,572 | 1,775 | 2,500 |
| 600-799----- | 3,285 | 4,101 | 1,148 | 2,114 |
| 800-999----- | 3,900† | 4,602 | 2,381† | 4,150† |
| 1,000 or more----- | ----- | 5,922† | 3,109† | ----- |
| K-8 schools | | | | |
| Under 200----- | ----- | 1,200 | ----- | 450† |
| 200-399----- | 650† | 1,739 | 1,100† | 1,200 |
| 400-599----- | ----- | 4,000 | 2,900† | 1,750 |
| 600-799----- | 3,607† | 4,250 | 1,421 | 3,251 |
| 800-999----- | 4,616† | 3,730† | 3,920† | 2,295† |
| 1,000 or more----- | ----- | 500† | 8,290† | 6,337† |
| 6-8, 7-8 (intermediate) schools | | | | |
| Under 200----- | ----- | ----- | 4,000† | 606† |
| 200-399----- | 3,943† | 3,825† | 2,900† | 1,200 |
| 400-599----- | 6,434† | 3,626 | 1,693 | 2,539 |
| 600-799----- | 4,503 | 3,851 | 4,313† | 3,590 |
| 800-999----- | 5,000† | 6,106 | 3,015 | ----- |
| 1,000 or more----- | 4,952† | 5,319† | 3,293† | ----- |
| 6-9 (junior high) schools | | | | |
| Under 500----- | ----- | 2,757† | ----- | 1,310† |
| 500-999----- | 3,508 | 6,343 | ----- | 3,718 |
| 1,000-1,499----- | 6,361 | 7,582 | 1,187 | ----- |
| 1,500-1,999----- | ----- | 8,803 | 1,380 | 6,375† |
| 2,000 or more----- | ----- | 7,045 | ----- | 2,781† |
| 7-12, 9-12, 10-12 (senior high) schools | | | | |
| Under 500----- | ----- | 2,798 | 800† | 880 |
| 500-999----- | 3,897† | 5,523 | 3,541 | 5,000 |
| 1,000-1,499----- | 5,974 | 8,286 | 3,308 | 4,193 |
| 1,500-1,999----- | 9,113 | 10,000 | 5,450 | 6,465 |
| 2,000 or more----- | 9,156 | 11,625 | 5,058 | 6,798 |

* Sources of these data were: (1) replies constituting an 80 percent response to a questionnaire sent to all school districts with over 150 a.d.a. and maintaining elementary schools (the questionnaire was sent in September, 1963, by the Office of Local Assistance of the California State Department of General Services); and (2) replies constituting approximately a 50 percent response to a State Library questionnaire on high school libraries, 1962.

†Median based on less than five cases.

Table XIII-3
Schedule of Allowances for School Libraries*

| Space or facility | Allowance |
|---|---|
| Elementary schools | |
| Library book collections for elementary school attendance centers with no pupils beyond grade six ----- | Based upon pupil capacity of attendance center \$14.70 per unit of pupil capacity |
| Pupil capacity under 300 ----- | \$3,315 plus \$3.65 for each of the first 900 units of pupil capacity |
| Pupil capacity 300 or more ----- | |
| Library book collections for elementary schools with pupils beyond grade six---- | Based upon pupil capacity of attendance center \$15.95 per unit of pupil capacity |
| Pupil capacity under 300 ----- | \$3,585 plus \$4 for each of the first 900 units of pupil capacity |
| Pupil capacity 300 or more ----- | |
| Junior high and intermediate schools | |
| Junior high schools (which include grade nine) ----- | Based upon estimated a. d. a. of attendance center \$3,000 plus \$10.52 for each of the first 750 of the estimated a. d. a. of attendance center |
| Estimated a. d. a. under 750 ----- | \$7,890 plus \$4 for each of the first 1,750 of the estimated a. d. a. of attendance center |
| Estimated a. d. a. 750 or more ----- | Based upon estimated a. d. a. of attendance center \$17.20 per unit of a. d. a. |
| Intermediate (6-8, 7-8) schools ----- | \$3,870 plus \$4.30 for each of the first 1,500 of the estimated a. d. a. of attendance center |
| Estimated a. d. a. under 300 ----- | |
| Estimated a. d. a. 300 or more ----- | |
| High schools ----- | Based upon estimated a. d. a. of attendance center \$2,750 plus \$10.80 for each of the first 1,250 of the estimated a. d. a. of attendance center |
| Estimated a. d. a. under 1,250 ----- | \$8,125 plus \$6.50 for each of the first 2,240 units of a. d. a. of attendance center |
| Estimated a. d. a. 1,250 or more ----- | |

*Issued by the California State Department of General Services and revised March, 1964.

XIV

Consultant Services for School Libraries

The history of school libraries shows that state education and library agencies have had key roles in the establishment and improvement of school libraries. Much of this work has been carried on through the state office of school library supervision, and it is generally true that school libraries have reached a higher state of development in those states that have had school library supervisors.¹

California was late in establishing school library supervision as one of the responsibilities of the State Department of Education, especially in view of the number of schools in the state. Table XIV-1 (page 235) shows the states in which school library supervision had been established before California's first school library consultant position was filled in December, 1959. As indicated by the table, in 25 states at least one school library supervisory position in the State Department of Education had been filled; in at least nine other states, two or more such positions had been filled. Not included in the table are states where the state library or state library extension agency had legal responsibilities for school libraries. A number of these agencies presumably had supervisory positions as well.

That the nation's then second most populous state obtained its first school library supervisory position in the State Department of Education 68 years after such a position had been established in another state explains in part the lag in school library programs in California. As shown in Table XIV-1, North Carolina, which had only about one-fourth the school population of California, had four school library consultant positions in 1959, six years before the advent of ESEA, Title II -- a level of school library consultant staffing that California achieved in late 1966 with the aid of federal funds.

In the California State Department of Education, responsibility for school library consultant services is assigned to the Bureau of Audio-Visual and School Library Education in the Division of Instruction. At this writing, the staff of the bureau consisted of a bureau chief, three audio-visual consultants (one funded under NDEA), four school library consultants (three funded under ESEA, Title II), one educational television consultant (funded under ESEA, Title V), an artist-illustrator, a supervisor of photography, and a clerical staff.

¹ Standards for School Library Programs. Prepared by the American Association of School Librarians. Chicago: American Library Association, 1960, p. 30.

To broaden services available through the ESEA, Title II, program, a plan of employing additional personnel temporarily was initiated in February, 1966. Library and audio-visual specialists from other educational agencies were selected to perform short-term assignments to extend the bureau's services. In 1965-66, temporary assignments relating to the Title II program totaled 280.5 man-days of consultant services and 109 man-days of program evaluation services. Over a period of six months, these services totaled 389.5 man-days of work by 92 temporary consultants.

Without the services of these temporary consultants, the present status of the Title II program could never have been achieved. However, these services have resulted in hardship for local programs, which have had to release consultants from their usual responsibilities, and for consultants, who sometimes have had to work during weekends and vacations.

There are many areas of service in which provision of state school library consultant services should be strengthened. Among these are (1) assisting local agencies in evaluating library programs; (2) planning new facilities and services; and (3) improving utilization of materials. In every facet of school library services explored in this report, the need for additional qualified personnel has been identified as a major problem. To help solve these problems, inservice education workshops must be increased in number to improve the proficiency of school librarians now available. In addition, assistance should be offered to colleges and universities in developing and expanding preservice education programs for librarianship and in conducting effective recruitment campaigns.

If school library consultant services in California are to be strengthened, they must be supported by more professional positions. And if the school library consultant staff is to function effectively, it must have more classified staff and related services. More materials -- professional publications, films, filmstrips, slides, and pictures -- should be readily available. And added staff and materials require additional office space. If state school library consultants are to be responsible for planning and conducting inservice education workshops, they too need opportunities for inservice education to increase their knowledge and their capacity for assistance to others. But participation in such conferences and workshops requires time away from work and travel expenses, and frequently these opportunities are available only outside California.

One of the areas most in need of library consultant services -- an area neglected because of insufficient consultant staff -- is junior college library service. There are several reasons why consultant services in this area of librarianship should be greatly expanded. Junior college education has been growing rapidly and has been assuming increased importance in the educational plans of this state. Moreover, junior college librarianship is becoming a specialized field, and its development has far outdistanced the professional literature. (No California standards were available to assist in the study of junior college libraries at the time Chapter V of this report was in preparation; yet, the importance of standards for libraries has long been recognized.)

One of the consultant services needed by the junior colleges is the dissemination of information and materials relating to their libraries. There is need also for feasibility studies of cooperative cataloging and processing services on a regional or state basis and of the New Campuses Library Program, similar to the New Campuses Program that created book collections of 75,000 simultaneously in new libraries on the University of California campuses at San Francisco, Berkeley, and Santa Cruz.

New junior colleges are being planned and constructed in such numbers that participation in the joint library program will consume the major portion of a consultant's time. Many committees in various organizations are working on programs that affect junior college library planning and services, and an important coordination function could be established through representation on such committees. The whole field of junior college librarianship in California is one that has few precedents and offers a wide scope for creative and effective leadership at the state level.

The duties of the Consultant in School Library Services are specified by the California State Personnel Board and are described as follows:

. . . develops, promotes, and coordinates statewide policies and practices for school library services in terms of curriculum needs; advises and consults with school librarians, teachers, school supervisors, and school administrators for the purposes of orientation and interpretation of the educational functions of school libraries; develops and implements programs of inservice library training for local school personnel; studies and recommends to school administrators the purchase and installation of appropriate equipment and materials for educationally sound school library programs; assists in interpreting and securing compliance with the provisions of the California Education Code and rules of the Department of Education relating to school libraries; conducts research in school library service problems, evaluates trends, and coordinates and gives advice on studies pertaining to problems of school library facilities and services; represents the Department of Education with the California School Library Association and acts in a liaison capacity with college and universities providing library training and with school districts needing service; cooperates with other staff members of the Bureau of Audio-Visual and School Library Education to insure a balanced instructional materials program; addresses lay and professional groups and associations; dictates correspondence and prepares reports; and does other work as required.

When the duties previously outlined are compared with those listed in the ALA standards for school library supervision at the state level and with those services listed as comprising the program of state school library supervision, many similarities may be found. However, the inadequate number of full-time positions limits the depth of services actually available. The use of temporary personnel makes more coverage possible but cannot replace the consistency and quality of service that additional full-time state personnel could provide.

Just as school library services at all other levels in California have been found to be falling short of standards, so are those offered at the state level. Together with school library programs at other levels, school library consultant services provided by the state lack the numbers of qualified people needed for satisfactory performance.

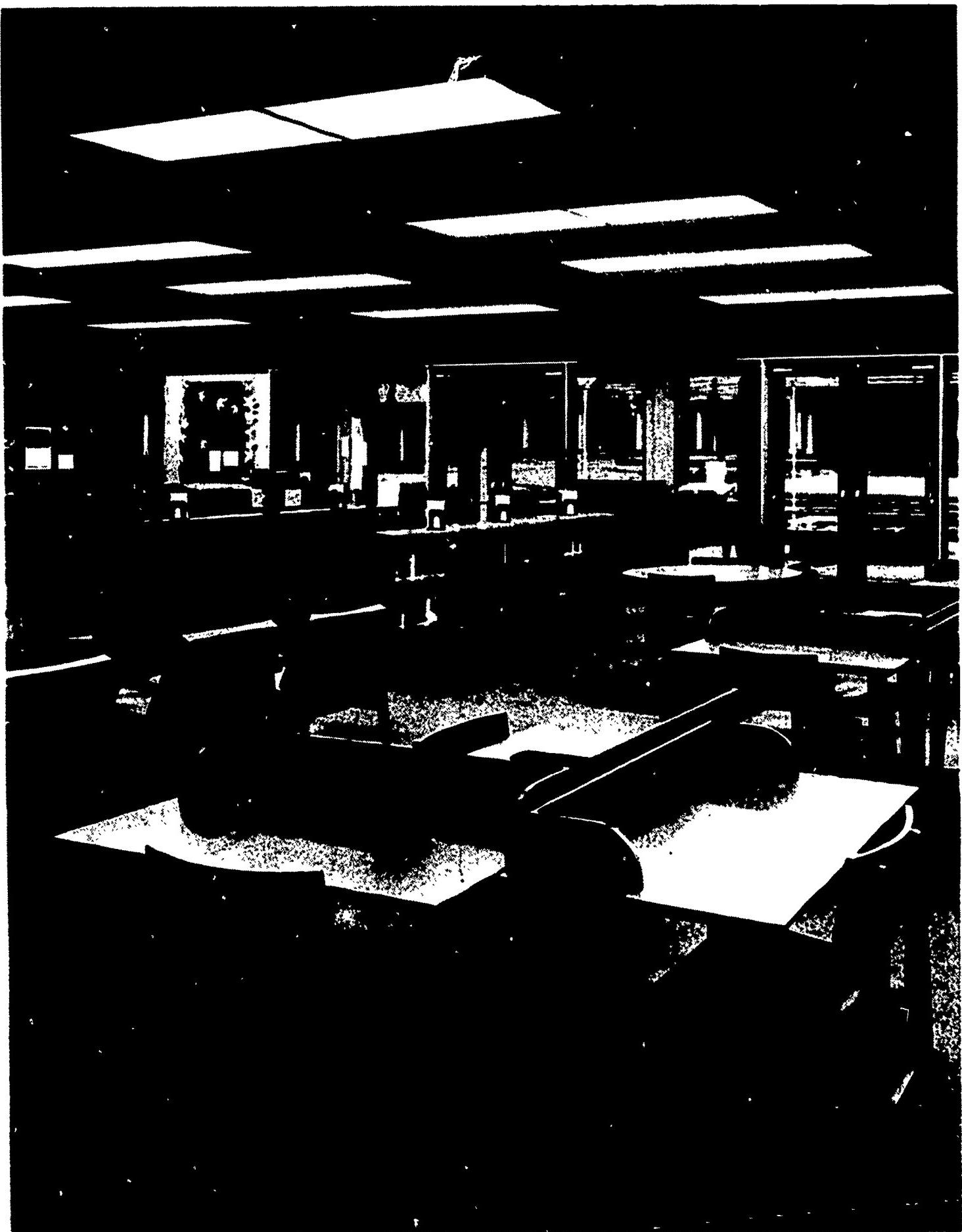
Table XIV-1

School Library Supervisory Positions in State Departments
of Education -- 1959*

| State | Year professional positions were established | | | Number of persons, including incumbents, who have held positions as supervisors |
|------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| | First position | Second position | Third position | |
| Alabama ----- | 1931 | 1946 | ----- | 4 |
| Alaska----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 0 |
| Arizona----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 0 |
| California----- | 1959 | ----- | ----- | 0 |
| Colorado----- | 1949 | ----- | ----- | 0 |
| Connecticut --- | 1944 | ----- | ----- | 1 |
| Florida ----- | 1943 | 1958 | ----- | 3 |
| Georgia----- | 1937 | 1948 | 1948 | 4 |
| Hawaii----- | 1959 | ----- | ----- | 1 |
| Illinois ----- | 1950 | ----- | ----- | 2 |
| Indiana ----- | 1945 | ----- | ----- | 4 |
| Iowa----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 0 |
| Kansas ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 0 |
| Kentucky----- | 1933 | ----- | ----- | 4 |
| Louisiana ----- | 1929 | ----- | ----- | 3 |
| Maryland ----- | 1947 | ----- | ----- | 1 |
| Massachusetts-- | 1945 | ----- | ----- | 4 |
| Minnesota----- | 1911 | 1957 | ----- | 5 |
| Mississippi --- | 1946 | ----- | ----- | 0 |
| Montana ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 3 |
| New Jersey --- | 1948 | 1957 | ----- | 10 |
| New York ----- | 1904 | 1918 | 1924 | 5 |
| North Carolina - | 1930 | 1953 | 1959† | 0 |
| Ohio----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 0 |
| Oklahoma ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 0 |
| Oregon ----- | 1959 | ----- | ----- | 1 |
| Pennsylvania --- | 1955 | ----- | ----- | 1 |
| Rhode Island --- | 1959 | ----- | ----- | --- |
| South Carolina-- | 1946 | ----- | ----- | 1 |
| Virginia ----- | 1923 | 1935 | 1937 | 5 |
| Washington----- | 1909 | 1909 | ----- | 4 |
| West Virginia -- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 0 |
| Wisconsin----- | 1891 | 1913 | ----- | 11 |
| Wyoming----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 0 |

*Source of these data was a 1959 study by the U.S. Office of Education. Omitted from the study were 16 states (Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Vermont) in which the state library or state library extension agency had legal responsibility for school libraries.

†North Carolina added four school library supervisory positions in July, 1959.



XV

Recommendations for the Improvement of School Libraries

"It is essential to the provision of quality education that an adequate, effective school library service be furnished by the schools."¹

The studies authorized by Assembly Bill 2259 have been completed, and their findings have been reported to the Department of Education. The evidence is at hand; California school libraries are not adequate. This conclusion is clear and inescapable.

This chapter presents the recommendations of the survey for action that would enable California schools to provide the effective school library service essential to quality education. The recommendations are grouped into three categories according to the level of the agencies that must initiate the action: state level, county level, and district or individual school level. Subgroupings are made of recommendations closely related to one another.

Recommendations for Action at the State Level

The first category includes recommendations that involve legislation or general policy, or that otherwise require action at the state level to improve the library program for all of the schools of the state. If these recommendations are to be implemented, they will need support from representatives of every level of education. Action must be initiated by the State Department of Education, the State Board of Education, or the Legislature; many recommendations will require the united support of all three in order to become effective.

Recommendations for Legislative Action

1. That a proposal for a School Library Development Act be submitted to the California State Legislature, and that its provisions include:
 - a. Establishment as state policy that all elementary schools and high schools shall have school library services with appropriate physical facilities, materials, and credentialed personnel
 - b. Authorization for the State Board of Education to define requirements for minimum levels of services, facilities, and financial support

¹Assembly Bill No. 2259, Section 1. (See Appendix A.)

- c. Appropriation of specific state funds to assist school districts in complying with the policy and requirements stated previously
 - d. Appointment of an advisory committee to aid in the implementation of the School Library Development Act
2. That a proposal for a Junior College Library Development Act be submitted to the California State Legislature, and that its provisions include:
 - a. Establishment as state policy that all public junior colleges shall have library services with appropriate physical facilities, materials, and qualified personnel
 - b. Authorization for the State Board of Education or other appropriate governing body to define requirements for minimum levels of services, facilities, and financial support
 - c. Appropriation of specific state funds to assist junior college (or unified) districts in complying with the policy and requirements stated previously
 - d. Appointment of an advisory committee to aid in the implementation of the Junior College Library Development Act
 3. That a proposal for a School Library Education Act be submitted to the California State Legislature, and that its provisions include:
 - a. Establishment of a scholarship program to aid in financing qualified candidates in graduate-level preparation for school librarianship
 - b. Appropriation of state funds to assist state institutions of higher education to develop and expand programs in school librarianship on their own campuses and, by extension, in areas not served by a state college or university
 4. That a committee on school libraries be appointed to continue the work begun by the Advisory Committee for the School Library Research Project by assisting in the implementation of the recommendations of this report, by continuing the study and evaluation of school library services, by providing liaison with other groups working on related educational problems, and by assisting in the general advancement of school library services
 5. That the Education Code sections relating to school libraries be revised and reorganized to provide a clear legal basis for school library services appropriate to current educational programs
 6. That Education Code Section 17503 be repealed; or, if not repealed, be amended to include school librarians in the "classroom teacher" category in determining percentages of the instructional budget

7. That efforts be made to convince the Congress of the United States that amendments to Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and to other appropriate federal legislation are needed to provide funds for school library personnel

Recommendations on Personnel

8. That a school librarian be appointed to serve as a member of the State Curriculum Commission²
9. That a full-time school library consultant position with necessary supporting services be established to assist in improving the junior college library programs of the state
10. That additional school library consultant positions with necessary supporting services be authorized for the State Department of Education to assist in implementing the recommendations of this study
11. That a school library consultant be included in each major curriculum committee of the State Department of Education

Recommendations for Department of Education Action

12. That the California School Accounting Manual be revised to establish budget categories that will allow more accurate identification of library expenditures for local, state, and federal reports and research
13. That Education Code sections 7154 and 8806 be implemented by the collection of annual reports, the compilation of statistics on school libraries, and the publication of these data, so vitally needed for school and junior college library development

Recommendations on Colleges and Universities

14. That a plan for cooperative action be developed among the state institutions of higher learning to increase and improve the opportunities for preservice and inservice education in school librarianship
15. That the importance to teachers of utilizing school library resources and services to support the educational program be stressed by those responsible for teacher education

²The Citizens Advisory Committee for Education also recommended this appointment.

16. That the procedures and criteria for accrediting the librarianship programs of institutions of higher learning that offer courses leading to a credential authorizing service as a librarian be reviewed and revised when necessary
17. That the Western Association of Schools and Colleges be requested to place greater emphasis upon the evaluation of library services in its accreditation programs for high schools and junior colleges

Miscellaneous Recommendations

18. That a campaign be developed to recruit more students for librarianship and to encourage more school librarians both to prepare for teaching in library education programs and to acquire the necessary preparation and credentials to serve as school library supervisors and directors
19. That intensified effort be made to acquire information about new developments in library services, such as the utilization of automated devices and communication systems and their possible application to school library services
20. That county superintendents of schools be encouraged to extend school library consultant and coordination services for school district personnel within their counties and to assist in the coordination of district and county school library programs with state programs
21. That consideration be given to the establishment on a regional basis of collections of books and other materials for children and young people so that librarians and other school personnel may inspect new materials before purchasing

Recommendations for Action at the County Level

The second category of recommendations relates to the school library functions of the office of the county superintendent of schools. In its role as an intermediate office, the county superintendent's office can well provide for the school districts of a county, or for an area comprising more than one county, some of the services provided in many states by a state department of education. Contract school library services provided by a county superintendent of schools are unique to California. Expanded services from the county superintendent's office do much to aid in development of effective school library programs for California schools.

Recommendations on Planning and Operations

22. That direct library book services provided by contractual agreement be continued until school districts receiving these services are ready to provide adequate school library programs, including facilities, equipment, materials, and credentialed library personnel

23. That school library services provided by contractual agreement be reviewed annually to seek ways of improving these services
24. That in those counties where library services are provided through contractual arrangements with the librarian of the county public library, the county superintendent assume leadership in coordinating public library services to schools with the educational programs of the schools
25. That counties continuing or establishing direct book services evaluate the adequacy of facilities, services, and staffing according to current needs and standards
26. That a county school service fund project be established to design an instrument and procedures to aid in the evaluation of county school library services

Recommendations on Personnel

27. That the staff of each county superintendent of schools include qualified personnel to provide school library consultant and coordination services, regardless of whether direct book services are provided by the county superintendent or by the county librarian, or whether the need for direct services continues
28. That consideration be given to developing regional county school library services and to sharing personnel in counties too small to support a full-time credentialed staff
29. That county school librarians responsible for consultant and coordination services be encouraged to continue improving their competence for leadership in the school library profession
30. That consideration be given to employing school librarians to serve in two or more districts of a county on a contractual basis when school districts are too small to provide qualified full-time personnel

Recommendations on Logistics

31. That assistance in the evaluation and selection of materials to be purchased for school libraries be provided to school district personnel having these responsibilities
32. That consideration be given to providing or expanding assistance to school districts in cataloging and processing school library materials

Miscellaneous Recommendations

33. That assistance be provided to school district personnel in preparing for the district's independence from contract services as soon as the district is able to provide personnel, materials, and facilities for the schools of the district
34. That information disseminated by state offices concerning federal and state programs for school libraries be supplemented by county office information services
35. That new developments in library services, such as the utilization of automated devices and communication systems, be studied as a means of supplementing reference services from the county school library and as a means of enabling county staffs to assist school district personnel in considering the installation of new equipment
36. That as school district unification, growth, and financial ability enable school districts to establish library programs, different types of library services be provided as needed and consultant and coordination services be increased

Recommendations for District or School Action

The third category includes those recommendations which apply to all schools equally but are suitable for immediate implementation by the various school or junior college districts without simultaneous statewide action.

Recommendations on Planning

37. That school boards and school administrators develop both immediate and long-range plans to provide an effective library program for each elementary school, high school, and junior college
38. That, if local resources for information and advice on planning library programs are not sufficient, consultant assistance be sought from state and county school library consultants or arrangements be made to obtain such assistance from colleges or universities
39. That state and national standards be consulted for guidance in determining requirements for effective library services
40. That the duties and responsibilities of each school librarian be analyzed according to time spent on each task so that personnel needs for each school library can be determined
41. That school administrators clearly define their expectations of librarians and establish objectives for the school library program, indicating priorities

42. That visits be made to other schools in which library programs are more advanced than those in schools for which plans are being developed
43. That library housing of sufficient size be provided for in plans for new schools and in plans for remodeling or enlarging school plants that do not have suitable library housing, even if the library cannot be equipped fully or staffed immediately
44. That libraries, particularly those serving high schools and junior colleges, include typing facilities, microfilm readers and copiers, taped lessons and lectures, photoduplicating machines, and other such equipment together with materials
45. That library collections be expanded to meet the needs of administrators, teachers, librarians, and other school personnel for professional books, periodicals, and curriculum materials
46. That in the preparation of applications to the Western Association of Schools and Colleges for accreditation, the junior college and high school libraries receive full consideration

Recommendations on Operations

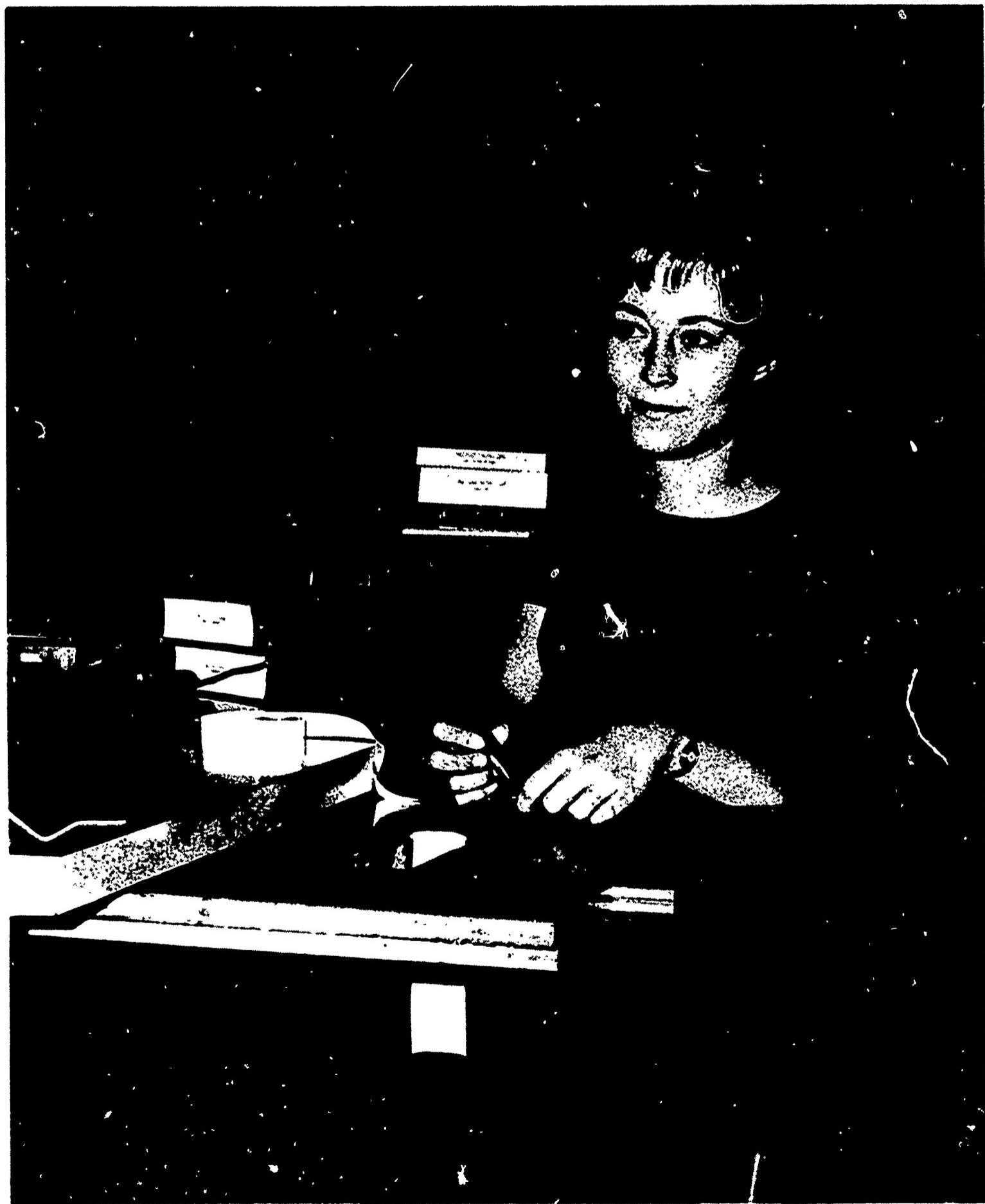
47. That each school have its own library, complete with physical facilities, equipment, materials, and staff
48. That governing boards accept the responsibility for providing adequate library services and, if schools are too small or too new for the immediate provision of adequate library services, the boards make arrangements for such services to be provided by another appropriate agency on a contract basis
49. That districts too small to provide their own district-level services make arrangements with a county superintendent of schools for services
50. That efforts be directed toward making the best possible use of facilities, materials, and available staff time to improve the level of the library program through more efficient utilization of space, resources, and time
51. That cataloging and processing of library materials be provided by arranging that these services be performed at a district or county level or by a commercial company
52. That materials other than books be increased in school libraries so that well-rounded collections can be developed to support the educational program

53. That students be given an important role in implementing plans to solve problems connected with student use of libraries
54. That student representatives be included on committees that consider problems of library service to students
55. That junior college and high school library facilities be made available to students during evenings, weekends, holidays, and vacations, and that the additional staff required for the extension of services be provided
56. That teachers be encouraged to make assignments involving library usage appropriate to the materials and services available and to plan with school librarians assignments that require extensive use of resource materials
57. That school administrators assume leadership in opening channels of communication for school and public library cooperation on topics of mutual interest, such as information about school assignments, curriculum developments, selection of materials, and community library problems with students

Recommendations on Personnel

58. That credentialed personnel employed by the school district be provided, at least on a part-time basis, for every school library
59. That districts too small to warrant the employment of a librarian for a full-time schedule explore the possibilities of providing professional services on a shared-time or part-time basis; for instance, a qualified school librarian employed to serve two schools
60. That each school district with more than one school establish a district program and provide appropriate personnel to assist in achieving the goals of the district plan for school libraries by implementing arrangements for centralized ordering, cataloging, and processing of materials; by conducting inservice training programs; and by providing other supporting supervisory services
61. That school librarians be included in curriculum development planning and projects
62. That school library personnel be allowed released time, and expenses when necessary, to examine materials prior to purchase, to participate in the work of evaluation committees, and to attend selected professional meetings and conferences
63. That school library personnel be encouraged to participate in workshops, programs, and committee work, and to take advantage of opportunities for inservice education

64. That noncredentialed personnel, whether employed or volunteer, not be authorized to perform services which should be provided by personnel holding appropriate credentials. (See Education Code sections 13305 and 13289 and The California Administrative Code, Title 5, Section 78.11.)



Instructional Materials Center
Kern County Union High School District

A

Assembly Bills Authorizing Library Study

Assembly Bill No. 2259

CHAPTER 1650

An act to provide for a three-year study of school library needs and making an appropriation therefor.

[Approved by Governor July 12, 1963. Filed with Secretary of State July 16, 1963.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It is essential to the provision of quality education that an adequate, effective library service be furnished by the schools. In order that the school libraries may keep pace with new developments in education, meet the increasing demands for general as well as technical information and for new services that modern educational techniques require, it is necessary to compile a description of existing services, and the extent to which they are available and to evaluate their adequacy against available standards. It is the purpose of this act to provide for such a study over a two-year period.

SEC. 2. A school library research co-ordinator shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction with the approval of the State Board of Education.

SEC. 3. The school library research co-ordinator shall receive a salary as fixed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in accordance with law.

SEC. 4. The Superintendent of Public Instruction may appoint such assistants and employees as the school library research co-ordinator requires to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

SEC. 5. The school library research co-ordinator shall accomplish studies of the following:

- (a) The appropriateness of provisions of the Education Code to the present needs and usages of school libraries.
- (b) Library services offered by county superintendents of schools and contract services with county free libraries.
- (c) Library services offered in each of the major levels of the schools:
 - (1) Elementary schools.
 - (2) Junior high schools.
 - (3) Senior high schools.
 - (4) Junior colleges.
- (d) Library services offered by school district library centers.
- (e) The relationship between school libraries and public, college, university and special libraries.

These studies shall include consideration of financing, personnel resources, physical facilities, technical services, new technology, district organization for administration of library services, and other aspects of library service contributing to quality education.

These studies shall also include the collection of statistics concerning the quantities of various kinds of materials provided, and to evaluate their adequacy against available standards or the curriculum needs of the schools served.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing an investigation into the suitability of any specific book, periodi-

cal, film, picture, or other material for inclusion in any school library.

SEC. 6. In carrying out the purposes of this act the Department of Education may:

(a) Contract with public and private agencies and individuals for research, consultant and other services as may be necessary and convenient.

(b) Do such other acts as may be incidental to the exercise of his powers and functions as conferred by this act.

SEC. 7. Each agency, officer, and employee of the State shall co-operate with the school library research co-ordinator in carrying out his functions under this act.

SEC. 8. The school library research co-ordinator shall make an annual report to the Department of Education setting forth his findings and recommendations in the area of study.

At the end of the second year of this study a comprehensive final report shall be prepared and submitted to the Department of Education. This final report may also incorporate a recommendation for further research in school library service.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing the recommendation or requirement that any school library be directed to acquire or exclude any specific title, or to acquire or exclude any classification of books, periodicals, films, pictures or other materials by author, subject matter, or type.

SEC. 9. To aid the school library research co-ordinator the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall appoint, with the approval of the State Board of Education, an advisory committee as follows:

- (a) One school principal.
- (b) One school superintendent.
- (c) One curriculum specialist.
- (d) Two school librarians.
- (e) One representative from a school accrediting agency.
- (f) One person from a school offering professional education in school librarianship.
- (g) Three public members.

The consultant in school library education shall be an ex officio member.

The members of such advisory committee shall receive no compensation for their services except that they shall receive their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

The advisory committee shall select its own chairman and shall hold meetings as called by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 10. It shall be the function of the advisory committee to make recommendations to the school library research co-ordinator concerning the accomplishment of the purposes of this act.

SEC. 11. There is hereby appropriated from the General Fund in augmentation of Item 77 of the Budget Act of 1963 the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to the Department of Education for allocation by it to the purposes of this act.

SEC. 12. Funds for the remaining year of this study shall be included in the annual budget of the Department of Education.

Assembly Bill No. 1463

CHAPTER 1337

An act to amend Section 1 of, and to repeal Section 12 of, Chapter 1650 of the Statutes of 1963, relating to school librarians, and making an appropriation.

[Approved by Governor July 15, 1965. Filed with Secretary of State July 23, 1965.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Chapter 1650 of the Statutes of 1963 is amended to read:

Section 1. It is essential to the provision of quality education that an adequate, effective library service be furnished by the schools. In order that the school libraries may keep pace with new developments in education, meet the increasing demands for general as well as technical information and for new services that modern educational techniques require, it is necessary to compile a description of existing services, and the extent to which they are available and to evaluate their adequacy against available standards. It is the purpose of this act to provide for such a study over a three-year period.

Sec. 2. Section 12 of said act is repealed.

Sec. 3. There is hereby appropriated from the General Fund in augmentation of Item ___ of the Budget Act of 1965 the sum of eighteen thousand dollars (\$18,000) to the Department of Education for allocation by it to the purposes of Chapter 1650, Statutes of 1963, as amended.

B

General Fund Expenditures for Library Books, 1961-1965

Expenditures in 1960-61

| Type of district | Other books (Class 240) | | Books--capital outlay (Class 1261) | |
|------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | Total expenditure | Expenditure per unit of average daily attendance | Total expenditure | Expenditure per unit of average daily attendance |
| Elementary | \$ 2,133,859.11 | \$ 1.33 | \$ 834,377.60 | .52 |
| High school | 1,817,853.01 | 2.40 | 649,695.72 | .86 |
| Junior college | 311,838.99 | 2.85 | 171,342.88 | 1.57 |
| Unified | 2,022,949.94 | 1.86 | 476,410.32 | .44 |
| All districts | \$ 6,285,501.05 | \$ 1.77 | \$ 2,131,826.52 | \$.60 |

Expenditures in 1961-62

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Elementary | \$ 1,734,237.07 | \$ 1.35 | \$ 1,226,160.36 | .96 |
| High school | 1,249,748.14 | 2.38 | 528,149.17 | \$ 1.01 |
| Junior college | 358,771.74 | 2.71 | 153,908.58 | 1.16 |
| Unified | 3,039,643.83 | 1.68 | 514,167.28 | .29 |
| All districts | \$ 6,382,410.78 | \$ 1.70 | \$ 2,422,385.39 | \$.65 |

Expenditures in 1962-63

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| Elementary | \$ 1,419,814.61 | \$ 1.07 | \$ 1,075,998.27 | \$.81 |
| High school | 1,484,729.72 | 2.64 | 578,949.93 | 1.03 |
| Junior college | 390,737.25 | 2.64 | 261,052.60 | 1.76 |
| Unified | 3,747,711.79 | 1.95 | 707,393.59 | .37 |
| All districts | \$ 7,043,043.37 | \$ 1.78 | \$ 2,623,394.39 | \$.66 |

Expenditures in 1963-64

| Type of district | Other books (Class 240) | | Books--capital outlay (Class 1261) | |
|------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | Total expenditure | Expenditure per unit of average daily attendance | Total expenditure | Expenditure per unit of average daily attendance |
| Elementary | \$ 1,447,941.96 | \$ 1.09 | \$ 1,304,960.33 | \$.99 |
| High school | 1,588,903.38 | 2.74 | 583,768.99 | 1.01 |
| Junior college | 462,518.50 | 2.59 | 356,883.22 | 1.99 |
| Unified | 4,500,776.49 | 2.15 | 667,970.88 | .32 |
| All districts | \$ 8,000,140.33 | \$ 1.91 | \$ 2,913,583.42 | \$.70 |

Expenditures in 1964-65

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Elementary | \$ 1,648,355.36 | \$ 1.24 | \$ 1,429,419.84 | \$ 1.07 |
| High school | 1,656,511.47 | 2.87 | 756,064.27 | 1.31 |
| Junior college | 559,694.44 | 2.43 | 726,883.73 | 3.16 |
| Unified | 4,997,641.66 | 2.23 | 1,095,863.96 | .49 |
| All districts | \$ 8,862,202.93 | \$ 2.02 | \$ 4,008,227.80 | \$.91 |

*Compiled by the Bureau of School Apportionments and Reports, California State Department of Education, from annual financial reports. Figures include expenditures by school districts for library and reference books from general fund accounts covering current expenses of instruction and capital outlay but exclude expenditures for textbooks, supplementary textbooks, periodicals, magazines, workbooks, and library and instructional materials.

Five-year Summary of Expenditures for Library Books

Expenditures by school districts for library and reference books are made from general fund accounts covering current expenses of instruction and capital outlay. A summary of these expenditures for the fiscal years 1961--1965 is enumerated as follows:

| Fiscal year | Total expenditures (Class 240 + Class 1261) | Expenditure per unit of average daily attendance |
|-------------|--|--|
| 1960-61 | \$ 8,417,327.57 | \$ 2.37 |
| 1961-62 | 8,804,796.17 | 2.35 |
| 1962-63 | 9,666,437.76 | 2.44 |
| 1963-64 | 10,913,723.73 | 2.61 |
| 1964-65 | 12,870,430.73 | 2.93 |

C

A Brief History of School Libraries in California

Although a complete history of school libraries in California has not been written, some of the history of school libraries can be traced in the journals published by the California Association of School Librarians, which observed its fiftieth anniversary in 1965.

The first president of the school librarians' association, which was organized in August, 1915, as the California School Library Association (CSLA), was Ella S. Morgan. Acting as librarian of Los Angeles High School since 1903, she was reported to have been the first trained librarian to be appointed to a school library position in the state.

In a report given to the annual meeting of the National Education Association, Miss Morgan described the school library picture in California at that time. She reported that there were 25 high school librarians, all but three having had library training. In Los Angeles high schools the librarians had faculty status and salary, and sometimes in the larger schools there were assistant librarians as well. About 75 of the 241 high schools in the state were using the services of county public libraries. Book collections in high schools in 1915 totaled 340,000 volumes. The average book collection in rural high schools numbered 1,080; in the cities, 4,289.

The certification of school librarians was one of the first achievements of CSLA. In March, 1916, five credentials in "library craft, techniques, and use" were granted. In May, 1917, the Governor signed a bill which defined school librarians as teachers "subject to the burdens and entitled to the benefits of the public teachers' retirement fund law" and which made it illegal to employ any uncertificated person as librarian for more than two hours a day in any high school in the state.

Early in its history, the California School Library Association developed a southern section and a northern section, each having its own officers, meetings, and activities and each section contributing officers to the statewide organization in alternate years. The southern section consists of "Mono, Inyo, Tulare, Kern, and all counties south." The northern section consists of "Fresno, Kings, Monterey, and all counties north."

A matter of concern to school librarians during the 1920s was the compiling of reading lists for junior and senior high schools requested by the State

¹Condensed from a report for this project prepared by Jessie Boyd, former supervisor of libraries for the Oakland City Unified School District.

Department of Education. A statewide survey by the CSLA, Northern Section, of high schools offering instruction in the use of books and libraries culminated in the first printing in California by school districts of materials relating to library skills.

The names of 251 persons together with notations of the type of credential held by each were included in the Handbook of the California School Library Association, published in 1928. This initial publication, an important milestone in furthering the recruitment and training of school librarians, increased membership in the CSLA and stirred general interest in school libraries.

In December, 1930, monthly meetings devoted to book reviewing and literary discussions were begun by the CSLA Southern Section, to be followed shortly by the northern section. During the years of the great depression, meetings of school librarians often centered on the problems of budget reductions, selection of the best books, and effective use of the assistance of the Works Progress Administration and the National Youth Administration in maintaining library collections and library services. In 1935 the CSLA changed its name to the School Library Association of California (SLAC), revised its constitution, and in November, 1936, published the Bulletin of the School Library Association of California, which combined the separate publications of the northern and southern sections. This publication served as the official organ of the association until its name was changed in November, 1963, to California School Libraries.

The State Department of Education cooperated with the SLAC in the 1930s in making the Secondary School Library Survey from 1935 to 1939. The survey revealed great variations in the quality and quantity of materials and in the services available in high school libraries. This survey awakened administrators and school boards to the need for trained personnel to be in charge of school libraries. It also resulted in the publication of a monograph, Library Standards and Procedures for Small Schools (California Society for the Study of Education, Monograph 3, 1940), to assist schools in developing library programs that would qualify for accreditation.

During World War II many librarians joined the military services. Others contributed their talents to Red Cross and USO activities or collected and sorted thousands of books for the Victory Book Campaign. There were new demands for research work and for meeting curriculum needs to help speed high school students toward graduation. School librarians concentrated on improving instruction in the use of books and libraries. A noteworthy diagnostic test covering library skills was produced by the SLAC Northern Section. Books relating to library skills for secondary schools were written, filmstrips were produced, and many school librarians participated in radio programs.

In 1945 legislation was passed enabling county school superintendents to establish and maintain county school library services and to appoint county school librarians. This legislation marked the beginning of a growing movement and the forming of an influential group of librarians.

Not long after World War II had ended, SLAC felt the impact of censorship attacks upon libraries, schools, authors, and publications. Book selection took on new meaning, and censorship became a matter of serious concern to public and school librarians. In 1955 the School Library Bill of Rights of the American Association of School Librarians was adopted by SLAC as its basic book selection policy. At this time an SLAC Northern Section committee compiled book selection policy statements representing different school levels and districts throughout the state in a publication entitled The Selection of School Library Materials, which was distributed by the California Teachers Association. Today it has been replaced by a new publication, Instructional Materials: Selection Policies and Procedures, published in 1965 by the California Association of School Librarians.

Throughout the 1950s a long, arduous, and spirited campaign was waged for the appointment of a school library consultant at the state level. Finally, in 1959 a bill authorizing such a position was passed by the Legislature and was signed by the Governor. Mildred M. Brackett received a temporary appointment that became permanent the following July. The position carried the title of Consultant in School Library Education in the Bureau of Audio-Visual and School Library Education, Division of Instruction, State Department of Education.

During the 1950s CASL actively engaged in developing standards for California school libraries. "Standards for California School Libraries," published in the March, 1955, issue of California School Libraries, influenced school library policies in other states and in foreign countries.

Because of the shortage of school librarians, a program for library recruitment was emphasized. Library career conferences became annual events in the CASL Southern Section and led to the formation of the Student Library Association of Northern California. During the 1950s various studies and surveys were made relating to budgets for secondary school libraries in northern California, working conditions for junior college librarians, and time and motion studies.

The universal demand for quality education spurred by Sputnik I brought about greater use of library materials and reemphasized academic programs, particularly those in science, mathematics, and foreign languages. In many districts inadequate school library collections and services forced many students to turn to public libraries for help. Out of the resultant confusion has grown increased cooperation between school and public libraries in attempting to solve this continuing problem of mutual concern. At this time attention was turned also to the problem of the reluctant reader and the illiterate. Librarians became deeply involved in their search for suitable materials for remedial reading classes.

Coupled with the demand for quality education was the problem of California's burgeoning population. The establishment of new towns and school districts created an urgent need to construct more and more schools and libraries, which in turn resulted in a marked increase in appointments of district librarians, library supervisors and directors, and county school

librarians. To make their work more effective, interest groups were established in the library association to discuss the latest trends in instruction, the planning of school library quarters, supplies, equipment, data processing, information retrieval, centralized and commercial processing and cataloging, and prudent book selection.

The end of the 1950s and the first half of the 1960s will be remembered for national and state legislation favorable to school libraries, personnel, and materials. National Defense Education Act workshops for upgrading and enriching the training of practicing librarians, provisions of Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to aid school libraries in their collections, and the latest revision of California library standards, School Library Programs for California, have increased interest in school libraries. They have also emphasized the need for providing an adequate number of certificated librarians, extending library book collections, and including other types of instructional materials in school libraries.

The Elementary School Library, a 67-frame filmstrip in color produced by a CASL committee in cooperation with the State Department of Education, has accomplished much to acquaint parents, teachers, administrators, school board members, and librarians with the functions and activities of an effective elementary school library.

The 1960s will also be remembered for the revision of the credential requirements for all school personnel, including librarians; the unprecedented increase in trade books for children; and the increased use of paperback books in libraries and classrooms. The use of educational television to show school librarians presenting library materials and to instruct teachers in the use of libraries as part of their inservice training won favorable attention.

In 1964 Library Building Awards were granted to California school libraries for the first time. These national architectural awards, given by the American Institute of Architects, the American Library Association, and the National Book Committee, honored the Willey Library of Seaside High School in Monterey and the Sequoia High School Library in Larkspur. These libraries have served as a source of ideas to architects, administrators, and librarians in planning new school libraries.

The time had arrived for a comprehensive survey of California's school library programs, personnel, collections, services, and facilities on all school levels. On July 20, 1963, the Governor signed Assembly Bill 2259, providing for such a study.

Today the California Association of School Librarians is facing many of the problems that the eight founders faced in 1915; namely, the urgent need for more credentialed librarians, more elementary school libraries, better collections, greater understanding of the potentialities of the school library in the educative process by administrators, faculties, students, and the public. National recognition of the growing importance of school libraries has come through federal legislation. Not only does this legislation encourage more librarians, more books, and other instructional materials, and more

opportunities for upgrading librarianship through advanced study, but the legislation also has given status to libraries and librarians and has challenged them to meet and maintain standards and to continually improve school library services.

Membership in the California Association of School Librarians continues to grow, with a total of 1,575 in 1966 and a potential of many more in years to come. In contrast to the first joint meeting of the sections in 1927, which was attended by 79 members, the state conference held in March, 1966, was attended by 1,300 members, speakers, guests, and exhibitors.

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The PTA and School Libraries

The following statement about school libraries was adopted by the Board of Managers of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in May, 1958:

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers believes that the total education of every child (from kindergarten through twelfth grade), regardless of age or maturity, should include the experience that can be provided only by an adequate central school library under the guidance of a professionally trained librarian.

The National Congress recognizes that smaller schools may necessarily be limited to classroom collections and to the services of the teacher-librarian or, in extremely small schools, to classroom collections under the direction of the regular teacher.

The National Congress recognizes that primary responsibility for this service rests with the school board. However, the National Congress suggests that in a school where this vital service cannot possibly be provided, because of inadequate school revenue or an absence of policy, the PTA may help establish a school library as an educational demonstration. The local unit should first secure the approval of the project from the board of education through the superintendent of schools. It should consult with and request counsel from the state school library consultant, the state department of education, the state library agency, or such professional librarians as may be available. Funds may be provided by the PTA for the purchase of books and library supplies. The PTA may also provide volunteer services for the initiation and implementation of such a project. As early as possible the PTA should transfer responsibility for the service to the school board.

Proper Use of PTA Funds

The public often makes the mistake of expecting the PTA to provide school conveniences that should be bought with public funds. Even the members themselves sometimes think that material aid to the school is one function of a parent-teacher association. Accordingly they waste their time and energies in raising money for school equipment and facilities when these needs should be taken care of as a public responsibility.

Before approving proposals for material aid to the school or community, it is well for the PTA to consider whether or not the proposed equipment or service is a public responsibility. PTAs sometimes initiate and operate new services until their value has been demonstrated and public agencies take

them over. In emergencies PTAs always have provided, and always will provide, for the pressing needs of children while they work to arouse the public to its obligations. Such action would need the full sanction of school districts.

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opportunities for working relationships between state regulation and local government to insure that there is no impediment to new and meaningful opportunities and to expand library services.

Membership in the California Association of School Librarians is now at a total of 1,375 or 100% and a resolution to amend the constitution to the effect that members of the association are 100% members. The state conference is extended to 1,000 members, members, guests, and s-

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WORKERS UNION, THE
TEACHERS AND TEACHING
TECHNIQUES INSTITUTE

ALL DIRECTORIAL AUTHORITIES
AND BOARD STAFF IN SCHOOLS
MEMBERS OF PTA WHICH
WILL BE HELD IN MARCH, 1968, AND
EXHIBITION.

The PTA and School Library

The following statement about school libraries is
at the request of the National Congress of Parents and

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers.
education of every child from kindergarten through
years of age or maturity should include the experien-
ence in an adequate public school library under the
general charge of the teacher.

The National Congress recommends that spending
be limited to maximum ratios and to the sum
necessary in an average school library to make
the direction of the regular teacher

The National Congress recommends that library
services merge with the school board. However, the
group feels that in a school where this vital service cannot
because of inadequate school revenue or any other
fully establish a school library as an educational de-
partment should first secure the approval of the project
from the superintendent of schools. It should
counsel with the state school library consultant, C.
education, the state library agency, or such persons
be available. Funds may be provided by the PTA
and library supplies. The PTA may also provide
initiation and implementation of such a project. A
PTA should transfer responsibility for the service

Proper Use of PTA Funds

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Before approving proposals for material aid to
the school, the PTA association, whether or not it

Open and accessible to all students. The library and a library + II
should be the working model of what will be used to evaluate the
ability of the students. And action must meet the standards of action.
that's it.

be adopted by the Board
of Trustees of W.C. Y.M.C.A.

advises that the PTA
will grant a request
that can be permitted
+ guidance if a sufficient

schools may reasonably
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and consult with and request
the state department of
school libraries as may
for the purchase of books
volunteer services for the
as early as possible the
to the school board.

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as public agencies take